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JUNE 24TH, 1873.	MAY 16TH, 1877.	MAY 18TH, 1877.

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Use but little moisture, and only on the gummed lines. Press the scrap on without wetting it.

DANIEL SLOTE & COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

MARK TWAIN'S
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SCRAP BOOK

INDEX.

A	Page	B	Page

B	C

INDEX.

U V Page W

W X Y Z

From, Press
Phila. Pa.
Date, Sept 16 1894,

WHERE LAFAYETTE FELL

A Monument to Be Erected on Brandywine Field by the Chester County Historical Society.

Special Correspondence of "The Press."

West Chester, Sept. 14.—The Chester County Historical Society is composed of able and intelligent men, all of whom are actively interested in a practical way in preserving and perpetuating everything relating to the history of the county. It is distinctively a Chester County organization. But it numbers among its members men whose ideas of the prominence the work which they have undertaken should assume broaden out far beyond the confines of county limitations, and who, in conformity therewith, desire to give more than local prominence to and arouse more than neigborhood interest in the movement inaugurated to erect monuments to mark historic spots on the Brandywine battle field. It is a cherished desire on the part of these members to lead a movement, in the name of the society, which will result in the erection

Edwin Atlee Barber.

of handsome monuments, the unveiling of which could be made a national occasion. It so happens, however, as is true of many organizations with similar aims, that while strong in intelligent and active membership it is weak in the treasury department.

These elements of strength and weakness—ability to formulate plans on a large scale but lack of funds to carry them out—were made strikingly apparent in the meetings of the society which resulted in the abandonment of the proposed observance of Brandywine Day on last Tuesday, September 11, by the erection of a monument to mark the spot where Lafayette was wounded. This was intended to be the initial step, and some months ago it was decided to take it this year. It assumed definite shape by the appointment of a committee, consisting of Edwin Atlee Barber, James C. Sellers and James Monaghan, to locate the spot, raise funds, select a suitable monument, and make all arrangements. These are all practical men, and proportioned their efforts to the length of time and amount of money at their disposal. The monument, like the proverbial garment, was to be cut according to the size of the cloth in the form of greenbacks. The committee had about completed all arrangements when it became apparent that many members were of opinion that the monument was too insignificant and that the occasion was not being made one of sufficient importance, owing to lack of time and money. In other words, the society was hewing a little peg to fit a big hole. These sentiments were first voiced by Professor D. W. Howard, and finding a responsive echo in the minds of many others finally culminated in the abandonment of the project for this year.

But it is really not an abandonment. It is in reality but a lengthening of the

James C. Sellers.

time in which to carry out the work in order that it may assume greater proportions and arouse new and more extended interest. The society will gather its forces together, and the final consummation will be more imposing. This being the case it is still a live issue, and many features are worthy of publicity.

The monument, or "Marking Stone," as it is modestly called, is now almost completed. It is fourteen feet in height, and in design is Corinthian. It is made of a new product of the kiln, a fine imitation of marble in color and texture, but it is far more durable, as marble will crumble away with years, while this substitute is practically indestructible. Those

who are familiar with the imposing old pillars in front of the Chester County court house will see in this monument almost an exact reproduction in design, the only marked variation being the square stone base and cannon ball on the top.

The location of the exact spot where Lafayette was wounded has been attended with some difficulty. But from the most reliable data at command it is in Birmingham township, in a field between two strips of woodland belonging to Mrs. Biddle and Henry Bennett. It is on the south side of the road leading from Birmingham Meeting House to Dilworthtown, east of the meeting house.

The active management of the work during the coming year will fall upon the shoulders of Mr. Edwin Atlee Barber, chairman of the Monument Committee. He is an active Philadelphia business man by day, and at night can be found at his home in West Chester or attending meetings of socities where congenial persons congregate. His associates, Mr. James C. Sellers, a Philadelphia attorney, and Mr. James Monaghan, State reporter, both reside in West Chester and are equally zealous in the work. The president of the society is Dr. George Marris Philips, principal of the West Chester State Normal School; and the secretary is Gilbert Cope, the historian. Among the other most active members are Gibbons Gray Cornwell, Joseph Thompson and Mrs. E. Dallett Hemphill.

James Monaghan.

From, Record
West Chester Pa.
Date, Sept. 22nd 1894.

Was Hard Cider at the Bottom of the Paoli Massacre?

EDITOR NEWS:—It was during my residence in Pittsburg, a few years ago, that I learned of the circumstances concerning Anthony Wayne which appeared over my name in your issue of the 19th inst. The gentleman from whom my information comes says that he obtained it from an old lady, who died several years ago at a very advanced age, in that city. In regard to the fort, either the printer or I blundered, for it should have been "FIATTE" and not Lafitte, and it was not named Fiatte until 1812, when the old fort, which stood where the government buildings now stand, out on Penn avenue, near the "forks of the road," was repaired and improved, which it greatly needed. The fort was at that time under the command of a Colonel Fiatte, and thenceforth the fort was known as Fort Fiatte. At that time the Marquis La Fayette's name was, perhaps, even more honored than that of George Washington (with all due apologies to Messrs. Ogier and Pennypacker and other American patriots) owing to the bitter party spirit prevailing then, and this fact likely caused the fort sometimes to be called Fort La Fayette, or Fort Fayette as one resident of Pittsburg contended it was its proper name then. So that my "Fort Lafitte" was a sort of hybrid resulting from the two names of La Fayette and Fiatte. I did not write my article with the care that a historian would, owing to want of time, but I hope to make all clear in this communication.

I pass over a good deal concerning this fort, as it would little interest one not familiar, as the writer, or any old Pittsburger is, with the locality. But it is necessary that I add that Colonel Fiatte was a gallant old gentleman, a great favorite with the school girls, who passed by on their way home from school, and from a flower garden which he took delight in cultivating, as indeed did all the officers, and which extended from the line of Penn street (avenue now) to the East road (now Liberty street), the Colonel was wont to cull little bouquets for the girls. The old lady mentioned in the beginning of this article was one of those school girls. Assuming that she was fifteen at that time, she was not born until five years after the tragic event of the young soldier's death, and hence could not have had the story direct as a contemporary, but must have gotten it at second hand. My informant says that "it was once a familiar tale" with Pittsburgers. No doubt this lady heard it often as a young girl, because she was old enough to be interested in it, and to remember the details, a dozen years after it happened. Such little stories, handed down from one generation to another, rarely, if ever, contain all the details, and we must be satisfied with the main facts in the case. Possibly the names of the officers of that court-martial were unfamiliar to Pittsburgers at the time, for they were temporarily there, not constituting a part of the regular garrison. It is hardly to be expected, therefore, that an old person, giving the story years afterward, could give also the officers' names. And I wish to call Mr. Ogier's attention to the fact that my article stated that Wayne tore up the records of that court-martial, and hence it cannot be found to-day on file anywhere. As to the condition of the officers of the court-martial, I presume that they were sober enough to know what they were doing, as it is not said that they were drunk at the time. But we may reasonably infer that their brains were constantly disturbed by whiskey, which was plentiful and cheap. In the army at the front, where Indian fighting was going on, it is said that the punch bowl was never absent from the officers' quarters, and that even the private soldiers had their favorite mixtures of whiskey and other articles constantly. One can scarcely realize today just how great intemperance was among the soldiers, and civilians, too, for that matter, at that period. But let me quote my informant's own words: "When the soldier had entered his quarters (after over-staying his furlough) the citizen, of whom he had rashly made a confident, sought the officer of the day, reported the young soldier as a deserter, and demanded the reward of his treachery. The Captain had seen the two men come to the fort together, and had watched the soldier go to his quarters with guilty looks. He took the man's statement, and immediately reported the case to the general. The latter had not

yet recovered from the previous night's debauch, and, being unreasonable, arbitrary and passionate from the effects of drink, ordered a drum-head court-martial." Then followed what I have already related, in the former article. Soldiers were deserting daily. It was necessary to make an example of one. Here was one brought in by a citizen, and, by his actions and looks, guilty. He was tried and found guilty on the evidence, thin as it was, of the citizen and the officer of the day. If my critics are familiar with the practices of war, they will see nothing wrong in this so far as the officers of that court-martial were concerned. Their General's word was law, absolute and supreme, whether he was drunk or sober. I believe that the members of that court-martial thought the young soldier guilty, but that they would have interceded for him with the General had it been of any avail, there is no doubt, because the young man was a general favorite. General Wayne, if the story be true, and if it is not true I did not make it, ought to have been sober at that time and all the time. Possibly he might not have condoned the soldiers offense had he been perfectly sober, for I think even my critics will agree that General Wayne was not given to sentimentality, but that rather he was one of the severest disciplinarians. As a neighbor, whose ancestor I think lived near the scene of slaughter at the monument grounds that fatal early morn of September 20, 1777, said to me this morning, "it is said that General Wayne was never known to laugh." I know that Shakespeare, that keen analyst of human nature, has declared that "a man may smile and smile and be a villian" (excuse possible incorrect quotation, I quote from memory), but a man who never laughs is one that I, and possibly you, never want to make a friend and confident of. The name of the young soldier who was "executed by a drunken man's order," I am unable to give. Like "Bygones Retouched," I did not live around Pittsburg at that time, and would also not find it easy to remember what happened over a century ago I presume that the facts touching the case were fully published at the time, in some manner, so that the young man's reputation as a true soldier should not suffer among his friends and contemporaries. Possibly no descendent of his is living to-day, or if so could identify themselves with him or his family. Why perpetuate his name? But I wish it had been, to lend additional force to this tragic temperance story. My late article said that the execution almost caused a "meeting" among the men. Please read "mutiny" instead. But Wayne's self-upbraiding and his destruction of the court-martial records mollified the men, and they returned to duty, sorrowful, but no longer revengeful. They had gathered in groups outside the General's quarters, but he likely did not hear them.

Shortly after the incident the troops were hastily marched to a newly-erected fortification which stood on a piece of ground now included in the economite settlement, and whereon Legionville now stands, taking this name from the name of the fortification, "Fort Legion."

The informer, whose treachery caused the death of the young man, was heartly detested by everybody, and he secreted himself until the troops left. He did not apply for the reward, and of course never got it. He owned land just beyond the city limits, now occupied by fine residences. Many Pittsburgers knew him in later years, but his life was a mystery to most people. He lived and died a recluse, a victim of remorse, despised by his neighbors to the end. If the name of this hapless individual is demanded I shall refer the inquirer to "Bygones Retouched," who possibly knows as much about the name as I. As to the hard cider incident, that I give simply as my private opinion. There are no facts in the case to sustain any positive declaration to the effect, and, of course, no evidence to show that these videttes were not drinking cider, as suggested. They may have gone in there to search for the enemy! Perhaps one of them had a sweetheart there! Who knows? But it is recorded as a fact that they were there when General Grey marched past, and as that officer was arresting citizens along the route and taking them along, the videttes were lucky not to get scooped in, too.

These little things throw light on great events. History is sparing of details. She gives us the larger facts and the results ensuing, but the real causes are often passed by as being too trivial for her attention. History, for instance, does not say that a hearty meal caused Napoleon to lose Waterloo, but it no doubt did. So history does not say that the Paoli massacre was caused by cider, but it might so state and not be far wrong, either.

A. ASHMUN KELLY,
Malvern, Pa.

From, News
West Chester Pa.

Date, Sept. 22 1894.

Hon. John Evans Again.

EDITOR NEWS:—A week ago we were furnished with an interesting chapter by our friend "S. E. N." respecting Judge Evans, of London Britain. I wish we had more local historians who would look up matters in their immediate neighborhoods with as much care as this writer. A reader would infer, however, that the grandfather of Judge Evans had purchased from Willlam Penn, Jr., all the unsold land in New Garden, which would be an error.

By virtue of a warrant from William Penn, proprietor of Pennsylvania, dated 17th of 12th-month, 1699, there was surveyed by Henry Hollingsworth, on the 25th of 2d-month, 1700, a tract of 30,000 acres for the use of William Penn, Jr., and his sister Letitia. This included all of the present township of New Garden, with most of Kennett and about as much more in New Castle county. The tract was divided by a line running north and south, and the western half was patented to William Penn, Jr., May 24, 1706, for 14,500 acres, under the name of the Manor of Stening. The latter having sold considerable land to settlers, conveyed all the unsold portions to Rev. John Evans, of the county of Denbigh, in Wales. I suspect that the purchaser was the same John Evans who was Governor of the province from 1704 to 1709, with whom the younger Penn was known to be intimate, and the companion in conduct not always reputable. Prior to the death of William Penn, Jr., 1720, a reconveyance was made to him of the same property, excepting 2,000 acres then in possession of William Miller and John Evans, of the county of Chester. This deed was lost, but on June 24, 1736, the same Rev. John Evans executed a release to William Penn, 3d, for the same property.

By letter of attorney, dated June 16, 1732, John Evans, of Denbigh (now styled "Esqnire"), empowered Peter Evans, of Philadelphia, to execute deeds for the reserved lands in the Manor of Stening, and the latter, by deed of May 31, 1734, conveyed 1,000 acres to John Evans, of Chester county, the father of Judge Evans.

This Peter Evans, of Philadelphia, was probably the Register General of the province for several years, his wife being Mary, the sister of William Moore, of Moorehall, in Chester county.

When John Evans was commissioned Third Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, August 16, 1777, Thomas McKean, a native of the same county, was Chief Justice, having been appointed July 28, 1777.

GILBERT COPE.

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From, News
Chester Pa.
Date, Oct. 18th 1894.

THE DAMPMAN FAMILY.

A Happy Reunion Held Yesterday in Honeybrook.

The Descendants of Peter and Rebecca Meet in Goodly Numbers Under the Family Tree.

A correspondent furnishes the following: An unusual gathering was that of the decendants of Peter and Rebecca Dampman, in Honeybrook, on Wednesday, October 17th. Peter Dampman, whose ancestors came from Holland, removed from Pottstown, with his ten children, in 1788, and purchased a farm in Nantmeal township, to which his son Peter succeeded at his death. Rebecca Wilson was of Scotch-Irish descent with royal blood in her veins. On February 21, 1811, she was married to Peter Dampman, Jr., by Rev. Dr. Grier, of Brandywine Manor Church. By this union there were ten children born, three sons and seven daughters, all of whom are yet living, in full possession of their mental faculties and of unusual vigor, the oldest of whom is aged eighty-two and the youngest sixty-one. It is doubtful if there is another family in the State which has arrived at such advanced ages, hale and hearty, with its number still unbroken. They are John Dampmau, of Freeport, Pa.; Mrs. Cartherine White, Misses Abbie, Rebecca, Sara and Esther Dampman, Mrs. Stephen Long, Mr. Peter Dampman, of Honeybrook; Mrs. Mary Long, of Coatesville, and Mr. Jacob Dampmau, of Petersburg, Virginia.

Their meeting all together for the first ime in twenty years was the occasion of his gathering. The descendants of Peter and Rebecca Dampman number ninety-three, the youngest of whom is Miss Ruth Lewis, of Ogden, Utah, a great-great-grandchild, aged six months. Forty-three descendants gathered at the home of the Misses Dampman and from there proceeded across to the residence of Peter Dampman, where the regulation dinner for festive occasious was served, all the company being seated at one time. After dinner Frank M. Dampman, of Philadelphia, in a few appropriate remarks, in which he said as the oldest son had no son, he as the only son present of the second son would introduce the speaker of the day, the oldest son of the second son of the second son, Mr. John B. Dampman, proprietor of the Reading Morning Herald.

AN ADDRESS.

Mr. Dampman spoke of the unusual circumstance of the family longevity and paid fitting tribute to their mental, moral and social worth, which he felt was due to the wise counsel and good example of his grandparents, to whom he referred with both touching and amusing reminiscence. Jacob Dampman, of Petersburg, Virginia, responded in behalf of the ten brothers and sisters and was followed by Dr. Alfred A. Long, of York, Pa. Dr. Long said he felt proud, as a physician, to be a descendent of a family who had never bequeathed a drop of tainted blood to the veins of their children, and to their pure and moral lives he attributed their length of years and bodily vigor.

LETTERS OF REGRET, ETC.

Letters of regret and congratulation were read from Rev. W. P. White, of Germantown; Mr. Benjamin Crawley, of Philadelphia; Mr. John White, of Albequerque, New Mexico; Clarence Rauck, of Topeka, Kansas; Jay Henry Long and Peter Dampmau, of Slayton, Minnesota; Miss M. H. Dampman, Corning, Iowa; Miss Martha Long, Wilkesbarre; C. W. Dampman, Point Pleasant, New Jersey; Miss Martha C. Dampman, Washington, Pa.; Miss Nellie Kuhns, Allegheny City, and numerous others.

Rev. O. T. McDowall, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, offered a beautiful and appropriate prayer, and the party broke into groups and passed the afternoon in pleasaut converse.

Mr. Gibson, photographer of Coatesville, was present and took two sittiugs of the honored teu arranged in the order of their ages.

From, News
West Chester Pa.
Date, Oct. 26th 1894.

FROM BAYARD TAYLOR'S PEN

ITS FIRST PRODUCTION DEVOTED TO THE BRANDYWINE.

Among the Treasured Relics in the Treasure Room of West Chester's Public Library, It Has a Prominent Place--The Beginning of a Bright and Successful Literary Career Shows the Bent of a Brilliant Mind.

Among the manuscripts of Bayard Taylor, at the Public Library, one of peculiar interest is "the first published product of his pen." Judge Futhey in his life time made repeated efforts to find this article. It was published in the Register, but the files were not complete and the article could not be found. When this fact was finally brought to Mrs. Taylor's attention, she not only produced the printed article, but the original manuscript. The date at the head of the article is, "West Chester, August 6th, 1840." At the end of the article the date is "Unionville, April 5, 1840." The latter date is probably the date of the visit, the former the date when the article was written. The article was written at the age of fifteen.

It is interesting to know that the first of Bayard Taylor's famous travels were to our own historic Brandywine.

Unless we are much mistaken some of West Chester's honored citizens took this trip to the Brandywine with Bayard Taylor. What says Hon. R. E. Monaghan?

Aldrich links Bayard Taylor's name with the Brandywine as follows:

"When the soft
Spring gales are blowing over Cedarcroft,
Whitening the hawthorn; when the violets bloom
Along the Brandywine, and overhead
The sky is as blue as Italy's—he will come!"

A VISIT TO THE BATTLE GROUND OF BRANDYWINE.

Having long desired to see this place, celebrated in the annals of our revolution, as having been the scene of a sanguinary conflict, I, in company with several others, determined to pay it a visit. Enlivened by the desire of beholding so distingulshed a spot, we began our journey with alacrity. It was a lovely morning. The sun had just appeared above the horizon, the sky was clear and unclouded, and all nature wore the garb of beauty. After walking for a considerable time, we came in sight of the Brandywine, flowing in placid beauty beneath the shade of tall trees, which extended their long arms across, and, interlacing their boughs, seemed to form a protection. As the waves glittered in the sunbeams, I thought what a contrast it presented to the turbid and crimsoned stream which flowed upon the day of that ever memorable battle. Before reaching the bridge, we noticed on the left a small meadow, which, we were afterwards informed, is the burial place of a small body of Hessians, who were cut down by some American riflemen, stationed in the bushes, and behind the trees with which the adjoining hills were then covered. To the west of the bridge was a wooded knoll, part of which had been cut away to afford a passage for the road. This, we were told, was the station of Gen. Kniphausen's detachment, when the passage was disputed by the Americans, and when the bank was dug away, many cannon balls were found, indicative of the hot fire kept up between the contending armies. A few yards above the bridge (Chadds' Ford) is the site of the old fording place, there having been no bridge at the time of the battle. After viewing the landscape a short time, we were conducted to the hill, north of the tavern, which is the site of the American camp. It was, in many respects, similar to the one on which the Hessians were stationed, from which we may infer, that the advantages of situation were about equal on each side. Here we were shown the breastwork, thrown up by Gen. Proctor, on which the cannon were placed. It is now hardly distinguishable, but may be traced by means of a semi-circular ridge extending along the brow of the hill. Bullets and grape shot are often found here, some of which were procured from the landlord, after an ineffectual search to find some ourselves. We were standing on the soil where our ancestors nobly defended the cause of bleeding liberty, and perhaps under the very spot we trod upon reposed some of those who fell in that eventful conflict. Such thoughts caused our minds to wander back to the very day when this hill was occupied by the American army, and we almost imagined we heard the roar of discharging artillery, and saw the glitter of hostile bayonets.

An apple tree which stood at a short distance, is the only memorial left to mark the spot where a young and noble American officer was buried. A small and now very old house near by served at that time as the headquarters of Washington; and, on the flat meadow below the tavern, Gen. Wayne's troops were stationed. While at this place, Washington was not aware that the remaining portion of the British army had gone up the creek, to cross at some distance above; and this, in a great measure, decided the fate of the day. In the meadow near the Brandywine were deposited the bodies of many Hessians who perished by the unerring aim of some American riflemen, in the woods on the opposite side of the stream. After viewing the ground awhile, we entered a beautiful green meadow and proceeded up the creek to Mr. Brinton's mill, where, by means of a wire bridge, we crossed again and ascended a very high and steep hill, to a wood where we had been informed a tree was still standing into which seven cannon balls were fired, and still remain imbedded in the wood.

The view from the hill was beautiful. We could distinguish the course of the Brandywine for several miles, and all around, the hills crowned with wood, sloped gently away, until they faded in the distance. After searching a short time, we found the tree, which is a large and lofty poplar, and bids fair to resist, for many years, the ravages of time. The balls in the tree were fired from some American cannons, planted a few rods further up the hill. It is said that when the advanced lines of the British army forced the Americans to retreat across the stream, one brave young soldier being unable to find any cannon balls, filled the cannon with iron bolts, horse shoes, &c., and having fired, and opened a wide breach in the British lines, escaped across the stream. Recrossing again, we proceeded about a mile to the east, where we stopped at a farmer's house to obtain some information. The house was situated on the slope of a hill, to the east of which the principal struggle had taken place. Here we also obtained some musket balls which are still to be found on the fields. The farmer conducted us to the summit of the hill, and crossing one or two fields, we stood in the very centre of the battle field. It was the same, but how changed! In the fields where we were then standing, the ground was once crimsoned with the life-blood of our ancestors—the fields now green with verdure, were once heaped with the bodies of the dead and dying, and where the hum of the bee and the song of the woodland bird are now heard, once echoed with the groans of the wounded, the clash of contending swords, and the shrill neigh of the fiery war horse.

Our guide was familiar with the history of the battle, and described to us the relative position of the two armies. During the retreat of the Americans many were killed in a wood to the north, which, being then small, was cut down to afford them a passage. On emerging from the wood, they were enabled to gain some distance on the enemy, and were then met by Washington, the cannon having been sent on before. From this wood to the brow of a hill to the south, (a distance of about half a mile), a constant retreating fire was kept up by the Americans, who would walk slowly a few steps, till they had loaded their muskets, and, then, wheeling round, fire upon the British, being in this manner enabled to maintain their retreat in good order. The farmer stated that he had been told by an American officer, who was engaged in the battle, that for upwards of half a mile, the fight was as hot and spirited as any he had ever witnessed. At the eastern extremity of the wood, the greatest slaughter took place; the bodies being in some places literally heaped up. After the Americans had crossed the hill, on the south, the firing was discontinued, and the main body of the army took up its march to Chester. In the adjoining field the decayed stump of a walnut tree was pointed out to us, as being the spot where Lafayette was wounded, the first and only blood he shed in the American cause.

An officer who was engaged in the battle, informed the farmer that he was passing by the spot at the time when Lafayette was wounded; it is supposed by a cannon ball passing very near him, the concussion of the air produced a slight flesh wound. Many Americans were slain to the north of the woods, and it is a superstitious notion of some of the farmers, that, where the blood was shed in the greatest profusion, an abundant growth of thyme sprung up spontaneously! At the eastern extremity of the woods, some mouldering cinders mark the spot where a blacksmith's shop formerly stood, of which there is an anecdote related, by the farmers around. It is said when the retreating Americans were pursued by the British, an officer belonging to the British army stopped there, and commanded the blacksmith to shoe his horse. This he (being a republican) refused to do; but on being threatened by the officer, pretended to comply, and watching his opportunity, struck him dead with a hammer, and dragging his body to a well at a short distance, threw it in, and then turned the horse loose. This valley, known by the name of "Sandy Hollow," is reputed to be haunted, and many persons are said to have seen the courageous blacksmith performing his daring deed over again, in the dead silence of midnight! It is carefully avoided after dark by the ignorant and superstitious who are afraid of meeting with the ghost of the slaughtered Briton!

What was the a thicket of small trees, is now a fine lofty wood, being the same which the Americans cut down to afford a passage in their rapid retreat. To the north-west was a high hill, on the top of which the American cannon were planted by Gen. Greene, to check the British on their approach. On arriving at the summit, we were both astonished and delighted at the extended and beautiful prospect which burst upon our view. To the west it was unconfined for upwards of eight miles, presenting a fine landscape. It was here that Gen. Greene first made a stand, when he was aware of the approach of the British; but he was obliged, after a short resistance, to retreat, owing to the superior force of the enemy. After we had viewed the surrounding landscape for some time, we proceeded to Birmingham Meeting-House, a short distance to the north. Arriving there, we were conducted by Mr. Cook into the Meeting-House, which was used at that time as a hospital for the wounded. It has been somewhat enlarged since the battle, but is, in many respects, unchanged. At one end we observed stains upon the floor, said to have been caused by the blood of the wounded and dying, who were carried thither.

The burial ground adjoining the Meeting-House, was the stand of a small body of troops commanded by Gen. Sullivan, placed there to annoy the British and retard their progress. They took shelter behind the walls, but the main body of the British army coming suddenly upon them, they were surrounded, many being killed and the remainder compelled to fly. The grave-yard has been enlarged since but the spot where our unfortunate countrymen were buried is distinctly visible. We almost deemed it sacrilege to walk over and tread upon the graves of our country's brave defenders. Near the middle is the grave of Lord Percy, mentioned by Miss E. M. Chandler in her "Legend of the Braudywine." About one hundred yards from the burial ground, is the spot where he was struck by the ball which terminated his life. "His remains lie unmarked by a single memorial, to tell the passing traveller, where rest the remains of one of the proud race of Northumberland." Being shown a hill about a mile and a half to the north, where he beheld the landscape he is said to have seen in dreams, while in England, we resolved to ascend it, that we might have the satisfaction of viewing it. The hill was rather of a conical shape, and commanded a view of a most lovely landscape. To the west, at some distance we saw the placid Brandywine, glittering in the sunbeams. To the north-east was West Chester, distinctly visible at a distance of three miles, and contrasted with the blue hills afar off, presented a most beautiful sight. Before us was the landscape. On the spot where we were standing, Miss Chandler in her "Legend," makes Percy to exclaim: "The scene of my childhood are not more familiar to me than this. It has appeared to me in my dreams, and when I have closed my eyes in the dim twilight." About a mile to the south, was a brick house, one of the bricks of which was shot away by a British cannon ball, on the supposition that the house contained spies.

The following is a brief account of the battle, as given us by some of the farmers who were conversant with its history.

The British army, upon finding that the Americans were determined to make resistance, divided into two bodies. The Hessians, commanded by Gen. Kniphausen, advanced to Chadds' Ford, where they were met by Washington, and Wayne, who kept them in check. The other and larger body, commanded by Geueral Howe and Cornwallis, proceeded up the Brandywine above the forks, where they crossed and marched to "Osborn's Hill," as it is now called. Washiugton, on learning this, immedlately sent Lafayette and Green to stop their progress, but before they could form, the British army appeared in sight, on the top of Osborn's Hill. Sullivan, with a small body, was stationed in the burial ground to retard the British, till Geen could plant the cannon; but being surrouuded and forced to fly, the only alternative was to retreat.

Taking a "last lingering look" at the landscape before us, we slowly descended the hill, and wended our way homewards, highly gratified with our visit, which fully compensated for our fatigue. I conclude, by desiring every one who has never visited the far famed field of Brandywine, to do so, as they would find the gratification of beholding it a sufficient recompense for their time and trouble. J. B. T.

From, Republican
West Chester Pa.
Date, Nov. 6" 1894.

AN AGED CITIZEN

TALKS OF OLD WEST CHESTER AND BY-GONE DAYS.

Thomas Ingram, of Downingtown, Who Recently Celebrated His Eighty-Fifth Year, Hail and Vigorous.

There is perhaps no person in Chester county that is better known, better posted on local history or has enjoyed better health for a man of his years than Thomas Ingram, of Downingtown, who reached the 85th milestone along life's pathway on Thursday. Mr. Ingram celebrated his natal day by going alone to Philadelphia, where he is the guest of his son at the present time. Previous to his leaving for the city Mr. Ingram talked to a Republican reporter, who chanced to drop in on the old gentleman at his pleasant home on West Lancaster avenue, and from his conversation the following items of interest were gleaned:

"I was born in Marshallton in 1809. My father's name being John L. Ingram, who was married to Eliza Satkald, who was raised with her aunt, who was the widow of Humphrey Marshall, the founder of that quiet old town, which has ever since born his name."

"How long have you lived in Downingtown?"

"I have lived in this place since 1820, and have seen many changes in the town during these years. There are only two persons living in the town now that were here when I came, and they are Orphia Downing, aged 86, and Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler, who is now very near the octogenarian mark. Both of these these old ladies are second cousins of mine. When I first came here the population of the village was only 300. I remember very clearly when the big Pittsburg wagon and mail coaches ran through our town, plying between here and Pittsburg. They would come along here about nine o'clock, one coming each way.

"In 1831 the work of grading the Pennsylvania Railroad was commenced in this town, and in 1833 the tracks

were laid. It was about sixty years ago, just at this season of the year, that the road was finished. I am the only man living here now who helped to grade that embankment pointing over toward the P. R. R., which passes my home."

Mr. Ingram has been a staunch adherer to Republican principles all his life, and about politics he talked as follows: "The first President I voted for was General Jackson the first time he ran for President in 1832. The opposition party was for John Quincy Adams, and in this county his followers offered to wager that he would have 800 majority, but when the ballots were counted Jackson won by 300 majority. The returns were, by previous arrangement, made by well-known politicians of that day, to be brought to the old Swan Hotel, which was at that time kept by Jacob Park. Joseph Lewis and Van Amrage, both of West Chester, staid at that place until the vote was counted, and then came over to Downintown on horseback, when they established their headquarters in the old hotel and counted the returns as they were brought in from all parts of the county on horseback, which was the popular mode of traveling in those days."

"Why were the returns brought into Downingtown?" was asked of the venerable gentleman.

"They were arranged to be brought here, because Downingtown was nearest the central part of the county," said he.

Continuing the speaker said that right up the pike, about three miles, and across a little way, on the farm now owned by the heirs of the late John D. Steele, is the centre of Chester county.

"That campaign was the wickedest Presidential election I have ever seen. There were plenty of good men of Democratic faith in those days, but the party of to-day is not to be compared with its representatives in State and nation years ago."

"I have been identified with the butchering and farming avocations for nearly fifty years. Seventy years ago I helped to drive cattle and at that time sold meat from a cart, and among our customers was Colonel McClellan, who was the father of James McClellan, who is to-day so well known as a hotel keeper. The Colonel, by the way, was a very distinguished man in his day, being the first president of the Chester County Bank. He also handled a regiment at the Battle of Brandywine, and rode by the side of Lafayette, that gallant Frenchman, when he last came to West Chester."

Mr. Ingram remembers very well West Chester as it was in the years between 1820 and 1830. "Well do I remember when the farm land ran up to the Church Street Friends' Meeting. I remember of seeing corn growing in the vicinity of where the old John Rutter residence then stood, now, I believe, the site of T. Rony Williamson's residence."

Mr. Ingram has been living a retired life, with his daughter, Mary S. Ingram, on West Lancaster avenue. Although having reached such an advanced age, Mr. Ingram moves about with the agility of a man of forty, and has never been sick a day in his life that he could not help himself.

Concluding, Mr. Ingram said that he has done what but few persons can speak of, and that is has read continuously for the last 67 years the American Republican, and of later years the Morning Republican, which he considers the brightest, best and most readable paper in Chester county.

From, News
West Chester, Pa.,
Date, Nov. 17th 1894.

A BIT OF IRON HISTORY.

Early Plate Rolling at Buck Run Near Coatesville.

At the sixty-seventh meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, recently held at Black Rock, Conn., Mr. John Fritz, of Bethlehem, this State, President of the association, gave an entertaining talk on the development of the iron business in this country. The discourse, which was published in full in the October number of the Iron Age, from which the following relating to Chester county is taken:

In 1790 Isaac Pennock, the great grandfather of the present propretors of the Lukens Iron and Steel Company, began the manufacturing of iron at a place on Buck Run, Chester county, Pa., called Rokeby, about four miles south of Coatesville. Isaac Pennock was raised as a farmer in the neighborhood, and his parents strongly objected to his going into a business about which he knew nothing, as they felt he would squander his money. The mill he first built was called the Federal Slitting Mill. In 1810 he bought a saw mill property on the Brandywine near Coatesville, which he converted into an iron mill. At the time it was called the Brandywine, and has since developed into the immense plant it now is. In 1816 Dr. Charles Lukens, a son-in-law of Isaac Pennock, came into the possession of the property, and carried on the business of iron making until his death in 1825. It is claimed that it was between these dates that the first boiler plates were made in this country and in this mill. At the death of Dr Lukens, his widow, in accordance with his special request, continued to carry on the business, although handicapped by the fact that there were no railroads in those days. The finished iron had to be teamed to Philadelphia, a distance of 38 miles, or to Wilmington, Del., 26 miles, while the coal used was hauled from Columbia, about 25 miles away; yet, in spite of these difficulties, she carried on the iron making business, hiring a superintendent to look after the works and the workmen, while she herself managed the business of the office. Mrs. Lukens was considered an extraordinary business woman, and she built up a business which has been continuously successful up to the present, and which has remained in the same family for four generations. It was in honor of her extraordinary abilities that the name of the works was changed from Brandywine to Lukens.

Originally the sheets were made from a single charcoal bloom, the bloom having been made in the old-fashioned forge fire, then reheated over an ordinary grate fire and rolled into plates or sheets. The sheets were shipped without being sheared, the shearings in those days being cut into nails.

Afterward they put up a reverberatory heating furnace in which they worked up the scrap themselves. The plate rolls, as near as can be now ascertained, were about 16 to 16 inches in diameter, and from 3 to 4 feet long in the body, and were driven by an undershot water wheel. It is said that many a time when it looked as if the mill would stall the workmen would rush for the water wheel, climb up on its rim and by their united weight help the pass through the rolls, thus preventing a stall, which meant fire cracked rolls and later on broken ones. This water wheel was afterward supplemented by a breast wheel, so geared as to give more power to the rolls. This enabled them to use larger rolls, but the gearing gave so much trouble that they finally abandoned the use of the water wheel and put in a steam engine and enlarged their rolls to 21 inches in diameter and 66 inches between the journals. This was again changed to 25 inches diameter and 84-inch long chilled rolls. After several other changes they at last put in three high chilled rolls 34 inches in diameter by 120 inches long, a large Corliss engine to drive them, automatic lifting tables, etc.

The weight and size of the early boiler plates as made on the oldest mill I have been unable to get, but it is not supposed that they attempted anything weighing over 500 pounds, and probably 300 pounds was nearer their limit. As an illustration of the changes that have taken place in this one mill, it may be noted that as now enlarged they readily roll plates 110 inches wide and 50 to 60 feet long. The little old mill on which the workmen had to climb on the wheel to help make it go round is one of the best plate mills in the country. Its owners and managers are the great-grandchildren of Isaac Pennock, who in 1790 built the Federal Slitting Mill on Buck Run, and in 1810, on the banks of the Brandywine, what was called the Brandywine Mill.

From, Republican

Phoenixville Pa

Date, Jan. 2nd 1895

LETTER FROM PORT PROVIDENCE.

The Pennypacker Family—Land Marks —The Industries and Market Prices of Former Years, etc.

The following is the twelfth of a series of letters, written during the year 1877, to the Norristown *Herald*, and published at the time in that paper:

PORT PROVIDENCE, JUNE 29, 1877.

The Pennypacker family is by odds the most numerous of any in this section; and its representatives are scattered over half the States of the Union. There is a sort of legendary story handed down from one generation to another, that the original name of the Adam of the race was Bierman; that many years ago a German came to this country whose business was that of a tile-maker, and that he was known as the old "pan-baker;" that eventually the original was entirely discarded, transformed and American ized into the many shapes that we find it to-day. There seems to be no authority for the spelling of proper names, as witness Shakespeare, which is spelled by different authors in as many ways as there are letters in the name itself.

We have before us at this writing some old papers running through the years from 1810 to 1820, and we find that "Coby" Pennypacker always spelled his name as it is spelled at this time by all the representatives of his family. Nathan Pennypacker did the same, but we find the name of Mathias Pennypacker signed to business papers and records, from 1812 to 1820 and always spelled Pennybuker. In 1814 we find it Pennipacker, also in the same year Pennepacker. At the present time it is spelled differently in in different locations, as Pennebaker, Pannepacker, Pannebaker, and in several other ways to please the fancy of the particular individual, and all claiming for themselves the correct orthography.

In our last we spoke of the "Garden Spot" of which at different times three representatives of the Pennypacker family were the possessors, viz., Daniel, Nathan and James A., and it was also rented by a fourth, John A. Pennypacker, of another branch of the family tree. After Daniel sold the farm, his mother moved into her new house across the road, owned and occupied at present by Mr. Yocom, and Daniel and his sister, Margaret, still both single, resided with her. It was at this time that Daniel built the lime-kilns in our village, and for about six years did a fair business with the surrounding country. The limestone used was brought in canal boats from Port Kennedy, for while there is no doubt of a belt of copper running in close proximity to our village, we have no limestone. The old kilns spoken of are a buried ruin with not as much prospect of a new life as ancient Herculaneum.

The large stone house adjoining the Port Providence Union Meeting House on the east, and now owned by Chas. Shepard, Esq., was built by Daniel Pennypacker, at the time that he was in the lime business. Both Daniel and Margaret married at this time—the latter to Isaac H. Anderson—who died of consumption about five years after—and the former married Rebecca Major. Daniel moving into the back part of the house—at present in the tenure of Mr. Geo. Yerkes—and Isaac H. Anderson and his wife, Margaret, took the front, now occupied by Mr. Jos. A. Bergentz. "Coby's widow also left her new house opposite the "Garden Spot" and made her residence with her daughter, Margaret, from that time until her death, which occurred about 1839.

Isaac H. Anderson was the son of Mrs. Hart, mother of Maj. Lane S. Hart, who was for many years a resident of your borough. He was by occupation a jeweler and watchmaker, and although a man of apparently ro-

bust frame, and about six feet in height, yet withal of feeble constitution. Not long before his death he sailed for the island of Cuba, in the deluded hope of regaining his failing health, but after an absence of several months he returned home without having derived any material benefit, for about a year later he was numbered with those whose remains rest in the Mennonite church yard at Phœnixville

Daniel Pennypacker sold the lime kilns to John Raser, Esq., and engaged in the manufacture of the horse power and thresher, of which we spoke in a former letter. Some thirty years ago he left our village and removed to Lawrenceville, in Chester county, where he died some five or six years ago, and where his widow still resides.

Before us is James Pennypacker's day book, running from 1813 up to the time of his death, and some of his notings may give an idea of prices ruling at that time, and we make a few selections as follows:

1813, January 2d, Robert Tyson, Dr.	
To 3 cords of wood, ₱ cord 1£ 6s 3d—3£	18s 9d
1813 January 2d, George Gristock, Dr.	
To 18 pounds rye flour	0£ 5s 0d
1838, January 16, Isaac Dennis, Dr.	
To 1 pound of butter	0£ 1s 6d
1813, January 23d, Jacob Aman, Dr.	
To 3 bushels rye, per bu. 7s 6d	1£ 2s 6d
1 18, April 2d, Annah Bare, Dr.	
To 1¼ yards calico, per yard	4s 8d
1813, May 31, Isaac Raser, Dr.	
To 2 bu. potatoes, ₱ bu. 3s 9d	7s 6d
1813, November 5, Jonathan Harper, Dr.	
To light wagon to Philadelphia	7s 6d
1814, Jan. 1st, Jonathan Harper, Dr.	
To 1 pound of butter	2s 4d
1816, Feb. 27, Bamapas Base. Dr.	
To 28 pounds beef at 7c per lb.	$1 96
1817, April 1, David Wilkens, Dr.	
To 1 peck clover seed, at $11 per bu.	$2 75

From the last items it will be seen that sixty years ago clover seed was eleven dollars per bushel, while grain, flour and even cord-wood were higher than at present. Calico must have a luxury that "only the wealthy could indulge in," and the "linsey woolsey" gown the prevailing dress of our grand dames. But we must not forget that just at that time there was a little unpleasantness existing between the young republic and the parent country that had much to do with ruling prices for they did not remain long at he figures quoted, but soon showed a shrinkage that is sure to follow in the wake of peace.

We distinctly remember hearing the old men of forty years ago discussing the probability of a famine in cord-wood, and their grave apprehensions for the poor of the land at no very distant day. Yet forty years have passed and a cord of oak wood costs no more than it did at that time, thanks to the unexhaustible coal beds of the interior.

Of the names that we have copied from "Coby" Pennypacker's day-book, that of Robert Tyson, is the only one remaining at this writing, and he with his wife are venerable and worthy monuments of an age that has very few living representatives. FELIX.

From, Republican
Phoenixville Pa.
Date, Jan. 3rd 1895

LETTER FROM PORT PROVIDENCE.

More About the Pennypacker Family—Reminiscences—Property Changes—The March of Time, etc., etc.

The following is the twelfth of a series of letters, written during the year 1877, to the Norristown *Herald*, and published at the time in that paper:

PORT PROVIDENCE, JUNE 29, 1877.

James Pennypacker, the fourth son of "Coby" Pennypacker, was of a more delicate physical constitution than the rest of his children.

When quite a young man he learned the saddlery and harness trade with Neddy Magee, who at that time carried on that business on the Ridge turnpike below Norristown. After he had finished his ttade he started the business for himself at Jeffersonville above your borough. At that time Mr. Stauffer kept the old hotel at Jeffersonville, and James boarded there for a time, but apparently unimportant circumstances have much to do with shaping the future of very many young men, and it was true in regard to James. Mary Stauffer, the landlord's daughter, was a girl that had more admirers than James Pennypacker, but then she admired James, for he was a young man of exemplary deportment, what the girls of to-day call good-looking, and with fair prospects ahead of him. He pressed his suit, was accepted, and Miss Mary Stauffer became Mrs. Mary Pennypacker. Some time after he had been married, James built a large stone house, almost directly opposite to the hotel, on the North side of the turnpike, in a part of which he carried on his business, and resided in the balance.

His next venture was to rent the Shannonville Hotel, which he kept for several years, and by his suavity of manners, and kind and gentlemanly bearing won a host of friends, which at the same time "put money in his purse." From Shannonville he removed to Port Kennedy, having leased the hotel at that place, which is now, and has for a number of years since been in possession of Mr. Daniel Loughin. There are bright little spots away back in the long, long ago, of almost every one's experience, little patches around which cluster

some dreamy reminiscence of a half forgotten joy, that like the oasis of the desert, tends to give new vigor and new life to the weary traveler over the sands of time. And so your correspondent sometimes calls up

> Little pearly drops of gladness,
> Unalloyed by shades of sadness,
> When his young life knew no thorn,
> In his boyhood's budding morn.

And from the debris of the past comes at this moment the vision of a day, a single day of pleasure spent in and around that old hotel at Port Kennedy forty years ago.

Here, too, fortune favored James Pennypacker. He had adopted the business of a landlord as the vocation of his life, and accordingly devoted his attention to the study of its requirements. After several years spent in Port Kennedy he removed to Thirteenth street and Ridge avenue, Philadelphia, and continued his old business in the large building now used as a furniture depot. But the uninterrupted confinement and close application to the duties of his calling were too much for his delicate organization, and on November 25, 1853, the work of that terrible American scourge (consumption) was accomplished, and James Pennypacker was no more. For many years we kept a diary of almost every day's doings, both public and private, and on turning to November, 1853, we find a fitting eulogy written upon the death of one whom in life we loved so well, and in whose death we lost a friend.

His remains rest in Montgomery Cemetery, Norristown. Not long before his death he bought the Ashwood farm of his brother Jos. S., but soon after that event it was sold to Jos. Whitaker, and after the death of the latter it was again sold to its present occupant and owner, Mr. Thomas P. Walker.

James' widow still survives him, and is now living in Roxborough upon the same grand old thoroughfare where she resided about fifty years ago, at the time when her future husband started business in Jeffersonville.

Of the three children of "Coby" Pennypacker who are dead, Joseph and Daniel both lived beyond the allotted time of man, but James died when forty-seven or forty-eight, being about the age of his father when he (the father) died. When "Coby" died all his children were still single, but shortly after, Jacob, the oldest of those still living, married Hannah Towers, daughter of Archibald Towers, who at that time owned the mill on the Perkiomen, long in the possession of John Landes, and at present owned by John Keyser.

Hannah Towers was the sister of John Towers, who for many years was the proprietor of the Roxborough stage route; also of the venerable Michael Towers, who still resides upon his pleasant farm on the Schuylkill, a couple of miles above Spring City, in Chester county. After Jacob's marriage he leased Jonas Umstad's farm in Lower Providence, adjoining that of old Dr. Davis, now the property of Mr. Charles Davis. Jacob's first year of farming was not a success, for just after harvest, when he had the barn filled with hay and grain, it took fire, and with its contents was entirely consumed

The next Spring he purchased the farm at Supplee's Corner, one mile northeast of our village, now owned by Mr. John Supplee, and here he resided a number of years, but eventually sold it to Samuel Supplee—John's father—and shortly after he purchased the Anderson tract, near Anderson's school house in Schuylkill township, Chester county. Here he lived several years when he sold the place which was subsequently purchased by Prof. Lowe, who resided thereon, but it is now the pleasant home of Gen. Fisher, of Philadelphia.

For quite a number of years Jacob Pennypacker has been a resident of our town, and though in his 75th year, he is far more active and robust than others by many years his junior. A few weeks since, Hannah, his wife, died after a long illness, and was buried in Morris Cemetery, near Phœnixville.

How interesting it must be to the old men of to-day, who from personal recollection can trace the leading events in the march of time from the commencement of the nineteenth century to the present; no railroads, no canals, no telegraphs, very few manufactories, the primitive condition of the American forests very little disturbed, the Indian and the wild deer almost as numerous along the Allegheny, the Mohawk or the Ohio, as the Colorado Beetle is at present. They have seen the magic strides with which a people, who exhibited to the world by deeds of the noblest heroism and valor, the justice of their claim to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" could overcome every obstacle in the path of an ever-advancing civilization. They can trace the history of that great ulcer (American slavery), that in its poisonous influences nearly destroyed not only the liberties of the people, but the life of the nation itself.

They have seen a country, which Wm. H. Seward said, "could not long exist half slave, and half free," baptised in rivers of blood, but by the terrible sacrifice, regenerated, and made free indeed.

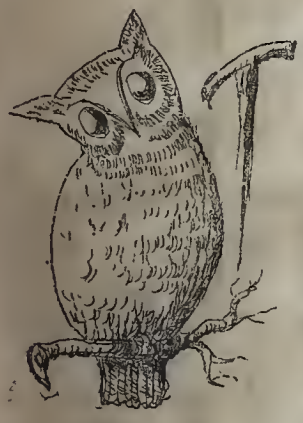
FELIX.

From, News
West Chester Pa
Date, Feby 15. 1895

OUR PHILOSOPHERS.

PROFESSOR WOODRUFF LECTURES ON "OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM."

An Interesting Discussion on a Subject That Concerns Everybody—Compulsory Education Opposed—A Chester County Feature in Which Some Local History Made a Shining Page in the Evening's Proceedings, Etc.

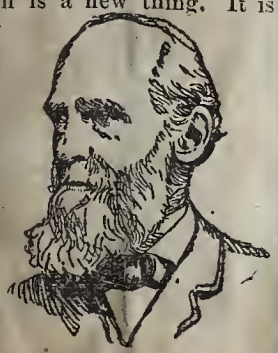


HERE was about an average attendance at the meeting of the Philosophical Society of West Chester, which was held last evening. The President, Charles H. Pennypacker, Esq., called the meeting to order. The Secretary being absent, on motion the reading of the minutes was dispensed with. Professor Darlington reported that it was not yet certain who the speaker will be at the next meetiug of the society, but that when a positive engagement is made it will be announced.

OUR PUBLIC SHOOLS.

The President introduced Professor W. W. Woodruff, the speaker of the evening, who read a very carefully prepared paper upon the theme of "Our Public Schools and What Should be Taught in Them." In the course of this paper the Professor said in substance:

Popular education is a new thing. It is one of the most original things in America. We boast of our telegraphs, telephones, railroads and public improvements, but we have greater reason to be proud of our public schools than of anything else.



PROF. WOODRUFF.

But notwithstanding our constitution requires the Legislature to appropriate at least $1,000,000 per year to the support of the public schools, and last year there was actually $5,500,000 appropriated and in spite of the fact that we have had County Superintendents for forty years, that more than 2,000 teachers institutes have been held, that we have a well organized State Board of Education, that we have twelve State Normal Schools, that we have over 1,000,000 pupils in the public schools and we expend more than $14,000,000 annually on our public schools, there was never before so many questions raised concerning the relation of the State to the public schools. This is a sign not only of life but of health. The friends of ignorance will not be found discussing the subject. Those who go to the Legislature do not embody all the wisdom of the State, yet we often find them treating us much as parents treat their children; deciding questions for them. It was not because the people wanted it the public school system was given. Very few questions concerning the schools have been submitted to the people, and if the question of whether or not our Normal Schools should be maintained were submitted to the people, I should tremble for the result.

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

The Professor answered a number of the objections most commonly urged against the public schools. Among them the following "Education is not a matter that the State should meddle with; that should be left to parents and guardians." That "public schools should be only for the poor and so be poor schools." That education in the public schools should be only primary, and some others of like kind.

PROF. DARLINGTON

Another of the objections to the system is that "It is wrong to tax one man for the exclusive benefit of another." In reply to this the Professor said, "It is not wrong or else it would be wrong to maintain hospitals or benevolent institutions and the whole fabric of society most be declared wrong."

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

A question much agitated now is the relation of the public schools to religion. At a meetiug of the State Teachers' Association, a few years ago, it was resolved there should be religious education in the public schools, and that the Bible should be the basis of this education. Now religion is a knowledge of God as an object of reverence, obedience and worship. If religion is the worship of God, we should teach them how to worship, but the law forbids the teaching of any particular mode of worship. It is right that the public schools should inculcate a regard for Divine providence, but the object of the schools is to give a secular education.

The Professor adduced arguments in favor of the view that, beyond the existence of a God, to whose government the individual is responsible, it is not wise to go in this direction, leaving to the family the Sabbath school and the spiritual adviser of the children their further instruction in religion.

OPPOSED TO CUMPULSORY EDUCATION.

There are those who believe that if the

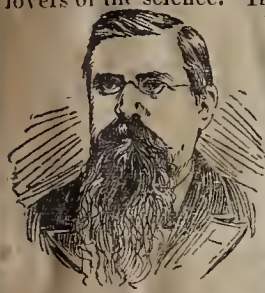
C. W. TALBOT.

...ard ...lled to ...nselves of ..., we cannot ... have any ... our peo- ...owing in ig- ...ance. The Professor said on this subject, "I take my stand with those opposing compulsory education." He then read a short article written by him some years ago and published in the Pennsylvania School Journal, in which his views on that subject were set forth. He then said. "I have somewhat modified my views since that time and I believe I would approve some kind of modified compulsory education. But it is not enough to tell us that compulsory education has been tried in Germany and been successful there. The ideas of the people of Europe are different. They are trained to believe that it is the function of Government to decide what the people should do and then see that they do it.

CHESTER COUNTY'S WORK FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Professor Woodruff concluded his lecture with the following paragraphs in reference to the part that Chester county has taken in the work of establishing the public school system:

"Chester county has from the first been noted for its men of learning. In botany the names of John Bartram, Humphrey Marshall, David Townseud, Dr. William Darlington and Joshua Hoopes are known to all lovers of the science. In mathematics Chester county has had her Lewises, her Strodes and her Philipses; in chemistry, her Sharples, whom even Boston has honored; in literature, her Bayard Taylor and her Thomas Buchanan Reed, and in mineralogy, her Jefferis, whose Jeffersite can be seen in the British Museum; besides many others, doubtless just as worthy, but "to fortune and to fame unknown"—or at least known in less degree. These have given her an enviable name among men of science and culture in all parts of the country.



C. H. PENNYPACKER.

"Then in former times she had more private schools than any other county in the State, numbering between twenty and thirty as late as 1860. A few of the best of these remain, and a magnificent Normal School more than compensates for the absence of the others. Yet, for those times, they were a credit to the county, and in them many of our citizens were well fitted for the efficieut discharge of life's duties.

"When, in 1834, the bill to organize a public school system was before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, many leading citizens of Chester county were opposed to it. We had our private schools. The Friends had numerous schools in the county supported by the Society, and open to all who would comply with the rules of ... schools; and to them it seemed unreasonable that they should be taxed for public schools, beside supporting their own. And the people met in conventions, made speeches and passed resolutions in condemnation of a public school system. Their resolution and their names can now he read in the old files of our county papers. In the light of sixty year's experience we see that they were in error. But they were as honest then and as public-spirited as we are to-day.

"But Chester county was represented at Harrisburg by William Jackson in the Senate, and Dr. Wilmer Worthington and Elijah F. Pennypacker in the House. They were men of ability, firmness and foresight, and though not fully sustained at home, stood up resolutely for the bill and it passed.

"And here let me correct a popular error. Thaddeus Stevens is often spoken of as the "Father of our common school system." He was a member of the Legislature that enacted the free school law, but was not on the Committee on Education, and took no part in preparing the bill. He had little to do with the educational work of the session. It was after the school law had been passed, and when its repeal was proposed at the next session of the Legislature that he made his immortal speech. In all probability this speech saved the school law of 1834, unless its repeal had been arrested by the Governor's veto. Let Thaddeus Stevens have full credit for this speech. This was his sole contribution to our public school system.

"But after twenty years, in 1854, there was another contest on at Harrisburg, and Chester county was again to the front. There was a demand for a more perfect organization of the system.

"Chester county was then represented at Harrisburg by Henry S. Evans in the Senate, and Robert E. Monaghan, Henry T. Evans and William Wheeler in the House. Mr. Evans, in the Senate, stood firmly for the reorganization of the school system. In the House, Mr. Monaghan, though one of the youngest members, was Chairman of the Committee on Education, and by his labor, adroitness and enthusiasm secured the passage of the bill in spite of earnest and tireless opposition, and it was signed by Governor Bigler, May 8, 1854.

"Of all these men who gave Chester county such an enviable educational record, Mr. Monaghan, whom you all know, is the only one living within the influence of this hour, and it is an opportunity that I am glad to have, and a pleasure I may not have again, to remind the present generation and the pupils in our public schools of the debt they owe to him, and to those whom I have named, but who are no longer with us."

THE SUBJECT DISCUSSED.

When Prof. Woodruff had concluded the reading of his excellent paper President Pennypacker called upon members present to discuss the subject, and, no one immediately responding, he requested Prof. Richard Darlington to open the discussion.

PROF. DARLINGTON'S REMARKS.

Prof. Darlington began by saying: "There was a time when it was said that what Prof. Woodruff did not know about the public school system was not worth knowing. He has to-night taken ground that has not hitherto been held by the majority of those who have discussed the subject in this room. There is much call for compulsory education now and it is possible that we may soon have it in some form. Horace Greely said 'the way to resume is to

[illegible] sum,' and there are those who think the way to educate is to educate. If the people don't want an education, those who know that it is a good thing ought to make them take it. There is much to be said on both sides of that question and I expect that Mr. C. W. Talbot, who is the President of the West Chester School Board, and an ardent advocate of compulsory education, will give us some of the arguments in its favor."

Then after some reference to a part of Professor Woodruff's address in which he had referred to the successful teaching of cooking in schools as an impossibility, Professor Darlington said: "I take issue with Professor Woodruff upon the subject of teaching cooking. I sent my daughter to a cooking school and I think she got great good from it. I do not regret the $50 I spent that way. On that question Professor Woodruff and I do not agree."

MR. PENNYPACKER AGREES WITH PROFESSOR WOODRUFF.

When Professor Darlington had taken his seat President Pennypacker arose and said: "We may differ widely on scientific subjects and methods and means of education, but when it comes to getting bread and butter we are all on the same platform. It was this common instinct of our humanity that made Professor Darlington brave the blizzard and come into town on horseback to get supplies from the grocery to replenish the larder of the seminary.

"I agree with the sentiments of the speaker of the evening on compulsory education. There is too much of a disposition toward paternal government now-a-days. Compulsory education would leap gradually up to compulsory religion and a State church. Down South they have what is called the Mississippi plan of election, which requires, as a qualification for a voter, that he shall either be able to read a section of the Constitution or understand it when it is read to him. They have white officers at the polls. When a colored man wants to vote he is asked: 'Can you read?' If he answers 'yes' he is given a section of the Constitution. If he reads, they ask: 'Do you understand it?' He answers, 'yes.' The reply is, 'I don't believe it and you can't vote here.'"

COMPULSORY EDUCATION UPHELD.

C. W. Talbot, Esq., said: "It has been a source of great pleasure to me to listen to Professor Woodruff's lecture. Twenty-five years ago he was known to every child in Chester county. His name was a household word, and I am glad to have heard his views upon this question to-night although I differ somewhat.

"Compulsory education is not a new thing nor an experiment. It is in actual operation in more than half the States of the Union. I hold that a State that appropriates $5,500,000 per year for the education of her children should have something to say about who shall have the benefit of it. Mr. Pennypacker sites a case which is against his own view. The reason they have such a state of affairs as he describes in Mississippi is, they have no adequate public school system. There are children running the alleys of West Chester that ought to be educated. There are 20,000 in Philadelphia that are not provided with adequate school rooms. They expend about $2,000,000 per year there in building public schools and cannot keep up with the demand. When the West Chester School Board visited the city we found that in some schools one set of children attended in the morning and were dismissed at noon to make room for others who attended in the afternoon.

"It was this lack of school accommodations existing not only in Philadelphia, but in other parts of the State, that led Governor Pattison to veto the compulsory education bill, and may lead Governor Hastings to do the same thing, although he is known to be in favor of it."

Lowndes Taylor said: "I agree with almost everything Professor Woodruff has said. I am opposed to enforced education in anything. There is no such thing as ignoring religious education in the public schools. If a child passes his early years without special instruction in that line, he will not be thereafter subject to any one who teaches specially in religion.

"A second objection is that the advantages of compulsory education would be temporary. Its evils would develop afterwards."

Rev. J. H. Chambers was asked to speak, but beyond expressing his pleasure at having listened to Professor Wordruff, declined to say anything at that time.

A vote of thanks to Professor Woodruff for his able address was unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

ITS TRUE HISTORY.

When Birmingham School Was Built and By Whom.

What Records Show and What the Subscription List Discloses Concerning the Building Fund—All Those Who Gave Their Money and Efforts to the Cause Have Passed to the Great Beyond, Etc., Etc.

On Tuesday last, February 12th, the following item appeared in the NEWS:

The preservation of the little old-fashioned school house at the grounds of the Birmingham-Lafayette Cemetery, which was used as a hospital during the Battle of Brandywine, is proposed in a novel manner. A number of the Trustees of the cemetery have proposed the plan of building the vault to be erected by the cemetery beneath the old school house, and it is meeting with favor.

The plan is to excavate the earth beneath the old eight-sided building and establish the vault there, lining it with cement, the school house protecting it. Those in favor of the plan argue that by this means the company would not only secure the needed vault, but at the same time preserve for all time the historic old building.

The person giving the information on which that item was based was, we are now informed, mistaken as to the history of the building and if the Trustees of the cemetery are under the impression that they have in that old school house a relic of the Revolution, they are greatly mistaken, which is shown partly by the records in the Court House and partly by the existing list of subscribers to the fund that was used for the erection of the school house in question about 1820.

LEASED GROUND.

The following are the esential parts of a lease of the ground on which the school house is built. The lease is for 999 years, was executed in 1819 and the building was probably erected the next year, 1820.

"Twentieth, 7th-month, 1819.—William Hawley, of the township of Westtown; Edward Darlington, of the township of Birmingham, and Philip Price, now or late of the township of East Bradford, all of the county of Chester, Pa., trustees appointed by and in behalf of Birmingham Preparatory Meeting of the people called Quakers in the

nty of Chester, aforesaid the one part, ad Isaac Sharpless, of East Bradford; Joseph Brinton and Brinton Jones, of Birmingham township, and Abraham Darlington, Jr., of Thornbury township, all of the county of Chester, of the other part."

This conveyance is for a track of land bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning at a stone on the south side of a lane leading to Abraham Darlington, Esq., thence south 33° E. five perches to a stone, north 62½° E. six perches, north 33° West five perches, and south 62½° West six perches to the place of beginning, containing thirty square perches of land more or less.

"In trust to and for the uses hereinafter mentioned and declared, and to and for no other use, intent or purpose whatsoever, that is to say to and for the use of a school and thereon to erect suitable buildings for said purpose to and for the use of the neighborhood and the inhabitants thereof generally from the day of the date hereof in and during, and to the full end and term of 999 years." * * * "Yielding and paying therefor at the end of each and every year of said term unto the said grantors, etc., a yearly rent of one ear of Indian corn, if then demanded."

The grantees were required to keep a reasonable and lawful fence. The lease was executed by Abraham Darlington, trustee, and maybe found recorded in the Recorder's office in Deed Book P 3, vol. 63, page 319.

WHO SUBSCRIBED THE MONEY.

Subscriptions to the building fund were taken among the people of the neighborhood and the following are their names (not one now living) with the amounts subsribed by each:

Enmion Cook	$ 60 00
Edward Darlington	40 00
John Forsythe	30 00
Benjamin Sharples	40 00
Abram Darlington	30 00
Samuel Jones	30 00
Thomas Darlington	40 00
Aaron Davis	30 00
Isaac Sharples	30 00
Jacob Bennett	25 00
William H. Taylor	20 00
William Osborne	25 00
Joseph Brinton	25 00
James Forsythe	20 00
Joseph Pennock	15 00
Jesse Otley	5 00
James Dilworth	5 00
Samuel Painter	30 00
James Dilworth, Jr	5 00
Amos Painter	15 00
Thomas Woodward	20 00
William Brinton	15 00
Joseph Osborne	25 00
James Painter	30 00
William Seal	15 00
Joseph H. Brinton	10 00
Caleb Brinton	10 00
Joshua Sharples	10 00
Joshua Hunt	8 25
Samuel H. Davis	5 00
Amos Brinton (work)	10 21
William Seal	5 25
The old lot sold for	50 00
	$733 71

The old lot sold for $50 as mentioned above was located on the west side of "The Great Birmingham Road" as it was called when it was first laid out, while the school house now standing is some distance away from that road to the east and was built with the money subscribed as a bove stated.

SOME NOTES OF IDENTIFICATION.

Enmion Cook was an old school-master and most likely the first to teach school in the building.

John Forsythe, the third in the list of subscribers, was either the man who formerly taught in Westtown School or a son of that John.

Benjamin Sharples was a son of Joshua Sharpless, an old Director in the Bank of Chester County and lived on the farm where his grandson, Benjamin, now lives.

Abram Darlington lived about a quarter of a mile from the school house, and it is his lane that is mentioned in the lease.

Samuel Jones was the former owner of what is now Lafayette Cemetery.

Isaac Sharpless was the grandfather of Dr. William Sharpless, now residing on the southwest corner of Church and Miner streets, West Chester. Isaac Sharpless owned the property adjoining that of his brother Benjamin.

William Osborne owned Osborne's hill.

James Forsythe was a son of the famous Westtown teacher.

James Dilworth was one of the family that Dilworthtown was named after.

Samuel Painter was the grandfather of the late Samuel Painter, of West Chester, and owned the property at Painter's Bridge, on the Brandywine.

Thomas Woodward was the maternal grandfather of Mrs. C. W. Talbot.

Joseph H. Brinton was the father of the late Mrs. David Meconkey.

Caleb Brinton was one of the very wealthy men of the community. He was the great-grandfather of George Thomas, of the firm of Hoopes Brother & Thomas.

Joshua Sharples was the father of Benjamin and Isaac Sharples.

Joshua Hunt was the owner of what are now the Brinton quarries.

William Seal, who twice subscribed as the list shows, was the father of the late Dr. Seal, of Unionville. The Doctor Seal we speak of was the elder doctor who had a son also a doctor and now deceased.

These facts show the old school house to be about seventy-five years old, whether the old building that once stood on the lot to the West of the Birmingham road and was long ago pulled down, stood in Revolutionary days or not is another question. It is evident from the above statement that the present building did not stand there at that time. It was not built until a generation later

BRANDYWINE BANKS.

EARLY SPRING SIGHTS ALONG THAT HISTORIC STREAM.

Some Ideas Picked Up on a Drive Through the Bradfords—Past and Present in Business and Politics, With a Few Thoughts, Hints and Suggestions Born of a Bright Sunny April Afternoon on That Pretty Stream.

Cope's bridge, that favorite resort of artists, that quiet locality where so much of romance seems to be mingled with the landscape, is probably the centre of interest along the east branch of the Brandywine. With Deborah's Rock so near, and a wealth of traditions which have been repeated so long that half the people are in doubt as to what may be believed with implicit faith and what may be taken with a grain of allowance, scarcely a man or woman of mature years can pass over the bridge and go on without looking round at the old familiar objects to be seen there, and it seems at times almost impossible not to wish that twenty, thirty, perhaps even a hundred

years, could be turned backward in their flight, and that the persons whose faces and voices used to be well known in that neighborhood might be recalled for a time to their old field of action. Yet, if such a thing should happen, and a passing traveler could feel that he had brought back the forms which have long since gone to rest, he would probably be frightened at his own action and would hastily go over his vocabulary trying to find a magic word which would soothe them all to sleep again.

FIRST AND LAST.

The earliest man of celebrity to lay down his agricultural tools and depart from this world, after having established himself and family in the neighborhood of the Brandywine was that most esteemed ancestor, Abiah Cope, whose little brick house which has been standing since the days when William Penn's name was fresh in the midst of all settlers, is still pointed out to strangers as the original dwelling in that locality. The latest inhabitant of note, a character much less esteemed though probably more widely known during his life, on account of the newspaper notoriety which he enjoyed, was Henry Thompson, better known as Polecat Tom, who for several months during the winter of a year or two ago made his home in the woods on the eastern side of the stream, just north of the Strasburg road, there entertaining at the doorway of his hut all such visitors as were in any likelihood of dropping a few pennies into his big hand which was always outstretched to prospective donors.

OVER THE WATER.

Across the stream the cluster of buildings known as Copetown has been spoken of by many who were familiar with it in the old days, and now it looks the same as it did half a dozen years ago, with the same record of honorable deeds remaining to show that it once was a busier place than now.

Up the hill toward Marshallton, and into the first lane to the left may be found the old home of the late Erskine Baldwin, whose son John now has the property. As yet John has not made known his aspirations in the political line, though his three brothers have begun the carving of their names among those of other statesmen. Richard, whose home is at Chadds' Ford, is recognized as one of the most energetic law-makers that Delaware county has sent to Harrisburg in a long while, his ability for moulding popular opinion and carrying issues seeming destined to be ranked with those of the sanguinary Thomas V. Cooper and the redoubtable Congressman Jack Robinson. Joseph H., another brother, is District Attorney for the county of Chester, with hopes of moving higher as the years go by; and William, a fourth member of the family, has made a good record as Supervisor in Caln. As yet John has shown no special desire for office, but he takes pride in raising good stock and owning a horse which does not have to take the dust from all the other animals on the road.

JOSHUA PIERCE'S HIGHWAY.

While the old Strasburg road goes over the hill toward quiet sedate, peaceful, contented Marshallton, another which bears off to the northward is probably more used by those

who are going far out into West Bradford or to the County Home, Embreeville and points beyond. By some this is called Joshua N. Pierce's road for the reason that the well-known gentleman who formerly lived in West Bradford, long desired a road which would be less hilly than the Strasburg and would lead in the same general direction. By dint of much perseverance, a trait which was always prominent in the character of the progressive business man, he succeeded in accomplishing his object, greatly to the satisfaction of hundreds who have since his day driven over the throughfare.

EDWARD INGRAM BISECTED.

Branching off from this well-known highway is one still newer, for it was constructed only two or three years ago. It begins at a peculiar little three-cornered lot belonging to Milton Sharpless, but which for all the profit it yields to the owner might as well belong to the Czar, and the entrance is guarded by a giant poplar tree which has stood there as a sentinel since the days when Copetown was young. This recently-made road is interesting because it passes through the fertile berry patches of Edward Ingram, who it is said was inclined to file some exception when the land was taken, but is now less strong in his opposition to it, being of that nature which seeks for no remedy where none can be found, and which makes the best of circumstances.

OLD SCOTT'S ISLAND

While Mr. Ingram was not enthusiastic in favor of the improvement, Hugh Brinton, the next property owner on the line to Downingtown, was one of the earnest advocates. The latter has fitted up a handsome home, and is known as a pleasant and amiable host. One of the scenes which his house overlooks is the ancient pleasure ground which years ago was known as Scott's Island, and away back in the times when Constable Turner was a boy it was a

...te resort for picnic parties from Marshon. Now the waters of the Brandywine all flow through one channel, though the marks which show where they used to separate and reunite are still to be seen. Near by a boat-house, neatly painted, is comfortably nestled among the pines which stand on a rocky bluff along the bank of the stream, and a chattering squirrel plays about as though it were built especially for his benefit.

THERE'S A LANDSLIDE.

Standing in the road above the bluff, one can look across the stream and see Valley Creek making its way down to the Brandywine, as a scout returning to camp to tell of the adventures it has met among the hills in the neighborhood of Whiteland. One of its stories might be of a landslide which took place near the township bridge in East Bradford not far from the farm of Robert Johnson. There by the roadside may be seen where the bank for a distance of a hundred and fifty feet fell down a dozen feet, carrying with it trees which measured several inches in diameter. At present the debris has all been cleared away, but most likely when the affair took place the road was blocked for a time.

SUGARS' SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Crossing the Brandywine a short distance above the county viaduct which bears the name of Sugars' Bridge, and opposite the residence of William Sugar, is a neat little suspension bridge which assists pedestrians in making their way across the stream to a cluster of little houses on the opposite hillside. It is made principally of ribbon wire and boards, the effect being apparently very satisfactory to those who have to use the bridge in crossing on business or pleasure.

ABOUT HAWLEY'S MILL.

Quietude reigns about the neighborhood of Hawley's Mill, where Howard Hawley's ancestors used to live, and where Wesley White now has his home. Long since have the mill wheels ceased to turn, and the tearing teeth of the buzz saws no longer rip through logs which are cut in the neighborhood. The portable saw mill, operated by steam, has given those old-time plants the go-by in many places, and this is one, though the modest willows which stand in front of the ancient timbers and the rusty wheels would do their best to put on their gay green garb and make no suggestion of a business that used to be, but is no more. The present tenant, apparently, devotes considerable attention to the raising of chickens, for the meadows are filled with industrious looking hens and plump pullets, which evidently are earning their board at this season and yielding a handsome profit.

BEST TO BE SILENT.

Farther up the road toward Downingtown is a charming bit of road where arbutus hunters might wish to linger, not because that plant is to be found in any abundance, but for the reason that the shady solitude, with limped waters which flow on forever, but do not tell what they hear, and the neighboring lowlands where the knee-deeps begin their evensong before sundown are deserted even by the cows, and lovers might think for the moment that life is nothing but one long, blissful dream. Yet they would soon be recalled to their senses by the sight of that big rock which bears the significant watchward, "Read the People's Paper, the DAILY LOCAL NEWS."

And, this, too, is a reminder that all musings must come to an end.

FAUCETT'S MUSEUM.

Many Curios at His Handsome Home Near Dilworthtown.

From a Queen Anne Communion Service to a Colony of Bees—An Interesting Half Hour Among Relics.

Henry Faucett, whose prosperous looking farm with its well kept buildings and its thoroughly cultivated fields has been admired by many persons who drive by the property, in Birmingham, Delaware county, just over the line from Dilworthtown, is the owner of as interesting a collection of curiosities as may be seen in a day's ride over the county. Better might it be said that he is ha f owner, for the right is divided very good-humoredly with his wife, who during many years has assisted in making the home a happy one.

ON HISTORIC GROUND.

That the ground is historic need not be said, for every one familiar with this section knows that during the Battle of Brandywine there was many a stray shot which found its way across the hills to this very spot. Indeed, if further proof be needed, it is only necessary to look at a lot of cannon balls which Mr. Faucett has ploughed out at different times during the years of his residence there. Among them are two wicked-looking twelve-pounders and a six-pounder which would be even more dangerous than a base ball if it were flying rapidly through the air.

BEAUTIFUL SHELLS.

In one of the apartments Mr. Faucett has a cabinet of shells and chinaware which he has just finished arranging, for the cabinet came only a few days ago, and inside are many relics which he has brought from various parts of the country. No especial attempt is made at scientific arrangement, but the general effect is most harmonious.

In the way of China Mrs. Faucett has a cup and saucer which belonged to the early Grubbs who settled in New Jersey before the time of William Penn. Mrs. Faucett herself is descended from William Penn's private secretary. Gilbert Cope, of West Chester, who has examined the china and has traced the family line, pronounces them both well worthy of respect on account of their genuineness.

ANCIENT COMMUNION SERVICE.

Another most valuable relic is an ancient communion service which was sent by Queen Anne, of England, to St. John's Church, Concord, somewhere in the nighborhood of two centuries ago, and which, as the story goes, was brought by Rev. Evan Evans, the first rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia. The set consists of three pieces, a plate for the sacramental bread, an almsplate, and an urn for the wine. All are marked "Concord Church," and on the back of the plates are symbols which would indicate that they were made in the tenth year of the reign of King Richard I. The date of manufacture, however, must be a matter of surmise, although the indications are that the service is remarkably old.

FINE WALNUT TIMBER.

Some years ago, when the old house, which was built in 1794, was remodeled, the walnut frame of an ancient doorway was removed, and from the wood was made a number of picture frames and canes. The largest of these frames encloses a handsome group of pictures of the Centennial buildings, and the canes were presented to various friends of Mr. Faucett, including George

F. Brinton, of West Chester, whose ancestors are believed to have built the original house.

AND WILD GEESE, TOO.

Among the poultry on the place are several handsome specimens of wild geese, the eldest of which have been about the place for a dozen years or more. The flock came from two birds which were brought there in the early eighties, and which for a time proved quite profitable, but they are in constant danger of being shot by sportsmen, unless the wings of the geese are clipped frequently to prevent their flying, and on this account the profits are not large.

AMONG THE BEES.

On the south lawn are some half a hundred hives of bees which are under the general management of Harry Faucett, the young man taking care of them constantly and handling them without fear. That they may not cause too much trouble in swarming, the wings of the queens are all neatly clipped. In a good season the yield of honey is as much as 25,000 pounds, though often it falls below that figure.

ANCIENT JOURNALS.

Among the old volumes in the family collection is a leather bound edition of Poulson's Advertiser, a newspaper published in Philadelphia in 1805. The old papers have often been looked over by persons who wanted to collect data regarding the history of the city during that year.

Ticked for Seven Generations.

At the home of Samuel J. Lewis, on East Washington street, stands an old eight-day clock which has been in the family of his wife for seven generations. Mrs. Lewis' father, Joseph Preston, tells his little grandson that when he was a little boy, his grandfather told him that when he was a little boy a man came out from Philadelphia and set up the clock at their home in West Grove. The ancient time-piece bears upon its face the date 1742, but is still in excellent running order and keeps good time.

OUR HISTORIANS.

Annual Meeting of the Chester County Society.

A Variety of Business Transacted Last Evening, But the Election Did Not Take Place.

The Annual Meeting of the Chester County Historical Society was held last evening in the room of that organization in the Library Building, North Church street, and the attendance of the members was very good. The President, George M. Philips, was in the chair. The Secretary, Gilbert Cope, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved as read.

CURATOR'S REPORT.

The report of Miss Alice Lewis, the Curator, was read by the Secretary, and was as follows:

"Chester County Historical Society, Annual Meeting May 16, 1895.

CURATOR'S REPORT.

"During the past year a number of books and pamphlets and some manuscripts have been presented to the society and have come under charge of the Curator.

"An enumeration of these would be tedious, and is unnecessary, as all are duly registered in the book provided for that purpose, which is always open to inspection by members if desired. Among the donors, besides several members of the society, were: Governor Pattison, who sent the volumes entitled "Pennsylvania at Gettysburg," being an account of the ceremonies at the dedication of monuments to mark the positions of Pennsylvania commands in the battle; Mrs. L. G. McCauley, of West Chester, presenting a memorial of her father, William Darlington: Thomas Willing Bache, of Philadelphia, some valuable historical works by his father, Thomas Bache; T. J. Stewart, Secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, his report for 1893; Mrs. William M. Darlington, of Pittsburg, Pa., some historical works of her late husband; Daniel G. Brinton, M. D., eleven of his books on "Aboriginal History in America;" Mrs. Mary Ann Leonard, manuscripts formerly belonging to her mother, including drafts of survey by Anthony Wayne; Francis M. Brooke, of Philadelphia, fac similes of several military commissions granted in Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary War and later; the family of the late Henry Paxson, of this county, and the executors of Washington Townsend, books and pamphlets; S. Edward Paschall, proprietor of the Village Record, and others.

"Some of the articles not literary, which have been given, are an old Hessian pocket-knife, presented by a Hessian prisoner to John Hupert, a Pennsylvania soldier of the Revolution, and given to the society by his grandson; an old spit for roasting meat, formerly owned by the family of Thomas Ruston, of Oxford township; the old sign of the Black Horse tavern; the old sign of the Turk's Head tavern, and the stone with the date of its erection and the initials of its builder.

"A neat bookcase was purchased with funds chiefly raised by an entertainment given under the auspices of Mrs. Dallett Hemphill, and the books have been placed in it.

"Half of the type case used by Bayard Taylor when a compositor in the office of the Village Record has been presented to the society by S. Edward Paschall, the other half having been given to the Bayard Taylor Memorial Library at Kennett Square.

"Two barrels and a trunk of old newspapers from Professor D. W. Howard, have been only partially sorted as yet, owing to the pressure of other duties.

Respectfully submitted,
ALICE LEWIS, Curator."

The report was accepted and approved as read.

ELECTION OF A MEMBER.

The name of Frank D. Green, of Philadelphia, was proposed by Professor D. W. Howard for membership, and was elected by a vote of the members present.

The election of officers to serve for the ensuing year was postponed until later in the evening, and afterward omitted altogether.

AMENDING THE BY-LAWS.

Samuel Marshall read the report of the committee appointed to revise the by-laws of the society. There was a variety of amendments suggested. The President asked if any

further amendments were offered by members present and none were offered. The report was then laid over for consideration at the meeting in August, as is requested by the existing by-laws. Among the amendments was one fixing the election of officers at the August meeting. This was done for the purpose of causing the election to come under the amended by-laws.

As the election of officers in regular order last evening would have taken place under the existing by-laws, the point was raised that such election would put them in for one year from the time, it was decided to allow the election to go by so that the old officers would hold over until their successors are elected, and then when the by-laws as amended are either adopted or rejected. Officers will be elected under the then existing regulations and the necessity of postponing the operation of the by-laws for one year will have been avoided.

ADDITIONAL GIFTS.

A number of presents had been received since the last previous meeting of the society and a vote of thanks was extended to the donors. The following is as nearly a complete list of these gifts as we were able to obtain:

Two copies of "Holmes' Map of the Province of Pennsylvania," and two copies of "Reece's Map of Philadelphia," with a book explaining it, presented by the publisher, Charles L. Warner. These were old maps and were republished by Mr. Warner about 1871.

"Life of John Quincy Adams," presented by Margaret Davis, of Chester Springs.

Anna J. Davis, of Chester Springs, presented a copy of the "Report of the State College of Pennsylvania for 1891" and also "The Pennsylvania School Report for 1860" and partial files of "The Daily Legislative Record for 1864, 1866 and 1877."

One-half of the case used by Bayard Taylor, when he worked in the Village Record office many years ago, was presented by S. Edward Paschall, the present editor and proprietor of that paper, the other half of it having been presented by Mr. Paschall to the Bayard Taylor Library Memorial at Kennett Square. The case is in a good state of preservation and is greatly valued by the members of the Historical Society for its association with the famous Chester county poet.

Judge William B. Waddell presented papers in the trial of Commonwealth vs. Charles D. Phillips, who was tried in West Chester before Judge Haines in 1857 on the charge of murder, Judge William Butler being then District Attorney and Hickman and Lewis for the defendant. Among these papers were the manuscript notes of John Hickman's address to the jury.

Three commissions issued by Governor Shunk to John Hickman, Jr., Deputy Attorney General for the trial of cases in this county. Also a draft of the Yellow Springs property (now Chester Springs), drawn by Samuel Willauer, gradfather of Arthur Willauer, architect of West Chester Gay Street School building.

Dr. Daniel G. Brinton and Captain Isaiah Priee presented a circular and letters relating to a proposed monument to be erected by the Soldiers' Monument Association of Chester County in memory of the Union soldiers of Chester county who fell during the rebellion. Said monument to be erected in or near West Chester.

An inspection of the papers show that the movement was made in 1866, and one of the chief movers in the matter was Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, who was Secretary of the association. The late Captain Paul F. Whitehead was Treasurer.

The following gentlemen consented to act as Trustees of the fund: General George A. McCall, Rev. John Bolton, Rev. William E. Moore, P. Frazer Smith, Esq., Hon. Washington Townsend. Of all the men mentioned only three, Brinton, Bolton and Moore, are living, and none of them are now residents of West Chester. The county was districted and collectors appointed in each district. A banquet was held and patriotic toasts responded to, but the scheme fell through. A number of interesting data in reference to it are contained in these papers.

James Monaghan, Esq., presented a copy of "The address of Ovid F. Johnson, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Board of Commissioners for the Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation in the United States, delivered May 3, 1892," also "Observations on the Connecticut Title in the Seventeen Townships in the county of Luzerne, Pa," "Minutes of the 31st Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Swarthmore College."

A geneology of the Montgomery family was presented by Thomas Montgomery and several volumes of the proceedings of the American Historical Association.

Copy of proceedings of the Daughters of the American Revolution, State of Pennsylvania, held at Cresson on July 3d, 4th and 5th, 1894:

James M. Beck, Esq., of Philadelphia, presented a pamphlet copy of a Thanksgiving address delivered at Gettysburg in 1891 by himself, entitled "The Distress of Nations."

Miss Edith Pennock gave a manuscript sketch of letters of Barclay Pennock.

A vote of thanks to the donors was unanimously adopted.

James Monaghan, Esq., called up the matter of the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Brandywine and in order to bring the matter prominently before the public he moved that Howard M. Jenkins, of Philadelphia, be invited to deliver an address at his earliest convenience upon "The Battle of Brandywine." The motion was approved unanimously.

NEWSPAPER FILES.

Miss Mary Stille reported that all of the newspapers published in Chester county, twenty-seven in number, are now sent regularly and are being kept on file for the society. The Executive Committee was authorized to have them bound from time to time and were authorized to expend a sum not exceeding $15 annually in this way.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

From, Republican
West Chester Pa
Date, May 20" 1895

THE OLD WARWICK FURNACE,

A PLACE WHERE CANNONS WERE MADE YEARS AGO.

Cannon Burried a Century Ago in the Meadow Along French Creek Washed Up by a Freshet.

One of the oldest iron furnaces in this country is the old Warwick fur-

nace which was started long before the Revolutionary War. The furnace was started for the manufacture of iron blooms and was built along French Creek because there was an abundance of wood in the neighborhood. Charcoal was used then instead of wood.

When the Revolutionary War broke out the making of a cannon and balls was begun. The remoteness of the location from cities, and public thoroughfares was conducive to the making of these munitions of war, for the workmen could go on, unmolested in their manufacture of guns and balls for the army. The balls used by the cannon in those days were cast solid instead of hollow as was done later on when shells were used.

One day, says the Phonixville Republican, a rumor reached the workmen at the old furnace that a British spy was scouting about the neighborhood, and that an attempt might be made at any time to carry off the guns. To forestall the British from seizing the cannon and making use of them, workmen dragged them into an adjacent meadow along French Creek and just below the furnace, and there buried them deep in the earth. There were five cannon thus secreted in the earth.

About the time Washington and his army retreated from before the British after the disastrous battle of Brandywine, in the early part of the autumn of 1777, and the British really came, as was rumored, in to the neighborhood of the Warwick furnace, but as was intended, they found no cannon there as they were buried in the meadow hard by. Whether they dismantled the furnace or not during their inroads into the neighborhood, we are not told; but one thing is sure, and that is that they never discovered the hidden cannon down in the French Creek meadow.

Time wore on, and the Revolution was brought to a close, but the cannon were left to sleep in their deep dug graves. People of the neighborhood forgot where they were buried, as there was only a vague tradition of their burial in the memory of the people. Finally the last workman at the old furnace died or left, and the matter was entirely forgotten by the survivors.

One day a flood came sweeping down through the French Creek meadows bearing away with it the soil covering the cannon. This was nearly a hundred years after the hasty burial, and the third generation was then living in the neighborhood. Some one after the flood discovered the muzzles of five ominous looking guns sticking out of the mud along French Creek. There they were covered with rust and dirt after having been under the ground for a hundred years. For some time they were allowed to remain where they were found. They gradually became more visible, however, as the floods and rains carried the earth away from around them. The small boys of the neighborhood used them to dive off when swimming in the creek. Two of the cannons have since been removed from the meadow where they were found, to the battlefield of Paoli, where they may now be seen. The others were after a time, when an interest was awakened in Revolutionary relics, taken to various places and are now kept as curious specimens of the workmanship of the past.

After the Revolutionary War closed the old furnace was again used in the manufacturing of the old process known as bloom iron. This continued for many years, until anthracite coal was discovered and used in the manufacture of iron, when two brothers, Daniel and Nathaniel Potts, came into its possession, and commenced the making of what are now known to us as the old fashioned ten plate stoves, i. e., there are ten separate castings made to make a complete stove.

Thousands of these old-time stoves were made and sold throughout the country. Finally, hard coal began to be burned in stoves, and the old ten plates of the Potts brothers gradually were supplanted by more modern patterns. Of the older of our citizens, which of them will ever forget the old ten plate stove with the hearth in front and its two side doors, where grandmother used to heat her block of wood to warm her feet, and stew her catnip and boneset for all the ills and complaints of life known in those days.

The Potts brothers originally owned about 1500 acres of land about the furnace. After the ten plate stove was relegated to disuse, the Warwick furnace for a time practically suspended operations. The Potts brothers died, and being unmarried, their three nephews came into possession of the property of their uncles. Some of the land had been sold off and the nephews received about 550 acres of land together with the furnace, a mansion house that cost about $9000 and fourteen tenant houses built of stone. The barn on the farm was then one of the finest in the country, and cost about the same that the mansion did. The younger Potts tired of the property and sold it, including the furnace, all the houses, barn and land, to a Mr. Sterrett for $17,500.

Mr. Davis Knauer now owns much of the original Potts' estate. The land has recently com into great value, owing to valuable granite quarries that have been found. Some time ago Mr. Knauer was offered $90,000 for his holdings along French Creek near Kimberton, by a syndicate of New York capitalists, and refused the offer.

The old furnace, while still an object of interest, and the centre of a very interesting history closely allied to that of the Revolution, is now fallen into disuse. The tenant houses are uninhabitable, and the place once the scene of a busy active life is now but a dreary reminder of the past. The fathers who once made the forest ring with their axes are no more, and the red tongued flame that once shot heavenward from the old furnace and illuminated the Warwick hills and valleys, far and near, has died out forever.

From, Local News
West Chester Pa
Date, May 21. 1895

43 YEARS AGO.

Grandeur of Odd Fellowship—A Glance or Two Backward.

It was in the month of August, 1852, that the writer, then a boy in his teens, says the editor of the Harrisburg Star Independent, witnessed a parade of the Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania in the city of Lancaster, and a finer display of this or any other order he has never seen since. The members of the order appeared in dress suits, high silk hats, with the insignia peculiar to that organization. The affair attracted thousands of strangers to that city, and in every sense of the word it was a gala day and a memorable one in the history of the order.

The orator of the day was the Hon. William H. Witte, of Philadelphia, then a member of Congress, and subsequently prominent in several Democratic State Conventions for the nomination of Governor. He had a handsome Napoleonic cast of features, possessed a melodious voice, was fluent in delivery, and easy and graceful in gesticulation. His command of language was that of a true orator, his rhetoric ornate, and his description of the doings of the order was given in words thrilling and sublime.

Perhaps the principal attraction of the occasion was the presence of Thomas Wildey, of Baltimore, the founder of Odd Fellowship in the United States. The recollection of the writer is that he was a heavy, thick-set man, with massive head, strong features, but benign expression. Every attention was shown him; the orator referred to his presence in glowing terms, and the old man was deeply touched. Thirty-three years before, on the 26th of April, 1819, he had assisted in the city of Baltimore in the formation of the first lodge of Odd Fellowship in the United State. He lived to see its rapid growth. A generation after he witnessed one of the finest parades of the order ever made, and no man had more right to feel exultant over the birth, the progress and the flourishing condition of the organization he and four other humble mechanics had inaugurated.

William H. Witte and Thomas Wildey have years since been gathered to their fathers. They left behind honorable records; they served their day and generation well; their names are inscribed high in the temples of the Order whose motto is "Friendship, Love and Truth;" they faithfully filled its demands "to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead and educate the orphan." They rest from their labors and their works do follow them.

"They were men, true-hearted men.
Men who their duties knew, and knowing
dared maintain.

From, Republican
Phoenixville Pa
Date, May 27. 1895

HISTORIC OLD CHURCHES.

St. Peter's in East Whiteland to be Renovated After Many Years.

Arrangements have been made to have the St. Peter's church building, in East Whiteland, repaired. This church and St. David's, in Radnor township, Delaware county, are the oldest church buildings in Eastern Pennsylvania. The present building, it appears from the records of the vestry, was erected in 1744. On the site of the present building there once stood a log church, but so little is transmitted to the present generation that no certain information respecting it can be given. There appears, however, this record on the book of the vestry: "May 19, 1752; The said vestry approve of the disposal of the old log church." The logs were sold to a member of the vestry, with which he erected a dwelling house for a son, who has raised in the same a large family of children. It is thought that the log building must have been erected some forty or fifty years before the present building was completed

The first title to the land on which the church stands bears the date of May 30, 1774, Matthew Davis granting the same to William Moore, Thomas Moore, Morris Cuthbert, these persons holding the grounds for the use of the congregation. The price or yearly rental of the ground is named in the deed at one ear of Indian corn, to be paid annually whenever legally demanded. The oldest gravestone in St Peters churchyard bears the date A D. 1709. St Peters may truly be called the mother of churches. St. Mary's, St. Andrews, St. Pauls, St Peters, Phœnixville and Trinity, West Chester, and indeed it is not to be doubted that nearly every Episcopal church in Chester county, has received or drawn some nurture from this venerable congregation which has given until it is left impoverished for want of a sufficient number of people to fill its courts. St. Peters has been the recipient of several bequests since its organization. Some of the money, unfortunately, was not well secured, and thus a portion of it has been lost from the pious uses which the donors intended. St. Peters and St. Pauls, Glen Lock, at present form one charge, and are under the care of Rev. William Allen, who has been the rector for a number of years.

From, News
West Chester Pa
Date, May 31. 1895

OF OLD RELICS.

What a Scribe Observed in an Old Abandoned Law Office

Lying among a quantity of goods belonging to the estate of the late John Leonard in the second story of the law office of William S. Windle, Esq., on North High street, is a fine old-fashioned oil portrait of Hon. John Edwards Leonard, formerly of this place, while along side of it is the Leonard family Bible, which contains some interesting data. On one of its pages is observed a short biographical sketch of the subject of the painting referred to above. It sets forth the fact that John Edwards Leonard was a member of the forty-fifth Congress from the Fifth Congressional District of Louisiana and that he died in March, 1878, at Havana, Cuba, from an attack of yellow fever, in the 33d year of his age. His body was brought to West Chester and subsequently interred at the old Middletown Meeting, Delaware county.

His funeral is well remembered by many of the residents of this place, and was attended by a delegation of members of Congress. Although a young man at the time of his death, Mr. Leonard was a very brainy attorney, and compiled a digest of Louisiana State laws, a copy of which is contained in the law library of A. P. Reid.

There is also an oil portrait of John Leonard, who for many years resided in the house now occupied by I. N. Wynn, Esq., at the corner of High and Barnard streets. William S. Windle, the executor of John Leonard, has been unable to find any relative who would accept these old relics and hence they are lying away in the room indicated above. Two sons of Hon. John Edwards Leonard reside in the West, and one of them was here recently, but did not appear to care for the remainder of his grandfather's effects.

On the first floor of Mr. Windle's office and covered with pieces of lath and dust, are a number of old pieces of statuary which were once the property of Joseph Wilson, Esq., who occupied this office. Among the lot are busts of Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, Thomas Benton, Daniel Webster, Benjamin Franklin, George Washington and William Penn.

BURIED CANNON FOUND.

Five Revolutionary Guns Unearthed Near Old Warwick Furnace.

A Phœnixville special of May 31: Boys who were boating in the west branch of French Creek on the Sterrett farm, discovered the muzzle of a cannon protruding from the bank of the stream. They informed their parents, and a thorough search was made. Five cannons were unearthed and six solid shot weighing eight pounds each and one shell weighing 90 pounds. These were buried by the gunmakers at Warwick furnace after the battle of Brandywine to prevent their falling into the hands of the British. The hiding place of the cannon had been long forgotten. It is thought that six more Revolutionary cannons are hidden in that vicinity and 100 shot.

From, Times
Phila Pa
Date, June 9 1895

Buried Coins Discovered.

Special Telegram to THE TIMES.

WEST CHESTER, June 8.—Yesterday William Woodward, while at work in a field in West Bradford township, found several Spanish and French silver coins, all in a good state of preservation. On many previous occasions workmen in the same field found similar coins, and the collection owned by Mr. Woodward is quite a large one. There is a story to the effect that a Frenchman lived on the premises at the time of the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, and being loyal to the cause of American freedom he entered in the army and fought at Brandywine, Germantown and other points and that he never returned to his old home. The belief is that he was quite rich and that he buried his money before going into the army.

From, Local News
West Chester Pa
Date, June 13 1895

SOME OLD PAPERS.

An Article of Agreement of the Public School System Long Ago.

We have been shown by Samuel A. Massey, of Lincoln University, says the Oxford Press, the following old paper, preserved by him as a relic of an old-time schoolmaster, who was somewhat eccentric, but withal a bright and successful teacher as teachers were rated in those days. Blue Hill School House was situated in the eastern part of Chester county, and the patrons, as shown by the names attached to the agreement, are still well-known family names in that section.

"Articles of agreement made and agreed to by and between Daniel Massey, preceptor; of the one part, and we the subscribers, of the other part, witnesseth that the said Daniel Massey doth agree to teach school at the Blue Hill school house, and to teach all

1715-1895.

BRANDYWINE BAPTIST CHURCH IS 180 YEARS OLD TO-DAY.

Anniversary Exercises That Compass Almost Two Centuries of History—A Multitude of People Assembled. Former Pastors and Visiting Divines Unite in Congratulating the Congregation—A Historical Sketch of Great Local Interest Read by the Pastor.

This is a red letter day in the history of Brandywine Baptist Church. This historic old church is located in Birmingham township, Delaware county. It stands on the State road a short distance east of Chadds' Ford and almost midway between the buildings which were occupied respectively by Washington and Lafayette as headquarters during the battle of Brandywine.

It was organized June 14th, 1715, and is consequently exactly 180 years old to-day. Its birthday is being celebrated in right royal style and members of other denominations are mingling with the Baptists and joining in their rejoicing over the great events that mark the history of almost two centuries of battling for the faith.

Brandywine Baptist Church was a flourishing organization long before the Revolution, and the battlefield of the Brandywine was wholly within the bounds of this congregation, as the history of the church, which we give to-day fully, shows.

such children as shall be put under his tuition, in reading, writing and arithmetic, according to the best of his knowledge and capacities, for and during the term of three months from the commencement, at the rate of two dollars for school quarterly, and at the rate thereof for all overplus time; and to be paid to said Daniel Massey or order; the sum of $2 for each scholar to be paid at the expiration of three months from the commencement. And the employers further agree to find and bring sufficient firewood for the use of the school during the term of three months, and to be brought in due time. And it is further agreed by and between the said parties that if there should be cause of complaint of improper conduct of the said teacher in the school during the said term that the committee shall have full power at any time to discharge the said teacher from said school, and he shall receive or recover no more than shall have been then sent by the subscribers, and at the rate thereof above mentioned, and that the said teacher will continue the school the above said term unless discontinued by sickness or casualty of accident. Signed 8th mo., 30th, 1811. Daniel Massey, teacher."

Here follow the names of the patrons and the number of scholars they agree to send: George Miller 2, Jesse Reece 1, Joshua Malin 1, William Cornog 1, Cuff Messex 1, Benjamin Evans 2, F. Minshall 2, Joseph Bishop 1½.

Mr. Massey also has a paper dated 24th of 4th mo., 1772, from the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting to the Monthly Meeting of Friends at Goshen, Chester county, recommending Priscilla Jones to their "Christian care with a desire for her growth and perservance in the truth." It is signed by twenty-one women, all of whose signatures are plainly and several of them handsomely written.

THE BUILDING.

The building is a plain stone structure, and has a seating capacity of fully four hundred. The pastor, Rev. A. J. Furman, and his people have for several weeks been making preparation for the day, and this morning at an early hour everything was astir in that community. Carriages met all trains at Chadds' Ford Junction and at Chadds' Ford, and arrangements had been made with the Railroad Company to have the morning and the evening train stop just opposite the church, so as to accommodate the numerous visitors who came from a distance.

Visitors were much interested in viewing the old building, which is the third which has stood upon the spot. The first one was a log structure, the second partly if not wholly of stone, and the present one a neat stone building finished plainly without and within. It stands on a high bank about 75 yards back from the public road and is approached by driveways by which those coming in carriages can draw up close to the door. There are several old white oaks standing on the lawn which were probably there long before the first church building was erected. They are still fresh and vigorous and bid fair to outlive many more generations of men. It is a place where one would love to linger and commune with nature.

MANY HELPERS.

The Executive Committee who had charge of the arrangements consisted of the Pastor, Rev. A. J. Furman, Hon. George E. Heyburn, P. Miles Frame, Howard Seal, Thomas Wallace and J. W. Perkins.

A Committee of ladies consisting of Mrs. Mary Bullock, Mrs. Thomas Kellam, Mrs John Glatts, Mrs. Philena Arment, Miss Annie Jefferis, Miss Lettia Talley, and Mrs. Ada Lancaster had charge of dinner and were assisted by various sub-Committees and by the members of the congregation generally.

The grounds were very neatly trimmed up and put in order under the supervision of Mr. Sellers Hoffman. The beautiful country surrounding the place and the neat little grove in which the Church stands combine with its historic memories to give a charm and fascination to the place that will long linger in the memories of those who are spending the day there.

FLOWERS AND MUSIC.

The church is very prettily and tastefully decorated with flowers and potted plants of various descriptions and flags and bunting are gracefully draped about the room. The alcove back of the pulpit is filled with evergreens in the midst of which is a mock water fall which looks strikingly like the genuine. On the wall above it is a cross of evergreens and flowers and on the left side the date "1715" on the right side "1895." The credit for this part of the work is largely due to Mrs. Joseph E. Turner, but she had some efficient assistants among the members of the congregation. The music for the occasion was furnished by the choir led by Mr. J. W. Perkins. In many of the selections the congregation joined very heartily. The programme was a full one and has occupied both the morning and afternoon and will be concluded this evening.

THE MORNING EXERCISES.

The exercises of the morning opened with singing by the choir of a chant beginning "The Lord is in his Holy Temple."

The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. W. R. Patton, pastor of Media Baptist Church. Deacon P. Miles Frame, of Brandywine Church, then delivered an address of welcome in which he gave expression to the warm and cordial feeling that the members of that congregation entertain

toward the world generally and especially toward all who had seen fit to accept their invitation to join them in their 180th anniversary.

CHURCH HISTORY.

The pastor of the church, Rev. A. J. Furman, next read a history of the church which contained much that was valuable. Its reading was listened to with profound interest by the congregation which crowded every part of the building. We give a large part of this history. Some of the less important parts of it only being omitted.

The facts composing the history were gleaned by Mr. Furman from various sources, among them being "Benedict's History of the Baptists," "Morgan Edwards' Materials," "Dr. Cathcart's Eucyclopedia," Dr. Cook's "Delaware Baptists," "History of the Powells and Griffiths," "The Records of the Brandywine Baptist Church," a collection of old letters and papers in possession of P. Miles Frame, information received from H. G. Jones and others.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Rev. Furman began his historical sketch by using the following language:

"Among the early settlers of Pennsylvania there were not a few who held and subsequently embraced Baptist sentiments. The Cold Spring Baptist Church was organized in 1685, but soon became extinct. In 1688 Elias Keach organized the Lower Dublin Church at Pennepack, now in Philadelphia. The Great Valley Church in Chester county was organized in 1711. The third church of our faith now existing in Pennsylvania is the Brandywine, organized in 1715. This church, located in Birmingham, in the southwest corner of Delaware county (then Chester county), included nearly all the Baptists in the State west of Lower Dublin Church and a number residing in the State of Delaware.

THE BEGINNINGS.

"Let us now go back and trace the events which led up to the organization of this church. According to Morgan Edwards the Brandywine Baptist Church owes its origin to the Keithian Baptsts, whosethistory is associated with the great separation among the Quakers under the leadership of the famous George Keith. He formed societies and meetings in opposition to the regular Quakers, and for a time drew many after him. The society he had formed continued to exist for many years, but their leader gone, his followers joined other churches, many returning again to the Quaker fold, Large numbers in various parts of the Province became Baptists and were called by some 'Quaker Baptists' as they retained the plain dress. Mr. Edwards says that there was a Society of Keithians in Birmingham, but in Upper Providence they were more persistent in their separation. There they used to meet at the house of one Thomas Powell. As early as June 28, 1697, a Seventh day Baptist minister, Abel Noble, baptized a public Friend, named Thomas Martin, in Ridley Creek.

This same Edwards was further quoted by Mr. Furman to show that an organization of a Keithian Society with 19 members was effected at Braudywine Oct. 12, 1697

EARLY RECORDS.

Mr. Furman then proceeded to quote the early records of the Church in Confirmation of what he had quoted from the writings of Morgan Edwards as follows in the exact language of the record:

"Things transacted by a congregation usually met at Powel's house in Upper Providence in the County of Chester about the year 1692.

WHEREAS, By God's Providence we transported ourselves into the Province of Pennsylvania, America, from our native countries of England and Wales, by profession (under denomination of) Quakers. In process of time there happened some differences between us in the doctrine at which time it pleased the Lord to incline our hearts to be more like those of Bethlehem or those of Thessalonica, to search the Scriptures, in which search it pleased Him to open our understanding in many things which we were altogether ignorant of before, and that in fundamental as well as in other things pertaining to the Christian religion. After a long continuance of confereuce and contention between us that were separated from the other party of the said profession we thought it expedient, being persuaded by our hearts through hope by a measure of His spirit, to put in practice what we think to be our duties, especially the ordinance of Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

"Having no administrator and asking the consent of other Friends but without success, for as the record goes 'they being no way assistant to us, only left us to our liberty to choose an administrator to baptize and after a day set apart to seek the Lord with fasting and prayer and giving ourselves to Him and one another, we made choice of our brother Thomas Martin, and to baptize him we judged it fit to choose one brother, Abel Noble, because he was baptized and kept among us all along. Afterwards we were baptized by our brother Thomas Martin. Being desirous to put in practice the Lord's Supper, for an administrator we nominated three persons, viz: Thomas Budd, Thomas Martin and William Buckingham, and cast lots and the lot fell on William Buckingham. We chose him to administer the sacred ordinance of the Lord's Supper, and we appointed a time for receiving it and so sat down together upon conditions as follows, viz: The articles of our faith.' Then follows a statement of their articles of faith which might be approved by almost any regular Baptist Church.

"Observe that these friends arrived at their conclusions in regard to church ordinances and doctrine simply from the study of the Holy Scriptures.

"Then we have also a record of the prosperity that attended them for a time in the persons who united with them by baptism."

Mr. Furman then gave a list of 39 names of persons who were baptised at different times from 1697 to 1700 and continuing told how this Keithian Society was broken up about the latter date by a discussion which arose over the Sabbath question. Those who observed the Seventh day as the Sabbath kept together at Newtown and had a small house of worship near where Newtown Baptist Church now stands, the others worshiped wherever they found most comfort until 1714. Abel Morgan, pastor of the united churches of Pennepek and Philadelphia, visited the neighborhood and preached.

"On the 4th of May, 1715, he baptised Jeremiah Callett, who had been settled in Chichester before the arrival of Penn and who in 1684 was Sheriff of Chester county. Finding many sincere Christians of the same faith scattered through the community, Abel Morgan resolved to organize them into a Baptist Church, which he did on June 14th, 1715. The members were fifteen in number. Their names being Jeremiah Collett, Edward Butcher, John Powell, Richard Buffington, John Beckingham, Joseph Powell, David Roberts, Thomas George, Elizabeth Powell, Hannah Beckingham, Margery Martin, Hannah Hunter, Mary Robinet, Mary Powell and John Powell."

* * * * * * * * *

"At first they met in private houses where their enjoyment and precious seasons of refreshing richly rewarded them for the long journeys they traveled to reach their place of meeting."

EARLY VICTORIES AND TRIALS.

The early history of the church shows many a struggle and trial, but gradually the organization gained strength. On this point

the church existed in two branch being in Newlin ...hester couuty, about twelve ...istant from Birmingham to accom...odate the members in that neighborhood. Very frequently at first the church had no pastor and depended upon the miuisters o. Pennepek, Philadelphia, Delaware and New Jersey for the ordiuances." The ministers who from time to time visited the place proclaimed the gospel cheerfully without compensation except their traveling expenses.

"The church was admitted into the Philadelphia Associatiou in the fall of 1715. During 1718 the first Baptist meeting house in Birmingham was completed. It was a substantial hewed log house and stood on the very spot where the present house of worship stands." The deed for the land on which this house stands is still in existence and is on parchment, well preserved. It was given by Edmund Butcher for and in consideration of twenty shillings, lawful money, conveying "to John Beckingham, Robert Chalfant, Samuel Scott and John Powell, their heirs and assigns, for the use and behoof of the society or fraternity of the people called Anabaptists, and to be for no other use, purpose or construction whatsoever." The tract contained an acre and twenty perches of land. This deed bears date Sept. 20th, 1719.

In 1719 William Butcher was called to be the first pastor of the church He was the fourth person baptized and had been with the church from the beginning. He remained but two years when he was called to another field. At the end of the first ten years or in 1725 the membership numbered 30.

For a long time thereafter the pulpit was supplied. Rev. Owen Thomas was acting pastor for several years.

In 1735 this church made its first contribution. so far as is known, for the education of young men for the ministry. The amount contributed was 2£ 10s.

During the same year John Powell, one of the constituent members, died and by will left three pounds sterling to John Beckingham, as trustee, for the support of the poor of the church. Thus from its very beginning this church has tenderly cared for the poor among its members.

In 1742 a Baptist house of worship was erected in Newlin, 12 miles up the Brandywine for the accommodation of some of the members who lived up there and others contributed as they were able to assist them in that undertaking.

Rev. Owen Thomas supplied the Brandywine Church for a long time monthly until incapacitated by old age. By his advice they then called Abel Griffith to be their pastor.

There has been from that time forward a regular succession of pastors with intervals sometimes of several years duration when the pulpit was supplied.

LIST OF PASTORS.

The following is a complete list of the pastors with the dates of their service as nearly as they could be given:

1. William Butcher, from 1719 to 1721.
2. Abel Griffith, from April 12, 1761, to 1768, and from 1775 to 1790.
3. Joshua Vaughan, from 1791 to 1807.
4. Charles Moore, from 1814 to 1818.
5. Joseph Walker, from 1839 to 1863.
6. Jesse B. Williams, from January ,1866, to February, 1869.
7. Isaac Massey Haldeman, from April 1, 1871, to April, 1875.
8. John Jordan Reader, from May 7, 1877, to August, 1878.
9. Alexander MacArthur, from August 4. 1878, to February, 1880.
10. John Wesley Sullivan, from June 13, 1880, to 1885.
11. Benjamin C. Needham, from September, 1885 to 1888.
12. Isaac N. Earle, from October, 1888, to September 13, 1891.

Rev. A. J. Furman, from March 1st, 1892 to the present time.

THE OLD GRAVE YARD.

Very early in the history of the church the burial of the dead upon a portion of the church property, set aside for that purpose, began. The lot lies on the right hand side of the church building, and is enclosed by a stone wall. It contains probably half an acre, and there lie the remains of many of the early members of the church, but none of the pastors are among them so far as known. Rev. Owen Thomas, who was long a supply for this church, lies buried in Vincent Cemetery, at Vincent Baptist Church, where he was pastor at the time that he supplied the Brandywine Church monthly. He was great grandfather on his mother's side to P. M. Frame, who is at the present time the oldest living member of Brandywine Church. Many of the present generation have ancestors buried there, and visitors today have wandered through the grounds and stood reverently and thoughtfully before many a stone that marks the mortal remains of worthy men and women of a former day.

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS.

The following membership statistics given by decades show how the church had had its ups and downs but has still grown stronger as the years went by:

	Rec'd by Baptism	Rec'd by Letter	Total
Constituent members			15
1st decade 1715-1725	13	8	25
2nd decade 1725-1735	10	1	30
3rd decade 1735-1745	15	—	35
4th decade 1745-1755	4	7	31
5th decade 1755-1765	9	1	29
6th decade 1765-1775	10	—	29
7th decade 1775-1785	5	1	16
8th decade 1785-1795	74	24	86
9th decade 1795-1805	37	19	115
10th decade 1805-1815	77	9	60
11th decade 1815-1825	20	7	44
12th decade 1825-1835	50	11	74
13th decade 1835-1845	19	9	61
14th decade 1845-1855	38	17	82
15th decade 1855-1865	39	23	92
16th decade 1865-1875	256	41	296
17th decade 1875-1885	52	17	184
18th decade 1885-1895	74	21	236
Totals	807	209	1540

IN REVOLUTIONARY DAYS.

The decade from 1775 to 1785 were very troublous years, but the little church was well cared for under the pastorate of Abel Griffith who had been after an interval recalled to the pulpit.

In the course of his historical sketch Mr. Furman said: "In 1777 occurred the battle of Brandywine, the thrilling scenes of which were enacted within the parish limits of this church. From all we can learn I am satisfied that this church was loyal to the American cause during the war. Two of their number at least, George Hannum and Edward Grinouson were connected with General Washington's army and tradition says that the former, who knew the country thoroughly was guide to General Washington from his headquarters here to Birmingham Meeting House where the final struggle took place. Standing in this pulpit, the first house to the right standing and owned now by Mr. Joseph E. Turner, was occupied by General Washington as his headquarters during the battle; and the first house to the left of our property now occupied by Brotber W. S. Garrett, its general appearance much as it was during the war, was the headquarters of General Lafayette. And the large buttonwood tree at the obliqne front of the house tradition points out as the tree against which the General leaned after he was wounded in the battle.

"It is also worthy of remark that the baptizing place of this church in the Brandywine at Chadds' Ford for many years till the present baptistry was built, was at or very near the spot where General Washington's army crossed that historic stream. And had not the father of our country been deceived by contradictory reports from spies and volunteer scouts as to the feints and position of Knyphausen, Lord Howe and Lord Cornwallis, the fate of the battle would have been different, and likely and probably the then future history of this church would have been greatly changed.

"Because of this battle and the occupancy of Philadelphia by the British army soon

after this, the Philadelphia Association did not meet in the fall of 1777, and of course this church was not represented."

It certainly must have been a time of trial to the old church. There are no records for a few years. In 1781 they were able to report only nineteen members, and in 1785 the number had dropped to sixteen, as is shown by the table of membership given above. After that it grew and prospered again.

OTHER CHURCHES ESTABLISHED.

Brandywine Baptist Church has been the mother of several others which are now flourishing within her former bounds.

We have spoken of Hephzibah. Many of the members of Brandywine Church lived miles away, in every direction. These were destined eventually to form congregations of their own.

In 1810, 95 years after the organization of Brandywine church, 92 members were dismissed by letter, 50 of them in one day. It was then that Hephzibah was being organized over in East Fallowfield township.

In 1827 the church again lost many members. Goshen Baptist Church was being organized and drew very heavily on the mother church for its membership.

In 1830 Thomas Jarmine and wife, two valuable members, were dismissed to help form the church at Ridley, Delaware county. Towns sprang up in various directions and in them churches established which now occupy a portion of what was once the territory of this congregation. West Chester and Media are among these towns and churches have grown up that in membership and wealth far surpass the mother church. The only towns now within the limits of the congregation are Chadds' Ford, Dilworthtown and Brandywine Summit and they are not very large. The population of the surrounding country increases very slowly, because farms are rarely divided, and so long as they are not divided they leave little room for new families. Still the growth has with some fluctuations been constant.

ALWAYS LOYAL.

There has always been a high degree of loyalty manifested by the members of the Brandywine congregation. We have referred to their record during the Revolution. Three of the members of the church served during the War of 1812. They were: Robert N. Gamble, Samuel Russell and John Frame, the first-named being for many years one of the leading men in the community and an officer of the church.

During the late war Robert R. Watkin, John L. Kitts, Richard Chew and Benjamin Pierce served with honor. All are now deceased except John L. Kitts, who is one of the valued and efficient officials of the church

THREE BUILDINGS.

In the 180 years of this church's history three buildings have been erected. As we have said already the first was of hewed logs and stood just where the present building stands. The second was probably wholly or in part of stone, and in 1806 it was enlarged and improved. The present building was built and dedicated in 1870. It will probably stand several decades longer.

On June 4th, 1825, the congregation was incorporated. The first trustees under the charter were Thomas Baldwin, Robert N. Gamble, Robert Frame, William Work and Thomas Jarmine.

REVIVAL SEASONS.

Several times in the history of the church great revivals have swept over the neighborhood and large numbers have been added to the church. One of these was in 1832 when the first protracted meeting was held which lasted three days and did much good. There was a remarkable revival in the fall of 1852 which was during the pastorate of Rev. Joseph Walker, who was assisted by Reverends J. Philips, James Brown, Levi Parmly and by the Presbyterian and Methodist pastors of the neighborhood. Still another revival was experienced in the fall of 1857, Rev. Walker still being the pastor. At that time 19 new members were added.

The pastorate of Rev. Isaac Massey Haldeman, from 1871 to 1875, was a time of great growth. Mr. Haldeman, who spent his early life in West Chester, became known while at Brandywine Church as a preacher of great eloquence, and rapidly rose to prominence. His career as pastor of a church in Wilmington and still later as a prominent minister in New York city is well known. Last fall revival services were held which resulted in a very considerable addition to the church membership.

KIND TO THE POOR.

The congregation has always cared well for the poor among its membership. Lydia Taylor, one of the members, left $1000 by will to be securely invested and the interest expended in behalf of the poor. The trustees came into possession of that fund March 19th, 1846.

OLD BIBLES.

In 1793 the church bought an Edinburgh edition of the Bible printed in 1789 which is still in their possession, although every member of the church who was then living has long since passed away in death. They also have an old book recently presented to the church by P. Miles Frame which was once the property of Samuel Armor, who is said to have been murdered near Smith's bridge, near Granogue, on the W. & N. Railroad, about 1800. It is an annotated copy of the New Testament by Rev. Henry Hammond, D. D., who died in 1660. His works were published after his death, 1664 to 1634; and the large volume we refer to is believed to be one of the first edition published.

CHURCH CLERKS.

The following is a list of those who have filled the office of clerk of the congregation for over a hundred years past, as shown by the records:

Caleb Way, 1778 to 1788; John Garrett, 1795; Thomas Baldwin, 1815 to 1827; Robert Frame, Jr., 1827 to 1865; S. S. Butler, 1865 to 1870; George G. Heyburn, 1870 to 1871; E. M. Heyburn, 1871 to 1872; Lewis Brinton, 1872 to 1880; P. M. Frame, 1880 to 1884; J. W. Perkins, 1884 to 1885; Lewis Craig, 1885 to 1886; G. W. Evans, 1886 to 1888; J. W. Andrews, 1888 to 1890; P. M. Frame, 1890 to 1895.

SOME OF THE TREASURERS.

The following are some of those who have filled the office of Treasurer:

William Simonson, 1791; Robert Frame, Sr., 1807 to 1817; William Smith, 1817 to 1824; Robert M. Gamble, 1824. Robert Frame, Jr., and others have since filled the position of Treasurer. The present Treasurer is J. W. Perkins.

DEACONS.

Who held the office of Deacon during the early history of the church, is not definitely known. John Powell, Richard Buffington and John Beckingham were in those days prominent members and probably filled the office. Others followed whose names are known: James Shields, 1768 to 1814; John Garrett, 1768 to 1793; William Simonson, 1773 to 1831; Robert McCay, 1806 to 1823; William Smith, 1813 to 1824; Thomas Baldwin, 1813; Robert M. Gamble, 1825, to his death a few years ago: Robert Frame 1825 to 1865.

The present Board of Deacons number six and are P. M. Frame, Isaac Cobourn, John L. Kitts, Elwood Sterne, William Talley and Hon. George E. Heyburn.

TRUSTEES.

The present Board of Trustees is composed of W. S. Garrett, J. W. Perkins, Sellers Hoffman, George Bovard and John Glatts.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

In 1849 the Sabbath School was organized and has been steadily maintained. About 225 scholars are enrolled at present. Among its Superintendents have been John L. Kitts and D. Duer Philips, the latter now residing in Kennett Square. For many years past Hon. George E. Heyburn has filled the position of Superintendent.

The President of the Christian Endeavor Society, which is also in a flourishing condition, is Newlin Arment.

All of these officers are actively co-operating in to-day's anniversary exercises.

A VARIED PROGRAMME.

Among the exercises of the day have been congratulatory speeches by pastors of neighboring churches and especially those within the territory once covered by Brandywine congregation.

Rev. C. E. McClellan, pastor of Hephzibah Church, was the first of these. Rev. J. S. Evans, of West Chester, pastor of Goshen

ch, was unable to be present owing to the fact that his son is graduating from Haverford College and he is away attending the commencement. The benediction at the close of this morning's session was by Rev. C. S. Hamilton, pastor of the M. E. Church at Thornton.

DINNER FOR EVERYBODY.

Large tables were spread in the basement and all present invited to take dinner. Many availed themselves of this kind offer. The ladies in charge were very attentive and the menu was excellent. One hundred and twenty persons could sit down at once, and there were several successive companies to eat.

The Afternoon's Exercises.

Rev. C. Larkin, of Kennett Square, was in charge of the devotional exercises in the afternoon. Rev. W. R. Patton, of Media Baptist Church, spoke words of congratulation. Rev. W. E. Watkinson, of Philadelphia, formerly of West Chester, was appointed to give some account of the early pastors of the church. Rev. C. W. W. Bishop, of Marcus Hook, and Rev. R. H. Middleditch, of Ridley Park, were next on the programe, but a letter of regret from Mr. Middleditch informed the congregation that he could not come. Rev. Dr. Cook, of Wilmington, spoke for the Baptists south of the Brandywine, Rev. C. Larkin for those west, and Rev. J. H. Chambers, of West Chester, for those north.

There are always some changes necessary in a programme such as that at Birmingham to-day. If they do not come in at the close to day the following will speak: Rev. B. MacMackin, who was at one time a supply for this church, while he was a student in Crozer Theological Seminary; Rev. M. Jones, of Upland; Rev. H. G. Weston, D. D., President of Crozer Seminary; Rev. H. I. Wayland, D. D., editor of the Examiner and National Baptist. Rev. T. W. Pearson, pastor of the Dilworthtown Presbyterian Church, is expected to pronounce the benediction.

SUPPER TOO.

The ladies are spreading supper and will entertain all who stay for the evening exercises. They certainly deserve much credit for their hospitality.

This Evening's Meeting.

Among the speakers for the evening are Rev. D. J. R. Strayer, of Snyder Avenue Baptist Church, Philadelphia, formerly pastor of this church; Rev. B. C. Needham, of Coatesville, and also Revs. I. N. Earle and J. W. Sullivan, also former pastors. It is expected that the attendance this evening will be very large, and that those in attendance during the day who have to go home early, will be fewer in number than those who will come in from the surrounding country to particlpate in the closing exercises of the day.

SONS OF PATRIOTS.

TO-DAY THEY VIEW THE GROUND WHERE THEIR FOREFATHERS FOUGHT.

Historic Scenes on Brandywine Field Are Being Pointed Out by Those Familiar With the Locality—Sons of the Revolution on a Delightful Excursion—Mr. F. D. Stone, Secretary of the State Historical Society, the Orator of the Day.

It is fitting that the Pennsylvania Sons of the American Revolution should visit Brandywine Battle Field to-day. Being the direct descendants of many whose swords and muskets were handled with gallantry in defense of the

city of Philadelphia, they of all men are the ones who can appreciate the effort which was made by the American patriots to protect the fair old Quaker town. They are the men who can best appreciate the times when all this land was alive with redcoats, and the farmers and business men, rising to answer the salutations of a mother country which offered her caress only in the shape of bullets and bayonets, cannon ball and canister, left their daily avocation to rid the land of harassing troops.

For this reason all Chester county pays the forefathers homage to-day through its welcome greeting to the Sons, who come out from Philadelphia to view the field which nearly a century and a quarter ago was clouded over with the smoke of battle.

CELEBRATING THE ANNIVERSARY.

The time is especially appropriate because this is the anniversary of the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British, in 1778, and every year the Society of the Sons of the Revolution celebrate the day by an excursion to some point of interest not too far distant from the city.

PERFECT ARRANGEMENTS.

For the past few days Mr. Charles S. Bradford, Jr., who was delegated to look after the arrangements at this end of the line, has been actively engaged in the laying of plans by which the visiting company might be able to find everything prepared for their coming. The route was laid out, the meeting house on the field was secured as a place where the noonday rest migh be taken and some information might be given regarding the movements of the armies on that memorable day in 1777.

That the locations might be recognized along the way, a number of large and plainly lettered marking boards had been placed at the points of special interest by members of the Chester County Historical Society.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

The general Committee of Arrangements consists of the following: Alexander Krumbhaar, Chairman; Alexander Williams Biddle, M. D., Charles Sydney Bradford, Jr., Charles A. Brinley, Richard McCall Cadwalader, Richard Strader Collum, James DeWaele Cookman, James May Duane, Edward Johnson Etting, Lincoln Godfrey, Sydney Pemberton Hutchinson, Josiah Granville Leach, John Selby Martin, Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, Sutherland Mallet Prevost, Lawrence Taylor Paul, George Wharton Pepper, Thomas Potter, Jr., Walter George Smith, John Conyngham Stevens, Charlemagne Tower, Jr., Ethan Allen Weaver.

COMING TO WEST CHESTER.

The main party started from Philadelphia this morning, leaving Broad Street Station on a special train at 9.43, and reaching West Chester about fifty minutes later, where they were met by several members from this neighborhood, including Mr. Bradford, Major L. G. McCauley, Jerome B. Gray, Thomas H. Montgomery, William Darlington Evans and others. The whole company then took places in carriages and busses and in a few moments were rolling comfortably out Miner street toward Darlington Seminary and Sconnelltown.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY IN THE BACKGROUND.

Members of the Chester County Historical Society, who had made quite elaborate arrangements to accompany the Sons of the Revolution, were mostly present in spirit only, for it seems that there was a misunderstanding in regard to their supposed invitation. An invitation had been received by James Monaghan, one of the active men in connection with the society, and by some means it was mistaken for a general bidding for the whole society. After arrangements had been made for the members to go out in a body, wearing appropriate badges, some one read the invitation more carefully, and it was then learned that the card was simply for the President and not for the other members. Where the mistake lies will perhaps be learned later. The President of the Historical Society is Dr. G. M. Philips, Principal of the State Normal School, who being out of town this week, was unacquainted with the details of the affair.

PERSONNEL OF THE PARTY.

The guests of the Society were Dr. Charles J. Stille, President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Dr. Frederick D. Stone, Librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Dr. Edward Shippen, President of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania —President of the Chester County Historical Society; Julius F. Sachse, Esq., the Local Historian of Chester county, and Colonel John P. Nicholson, of the Loyal Legion.

The members of the Society participating were: Major William Wayne, President; Richard N. Cadwalader, Vice-President; Ethan Allen Weaver, Secretary; Colonel J. Granville Leach, Historian; Major J. Edward Carpenter, Judge Pennypacker, William Spohn Baker, and T. Hawson Bradford, M. D., William MacPherson Hornor, of the Board of Managers, Joseph W. Anderson, M. D., Gordon M. Ash, J. Howe Adams, Louis H. Ayres, Richard R. Baker, William H. Barnes, Horace Binder, Charles A. Blaksiee, David K. Boyd, Charles S. Bradford, J., Benjamin Brooke, Francis M. Brooke, and his guests E. K. Hart and Francis M. Brooke, Jr., H. Jones Brooke, Henry H. Browne, John W. Buckman, Edward Carpenter, Frank Carpenter, James H. Carpenter, E. Herbert Clapp, Randolph Clay, Albert N. Cleaver, Captain Richard S. Collum, U. S. M. C., John M. Coltou, James W. Cookman, Edwin A. Damou, Rev. Benjamin J. Douglass, James M. Duane, Charles Este and son, Edward J. Etting, William Darlington Evans, Maurice E. Fagan, John B. Filson, Joseph Fornand, Persifor Frazer, D. Sc., George C. Gillespie, Lincoln Godfrey, Jerome B. Gray, Frank D. Green, Ebenezer W. Greenough, Charles F. Gummey, Jr., Edmund G. Hamersly, Benjamin F. Hart, Edward Hazlehurst, James M. Hedge, James W. Holland, M. D.

Daniel W. Howard, Charles H. Howell, S. Pemberton Hutchinson, John H. Irwin, Bushrod W. James, M. D., Francis S. Keese, Albert Kelsey, Albert W. Kelsey, Henry T. Kent, Peter D. Keyser, M. D., Alexander Krumbhaar, James L. Lardner, Benjamin Lee, M. D., Francis A. Lyte, Joshua L. Lyte, Horace Magee, John Marston, Caleb J. Milne, Caleb J. Milne, Jr., David Milne, and his guest Colouel T. D. Hilby, M. Reed Minnich,, Judge James T. Mitchell, Robert Mitchell, Thomas H. Montgomery, Colonel Edward DeV. Morrell, Thomas G. Morton, M. D., Joseph M. Myers, Carroll B. Nichols, Laurence T. Paul, Tattnall Paulding and son Elliston Perot, Joseph S. Perot and his guest, Rev. Joseph S. Perot, Jr., John J. Pinkerton, Louis P. Posey, M. D., Leland B. Potter, Wm. F. Potter, George W. Powell, Jr., and his guest, C. G. Kates, Sutherland M. Prevost, Eli K. Price, Wm. Brook Rawle, Wm. T. Robinson, John G. Rodgers, Wm. S. Roweu, Slater B. Russell, Capt. John W. Shackford, Rev. Dr. W. W. Silvester, John F. Simons, Charles A. Sims, Edmund Smith, Walter G. Smith, Robert P. Snowden, Theodore K. Stubbs, Jos. H. Steinmetz, Humphrey D. Tate, Henry C. Terry, Frank E. Townsend, Clarence W. Taylor. New Jersey Society—Chandler P. Wainwright, Joseph R. C. Ward, William Wayne, Jr., Grant Weidman, Alan Wood, Jr., Frederick Wood, Howard Wood.

PROVISIONS FOR ALL.

Scarcely had the gentlemen of the party been conveyed beyond the limits of the station grounds before two great freight wagons heavily laden with provisions, dishes and silverware started by the shortest route to Birmingham, under the direction of a Philadelphia caterer who had been over the ground on Saturday and had made all preparations for serving an open air meal under the trees at the front of the antique meeting house. There were the most delicate of sandwiches, the choicest of cold meats, the best of ices, and all the other items which go to make up a thoroughly arranged menu such as the average patriotic stomach welcomes at this particular season of the year.

ON TO SCONNELLTOWN.

Meanwhile the noble sons of noble sires were being conveyed to Sconnelltown, thence to Osborne Hill, where they were given an opportunity to survey the ground, and finally to Birmingham, where the main stop was made.

THENCE TO CHADDS' FORD.

Driving on to the historic localities in the direction of Chadds' Ford this afternoon, the party reached the latter place in time to take a special train homeward at 5.20.

At Birmingham the leading address of the day was by Mr. Frederick D. Stone, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, who spoke in substance as follows:

Secretary Stone's Address.

MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION: —I have been asked to speak to you to-day on the events connected with the Battle of Brandywine. The story is more than a twice told tale yet when the descendants of those who fought in the war for independence are gathered on a spot like this I believe it well to review briefly the events that have made it memorable in the history of our country. To do this in the present case, to understand how it was that this beautiful section of our country, as quiet and peaceful, a few weeks before the battle as it is to-day should suddenly have become the very centre of the seat of war, we must turn back to the winter of '76 when Washington checked the tide of disaster that threatened to overwhelm him with the victory at Trenton. Brilliant as it was in its conception and execution it was followed by the still more brilliant movement at Princeton, where, after having withdrawn his army from a perilous position at Trenton, Washington turned the left flank of the enemy, marched directly through his lines, destroyed communications between the advance guard near Trenton and the reserve at Princeton, drove the latter in confusion back to Brunswick and then sought shelter for his almost exhausted troops in the high ground around Morristown. The value of this movement was not confined to the moral effect it had on the country.

COULD THREATEN AND COMMAND.

From a military standpoint the position occupied by Washington was a commanding one. From it he could threaten Howe's flank if it attempted to recover the ground he had lost, and at the same time it restored his own communications with New York

id New England that had been destroyed since the evacuation of Fort Lee. At Morristown he controlled the roads in Northern New Jersey leading to the Hudson and Delaware, and this enabled him to draw his supplies and to recruit his army from both the Eastern and Middle Colonies. With characteristic slowness Howe allowed the entire spring of '77 to pass before he took the field, nor were his movements then marked with that confidence that his superiority in both numbers and equipments should have inspired. Instead of cutting loose from his base of supplies and marching directly on Trenton, thus compelling Washington to follow him into a country where he could easily have defeated him, he spent a month in endeavoring to draw him into a position where he would have the natural as well as the physical advantages in his favor, and failing to do this, on the last day of June he crossed over to Staten Island. One week afterwards he embarked his troops, and on the 23d of July under the protection of the fleet, passed Sandy Hook and sailed for the Chesapeake.

It is hard to understand Howe's reason for undertaking this expedition. At Amboy he was almost as near to Philadelphia as he was afterward at the head of Elk. To march from the latter to Philadelphia he was obliged to severe his connection with his base and defeat Washington before he could enter the city. He could have followed the same course in New Jersey with an equal chance of success and having defeated Washington he could have crossed the Delaware at his leisure, leaving New Jersey a half-conquered State in his rear, across which he could have established posts reaching to New York.

LEE'S MEDDLESOME FINGERS.

The expedition undoubtedly had its origin in the traitorous brain of Charles Lee, then a prisoner in the hands of the British. He could not keep his meddlesome fingers out of any pie that was being baked when he was near no matter whether it was intended for friend or foe. Without his services he did not suppose that the Americans could be successful and therefore he thought it his duty to bring the war to a close.

SUBMITTED TO HOWE.

With this object he submitted a plan to Howe, the chief feature of which was the establishment of military posts on the Potomac and on the Chesapeake where support could be given to what he considered the disaffected portions of Maryland and Virginia, thus separating the Southern from the Northern states. He deprecated any attempt, however, to capture Philadelphia as its possession he though was of no value. But this Howe made the chief object of his campaign the successful accomplishment of which scarcely saved the movement from ridicule. When Washington saw Howe evacuate New Jersey he supposed he would move up the Hudson to co-operate with Burgoyne who was advancing from Canada and he was at a loss what to expect next when he learned that the fleet had passed Sandy Hook and had sailed southward. He moved his army to a position in New Jersey where he would be within marching distance of Philadelphia if that should prove to be Howe's objective point but to use his own language he could "not help continually casting his eyes behind him" expecting that Howe would return and push up the Hudson to assist Burgoyne.

THREE BUSY WEEKS.

Finally, on the 22d of August, he heard that Howe had entered the Chesapeake and at once put his army in motion to meet him. Three weeks passed before they met. In the meanwhile Washington marched to Wilmington and, after thoroughly reconnoitering the country down to the Head of Elk, established his lines along Red Clay Creek. Howe's army disembarked at the Head of Elk on the 25th. His advance was slow, as several days were spent in collecting horses. On September 3d he arrived at Aitken's Tavern, where a severe skirmish took place with Maxwell's Corps, which was driven back. It seemed now as if the conflict was to be fought along Red Clay Creek, and on September 5th Washington issued a stirring appeal to his army, which was then composed of about 12,000 men. Howe's command numbered 17,000, but still he made no attack, and Washington discovered that while he was endeavoring to leave the impression that he was about to attack his left flank, he was massing his troops on the American right. Fearing that he might push past him in that direction and gain the roads leading to Philadelphia, or crowd him to the Delaware, Washington decided to cross the Brandywine and throw his army directly in Howe's path.

CAREFULLY PREPARED.

This was done on the night of September 8th, and the army was massed at Chadds' Ford. Maxwell, with some light troops, was left on the west side of the stream to skirmish with the enemy as they advanced. A redoubt, with artillery, commanded by Proctor, was thrown up on the east side of the Brandywine to protect the Ford. A division under Wayne was in the rear in supporting distance. Greene's division was in the rear and to the north of Wayne and was to be held as a reserve to act where most needed. The Pennsylvania militia guarded the fords below Chadds'. Above Chadds' the divisions of Sullivan, Stirling and Stevens were posted. Sullivan was the senior officer of the three, and the night before the battle he was stationed at Brinton's Ford, with orders to guard all the fords above that to the forks of Brandywine, and from information furnished at the time it was not supposed that the British could approach from that direction without the Americans receiving timely notice. On the 10th the British were a few miles west of Kennett Square. This was the condition of affairs on the night preceding the battle. Everyone knew that it could not be postponed another day, and, as at Bull Run, members of Congress rode out to see the fight

THE STORY IN BRIEF.

The story of the battle shall be briefly told. At daybreak Howe's army was in motion. Knyphausen with from seven to ten thousand men marched through Kennett Square towards Chadds' Ford. Another division, seven thousand strong, under Cornwallis, took a road running to the north leading to one that crossed the west branch of the Brandywine at Trimble's Ford and the east branch at Jefferis' Ford. Howe accompanied this column. It was his plan that Knyphausen should engage the attention of Washington until Cornwallis could gain a position from which he could attack his right and only too well for the good of the American cause was it carried out. As Knyphausen advanced he was fired upon by some light troops under Maxwell, posted behind the wall surrounding Kennett Meeting House. The Americans then fell back but were reinforced by the companies of Porterfield and Waggoner, and Kuyphausen was obliged to bring so many troops into action that the engagement threatened to become general. This Knyphausen did not wish until Cornwallis had gained his desired position, and by repeatedly retreating, after having driven Maxwell over the Ford, he succeeded in wasting the morning in skirmishes. Early in the day rumors of Corwallis' march reached Washington, but nothing of a definite character. Finally, about noon, a dispatch was received through Sullivan from Lieutenant Colonel Ross, dated Great Valley Road, 11 a. m. It gave minute information regarding Cornwallis' movement, and left little doubt as to his intentions. Washington at once decided to cross the Brandywine and crush Knyphausen while Cornwallis was too far removed to render him assistance.

ORDERS SENT AT ONCE.

Orders were at once sent to Greene and Sullivan to cross and attack the enemy's left and Greene, it is said, had gained the west bank of the stream when a dispatch was received from Sullivan stating that a Major Spear, of the Militia, had just informed him that he had that morning ridden over the road upon which Cornwallis was said to be marching, from Martin's Tavern to Welch's Tavern, and he had seen nothing of the enemy. If this was true and Cornwallis was still with Knyphausen, then

Washington was throwing his men against the entire force of the enemy. Greene was at once recalled and scouts sent out for additional information. Before they had reported a man dashed up to where Washington and his staff were stationed and insisted on speaking with Washington. He told him that Cornwallis had turned his flank and was not two miles distant. Washington was incredulous, but the news was almost immediately confirmed.

Sullivan was at once ordered to take his own division together with those of Stirling's and Stevens' and defend the right of the army by taking a position on the high ground to the west of this house. It was half-past two when this was accomplished. Cornwallis from Osborn's hill watched Sullivan forming his men. He had arrived at Scouneiltown at a quarter past one and had rested his men for over an hour. Taking a final glance at the Americans and remarking with an oath as he closed his glasses, "those rebels form well," he ordered his men to advance. It was a splendid sight as they gathered on the crest of Osborn's hill and swept down its southern slope. Their bright uniforms and flashing arms placed them in strong contrast to the Continental troops that stood on the opposite hill awaiting their attack. Of these no two were dressed alike; the best were hunting shirts, others were almost naked. Every variety of arms could be seen in a single company. Their tactics were of the most primitive character. They were unable to "wheel by company or by platoon into line," and to change position on the field they were obliged to make a continuous countermarch; but Lafayette said they were bold and resolute. The first shots were fired by the Americans from an orchard on the Jones' property on the west side of the road facing here at the corner of the Street Road. It was not until the British reached that road that they returned the fire. Then they sprang upon the bank at the side and fired at the Americans through the fence. Sullivan was attempting to close the distance between his divisions and had not completed the movement when the British were upon him. His troops were soon thrown into confusion and were swept past this place, passing to the rear of the Meeting House. It was then that Lafayette was wounded while endeavoring to rally the troops. A short distance from here another stand was made but the British had succeeded in separating Sullivan's forces and he was again obliged to fall back. He did so, fighting desperately.

ALMOST MUZZLE TO MUZZLE.

He wrote afterwards that for 31 minutes the Hill was disputed almost muzzle to muzzle and Conway who had seen service in Europe had never before witnessed so close and severe a fire. As Washington heard the sound of battle drawing closer and closer to him, he understood too well what it meant. He ordered Greene to take the reserve and reinforce the right wing while he with a guide, mounted on the horse of one his aids, rode in the direction from which the sound of the firing came. The horse of his guide took all the fences they met with, but the man said, subsequently, that the head of Washington's horse was always at the flank of his own and the words "push on old man, push on," were continually ringing in his ears. Washington arrived on the ground as Sullivan was about retreating from his second position. He endeavored to encourage the troops and sent additional orders back to Greene. With the brigades of Muhlenberg and Weedon Greene hurried to the scene of conflict. As he approached it he ordered Weepon to take a position across a defile that commanded the road over which the enemy was advancing. With the remainder of the force he pressed on to hold Cornwallis in check while Sullivan's men could pass to the rear. This he did, and then fell slowly back, followed by the enemy. When the latter reached that part of the road commanded by Weedon, they received a withering fire that threw them into confusion. The position here taken by the Americans was stoutly disputed. The conduct of the brigades of Muhlenberg, Weedon and the regiments of Stevens and Walter Stewart being especially brilliant. Montressor, Howe's engineer, says they then received the heaviest fire for the time during the action. Lieutenant McMichael, of Walter Stewart's regiment, recorded in his diary that they fought under an incessant fire without giving way on either side. The loss was not as great as at Long Island, nor where they as close as at Princeton, the common distance being fifty yards. There is no positive evidence that the Americans were driven from this last position, and they certainly held it until dark.

When Knyphausen heard that Cornwallis was engaged he attempted to cross at Chadds' Ford and force the American left, but Wayne held him back until the retreat of the right wing had uncovered his flank when he, too, was obliged to retire, which he did in good order. Night finally ended the battle and the American army retreated to Chester, from which place, at midnight, Washington informed Congress of the loss of the day. While the Frenchman, De Borre, whose troops were thrown into confusion early in the day, said "It was not his fault if the Americans would run away," there is sufficient evidence to show that they made as good a resistance as was to be expected from men so poorly armed and equipped. After the first onslaught it took Cornwallis about forty minutes to drive Sullivan's disordered troops one mile.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION.

An officer of the British Light Infantry has left the following graphic description of the engagement:

"There was a most infernal fire of cannon and musketry; smoke; incessant shouting; Incline to the right! Incline to the left! Halt! Charge! etc., the balls ploughing up the ground, the trees cracking over one's head, the branches riven by the artillery, the leaves falling as in autumn by the grape shop."

Sir William Howe summarizing the opposition he had met with up to that time said of the Americans. "They fought the King's army on Long Island, they sustained the attack at Fort Washington, they stood the battle of Brandywine and our losses on these occasions, though by no means equal to theirs, was not inconsiderable. Howe made no attempt to follow Washington, but remained for nearly a week upon the field, sending detachments on unimportant expeditions. The British Historian Steadman, who was an officer under Howe wrote 'the victory does not seem to have been improved in the degree which circumstances appear to have admitted.'" The British loss in killed, wounded and missing is reported to have been about 600, that of the Americans 1,000. Several homely incidents have been preserved about the battle that give life to the picture.

TOOK THE MEETING HOUSE.

When the Americans arrived at this place they took possession of the meeting house as a hospital, and when the Friends gathered there to worship the Sunday before the battle they found it being prepared for the sick of the army. Taking some of the benches from the building they held their meeting under the surrounding trees, and when it was over agreed to meet the next Fifth-day at a wagon shop at Sconneltown. Fifth-day was the day of the battle, and Sconneltown was directly on the line of Cornwallis' march. One of the Friends who attended the meeting recorded that, while it was in progress, some disturbance was discovered about the door which occasioned some individuals to go out to know the cause, and they not returning, and the uneasiness not subsiding, suspicions arose that something serious was taking place, and the meeting accordingly closed. The excitement was caused by the approach of the British, who, it was reported, were murdering all whom they met with, both old and young. While the Friends were endeavoring to allay the excitement the troops could be seen emerging from the woods on the opposite side of the stream and in a few minutes the fields were covered with armed men. The same chronicler records that he saw Corn-

wallis a fine-looking man, who sat very erect upon his horse and that his scarlet coat, loaded with gold lace, and his epaulets, gave him a brilliant martial appearance. Howe he described as a large, portly man, with coarse features, who appeared to have lost his teeth as his mouth had fallen in. He rode a large English horse, much reduced in flesh. As the troops advanced our chronicler followed in the wake of the army and saw the doors and shutters of this building torn from the hinges and used as stretchers on which to carry the wounded beneath this roof. In this human work he assisted and witnessed here surgical operations that to-day would be considered barbarous.

A woman tells of a scene that occurred at Osborn's house, which was full of fugitives from the neighborhood of Chadds' Ford. Baking was in progress when the battle began, and at every flash of the gun or peal of musketry the women so engaged rushed to the windows and doors to see the effect. Sometimes they were thus interrupted just as they were laying bottom crust of a pie, and when they returned to their work they were in such a state of excitement that, forgetting the fruit, they placed on the upper crust and thrust the pie into the oven. An English woman, who resided on the other side of the stream, was a member of the Society of Friends. As Knyphausen was marching towards Chadds' Ford, so anxious was she to prevent bloodshed, that she ran out of the lane leading to her house and exclaimed: "Oh! dear man, do not go down there, George Washington is on the other side of the stream and he has all the men in this world with him." "Never mind, madam," replied Knyphausen, "I have all the men in the other world with me." Just where Knyphausen recruited his troops it is rather difficult to understand.

REFUSED TO VISIT THE GROUNDS.

Another woman, who had been brought from England against her will and whose services had been sold to pay for her passage, refused to visit the field after the battle with her neighbors, fearing that she might see among the dead, some face that she had known in her happy English home.

At the time, the battle was felt to be a humiliating defeat. It opened the way to Philadelphia and destroyed the hopes that had been raised by the victories of Trenton and Princeton, that the ill-armed American levies were more than a match for the fully-equipped and well-disciplined opponents. It was necessary to lay the blame at somebody's door, and Sullivan, it was decided, was responsible for the defeat. Burk, of North Carolina, one of the Congressmen who had witnessed the battle, preferred charges against him. He offered a series of resolutions, declaring that it was the sense of Congress that Sullivan had neglected his duty in not informing himself about the upper fords of the Brandywine; that he had been ordered to do so and had had ample time; that he forwarded false information to the General that led to the defeat; that he brought his troops into action in a disorder from which they never recovered, and finally that he had not sufficient talents for his rank and Washington was requested to remove him.

PROTECTED SULLIVAN.

But Washington evidently had not lost faith in Sullivan. It was his army that had been outflanked and he made no attempt to place the blame on his subordinate's shoulders. He could ill-afford to spare a General of Sullivan's experience and he asked Congress in the most pressing manner to suspend the order. It was granted, but Chase of Maryland immediately asked that the troops from his State be removed from under Sullivan's command. Read of Delaware moved that the men of his state be inserted with that of Maryland. These were the only states that voted in the affirmative and Congress subsequently rescinded its resolution for an inquiry into Sullivan's conduct. This action was, in the main, just. Sullivan was personally brave. He trained his troops well and had the confidence of his officer but it is impossible to acquit him of the charge of having failed to inform himself of the country he was in and of the position of the Fords to his right. In not doing this he appeared to have lacked the qualities of a true General. It has been generally accepted as a fact that the false information furnished by Major Spear, of the militia, contributed to the defeat of the day, and had it not been for it, Washington's plans to overcome Knyphausen before Cornwallis could aid him, he would have been successful. A careful examination of the evidence leads me to a different conclusion. Washington's order to Greene and Sullivan to cross and attack Knyphausen was given so late in the day that I believe Cornwallis would have gained a position directly in his rear before he could have driven Knyphausen from his ground, and that Washington's defeat, under those circumstances, would have then been even more disastrous than it was.

Who Major Spear of the militia was I am unable to discover. Your Vice-President, Dr. Egle (certainly the best authority on the subject of the soldiers of the Revolution furnished by Pennsylvania) cannot place him. General Stryker, of New Jersey, says he was not from his State, and that if Pennsylvania does not want him neither does New Jersey. The information he furnished was false in every particular. He could not have ridden from Martin's Tavern to Welch's Tavern without having seen or heard of the enemy, and had either Washington or Sullivan known that Welch's Tavern was directly in the rear of Knyphausen they would not have credited his story and could hardly have failed to look upon him as an emissary of the enemy.

This, at one time, I believed to be the case, but upon consideration I do not think a spy with his life in his hand would have told such a lie, trusting to the ignorance of his hearer not to have it discovered. I believe rather that he was some tavern hero who knew nothing whatever of what he was talking, and simply wished to magnify his importance. The fact is, the battle was lost because the Americans were outnumbered by a better armed, better drilled opponent, who had superior information of the country. Washington's information we know was very imperfect, as is shown by his map of the field, which has been preserved. Howe's movements were directed by his Chief Engineer Montressor, who had been in the country for a number of years and whose journal shows that he was well acquainted with the locality of the battle. It may well be asked why a battle was risked under such circumstances. The reason was that the country demanded it. To have allowed the British to take possession of the seat of Government without a struggle would have depressed the patriots from one end of the Continent to the other. The people were blind to the true condition of affairs. Some idea of the state of feeling can be judged from the letters of John Adams who wrote on August 29th: "I am afraid that Howe will run on board his ships and go away plundering to some other place," and four days afterwards, with impatience, he said, "whether Washington will strike or not I cannot say. He is very prudent. By my own inward feelings I judge I should put more to risk if I were in his shoes, but perhaps he is right. Gansevoort has proven that it is possible to hold a post; Herkimer has shown that it is possible to fight Indians, and Stark has proved that it is practicable even to attack lines and posts with militia; I wish that the Continental army would prove that anything can be done. I am weary, I own with so much insipidity, I am sick of Fabian systems in all quarters. The officers drink 'a long and moderate war,' my toast is 'a short and violent war.'"

A POLITICAL NECESSITY.

In the face of such sentiments the Battle of Brandywine was a political necessity. To us the defeat has lost its sting and it appears now but a temporary reverse in a war which

was fought to a glorious conclusion. We can see that the fruits of Howe's victory turned to ashes in his hands and that in less than a year his troops were withdrawn from Philadelphia the capture of which had cost the British the surrender of Burgoyne. We can forget the unfortunate mistake in the light of his continued devotion to his country and when we think of Washington's heroic but vain endeavors to repel the invaders we see him surrounded by Greene, Stirling, Lafayette, Knox, Nash, Woodford, Muhlenberg, Weedon, Pulaski, Armand, Maxwell, Marshall, Bland, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, and Light Horse Harry Lee, inspiring all with a zeal equal to his own.

PENNSYLVANIA'S SONS.

We of Pennsylvania remember with just pride that on that day our sons fought with a bravery worthy of a higher reward. It was our own Wayne who held Knyphausen at bay. St. Clair and Calwalader aided Washington with their advice. Armstrong and Reed guarded the fords below Chadds'. Walter Stewart, under Greene, assisted in covering Sullivan's retreat. Chambers, Grier, Bayard and Robinson were among the wounded. Butler was thanked in general orders for his conduct in endeavoring to rally the troops. Frazer and Harper were made prisoners the day after the fight while reconnoitering the enemy. Endeared as these names are to us by brave deeds, equally dear are the memories of those who sleep in unmarked graves near this place. They died in the same cause as those who fell at Lexington and those whose eyes closed in the treacherous trenches of Yorktown.

For over a century these walls, the silent witnesses of their agony, have been the faithful guardians of their fame, directing to this spot the steps of those moved by the never-dying interest attached to scenes of heroic deeds. Long may they stand in their simplicity, weaving with a single thread the memories of the disciples of Penn who followed him to this continent in the cause of religious liberty, and those who died here for the rights of man.

But there is a debt owing to them men who perished here that you, sons of Revolutionary sires, should claim it as yours to pay. On the old muster rolls that have come down to us, many are returned as killed at the Battle of Brandywine. The list is far from complete, but you can gather the precious fragments, and on a stone near by record the names of those who, with the life blood, have made the fields that surround this sanctuary hallowed ground.

HISTORIC MARBLE MANTELS.

A Chester County Product in Revolutionary Headquarters.

Possibly there are very few people living in Chester county who remember hearing of a set of marble mantels from the Chester Valley being given a place in one of the most interesting of historic houses in Philadelphia, a house no less distinguished than the one occupied as the headquarters of General Washington and General Lafayette during the American Revolution.

The quarries are on the farm of Hon. William E. Lockwood, and prior to the Revolution they were operated by General Persifer Frazer, for whom Frazer Station was named, and his brother-in-law, Joseph Smith, father of Persifer Frazer Smith.

On South Third street, opposite Evalina street, Philadelphia, is the old house built by Mr. Bingham, whose daughter married one of the Barings. The doors are of solid mahogany and the knobs are of ivory, the mantels being all of Chester Valley marble.

Some years ago Hon. Robert Emmett Monaghan, of West Chester, upon being shown through the building, took off his hat and exclaimed, "Is it possible that I am walking in the footsteps of Lafayette!"

From, Independent
West Grove Pa
Date, July 4/95

Primitive Hall.

A HISTORIC RESIDENCE

A West Marlborough Mansion to which is attached some Interesting and Curious Reminiscences.

A West Grove resident contributes the following:

Perhaps your readers would enjoy a description of a historical mansion not many miles from our borough, and yet unknown to most of its residents. We refer to "Primitive Hall," in West Marlborough Township, a few miles' drive to the north of us.

On a bright June morn we started for this place, taking lunch basket, in picnic style. It happened there was to be a wedding that same evening there, so we saw the house decked in wreathes and roses for that occasion; and the occupants seemed to take pleasure in showing us over the house.

This property is owned by the Pennock family, who now reside in Coatesville. They being the lineal descendants of Christopher Pennock, who first came over from England and took up a tract of about one thousand acres. Primitive Hall was built by his son, Joseph, about the year 1738.

The chief point of interest attached to this ancient residence is its wide, airy hall, which is at least fifteen feet in width. When first built, we are told, the doors at either end were so wide that carriages and horses entered it on the brick pavement with which its floor was covered. This has been changed, however, the doors and floors being

...nized. In this hall stand some massive pieces of furniture which were ought over the ocean. One is a high ...ked settee, with the seat covered ...h leather, which, though well pre-rved, shows its antiquity—this has "a couch by night, a case of drawers by day." While on the opposite side stands a massive table, with its rounded leaves turned down. This we were told could not be removed from the house unless taken apart, being so wide. The open stair-ways are broad aud easy of ascent, with covered balustrades. The ceilings are high, while the mantle-pieces over open fire-places, upstairs and down, are so high one could not reach them unless on a step-ladder. The whole place has the air of roominess and hospitality, and many a merry party has frequented its halls in early days; one of our number recalling many happy hours spent there with her aunt during her girlhood. And now, although we might tell much more of this interesting place, of its "attic treasures," etc., time and space forbid. Suffice it to say, there are many places near home of more interest than some dream of, who wonder abroad. The following poem was written by one of the descendants in the year 1842:

And as I gaze on thee, old Hall, my willing memory strays,
Back through the lapse of many years, to those dear ancient days.
A Century, and more, has passed since thy first owner came,
To rear amid a wilderness this tribute to his name.
In the old primeval forests, where a foot had seldom trod,
One breast glowed warm with feeling, and one heart was bowed to God.

No cottage on the green hillside, no lonely hut built he,
But a mansion fair, and large, and wide, his children's home should be;
And they with energy of soul and active mind should learn,
Within their own green forest land an honest fame to earn.
They saw in him the sire rever'd, the statesman and the sage·
They strove to emulate his worth and honor his old age.

Oh, many a wave of Time's great sea, shall, surging onward roll—
And many a mother's heart shall joy o'er many a new-born soul;
And they, perhaps, who claim thee now in the cold grave shall lay,
While thou, dear Hall, in strength and pride, shall triumph o'er decay,
Still in thy chambers vast shall ring sweet childhood's song of glee,
And many hearts in future years shall fondly cherish thee.

From, Republican
Phoenixville Pa
Date, July 19 1890

MOORE HALL MILL.

IT IS A HISTORIC STRUCTURE.

Was Built by John Moore in 1724—Subsequent History and Transfers of the Mill.

The Moore Hall Mill, which was sold to Philadelphia parties on Wednesday, has quite a historic interest locally. We find the following facts regarding it in Pennypacker's History of Phoenixville:

John Moore erected the first saw and grist mill in this vicinity at Moore Hall in 1724.

"In 1729, John Moore, of Philadelphia gave the lot devised to him, lying along the Pickering creek adjacent to the Schuylkill, and along the line of the old Indian trail, to his son, William Moore. It had at that time been considerably improved, as there were upon it houses, stables, a saw mill and a grist mill This mill was the first in the neighborhood, and awakened intense astonishment in the minds of the savages, who came to gaze upon and listen to the working of its machinery. William Moore, immediately after having obtained possession, erected a frame building for his own accommodation, and a stone house for the use of his slaves When some years had elapsed, however, finding the dwelling unsuited to his condition in life, he built a mansion so elegant and capacious, and gave the grounds about it so much ornamentation with gardens, lawns, shrubbery and other luxurious devices, that it received the imposing and dignified title of "Moore Hall," by which it has ever since been known."

This mill is one of the first of which there is any account of, and milling operations have been conducted there continuously for the past one hundred and seventy years.

When the Continental Army encamped at Valley Forge, Col. Clement Biddle was quartered at Moore Hall with a number of other officers in the same vicinity.

The property changed hands a number of times, finally being owned by N. Bean, then by his brother, George Bean The latter sold the property during the Civil War to Chas Mercer, when the largest price ever paid for

the property was realized, the purchase price being $13,500. The property was again purchased by the Beans and then by Dr. M. J. Pennypacker, who in turn sold it to Mr. Wamsley.

The property is a very desirable one and adjoins Judge Samuel Pennypacker's summer residence, which has also been christened Moore Hall. Philadelphia parties have been negotiating for the purchase of the latter place also.

From, Press
Philada Pa
Date, July 20 1895

An Old Mill Sold.

Phoenixville, July 19 (Special).—The historic Moore Hall Mill, in Schuylkill Township adjoining Moore Hall, the home of Judge Samuel W. Pannypacker, has been sold by Mr. Wamsley to a Philadelphia party. Moore Hall Mill was built about 1719 and is consequently one of the oldest mills in the United States. It is on Pickering Creek between Phoenixville and Valley Forge. At the time of the encampment of the Army of Washington at Valley Forge, the, then old mill, ground much of the grain used by the army. The Indians amused themselves watching the great overshot water wheel go round. It is said that two of them, more daring than the rest, rode the wheel and were thrown into the wheel pit and drowned. Many believe that the parties bought the mill for the Pennsylvania Traction Company and that a power plant will soon replace the historic old mill.

From, News
West Chester Pa
Date, July 22 1895

BROWNBACK FAMILY REUNION.

A Large Gathering in Upper Uwchlan on Saturday.

The decedants of John and Hannah Keeley Brownback held a family reunion at the old homestead now owned by Holland K. Brownback, in Upper Uwchlan township, on Saturday, July 30th, 1895. About five o'clock the friends began to arrive and in a short time twenty-three persons were present representing four generations.

Social conversation was enjoyed until about the noon hour, when active preparations were made in the way of preparing a bountiful repast. A long table was spread under the shade of a friendly walnut tree, and here all gathered to partake of the good things prepared. It was here after finishing the meal that a brief genealogy of the family was read. The genealogy traced the origin of this branch of the family back seven generations to Gerhard Brumbaugh (now Brownback), who came to this country from Wurtenburg, Germany, in 1685 and settled in Germantown, where he helped build the first house erected.

On the grandmother Keeley side the genealogy traced the origin back six generations to Matthias Keeley who was one of four brothers that came from Germany about the year 1737.

Of the John and Hannah Brownback children all were present. All of the grandchildren living with the exception of one were present, and all of the great-grandchildren were present.

A most enjoyable day was spent by all and when the threatening clouds came up supper was served when the company disbanded with pleasant recollection of the first family reunion.

Those present were Oliver D. Brownback and wife, of Philadelphia; Holland K. Brownback and wife, East Downingtown; Malinda M. Acker, Mary M. Brownback and Rebecca B. Fetters, Uwchlan; Mrs. Frank Brownback, Birchrunville; Daniel Keeley, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Brownback, Font; Mr. and Mrs. John Brownback, East Downingtown; Mrs. Hannah Mary Slusser, Canton, Ohio; Mrs. S. T. Roberts, Jr., Germantown; Horace A. Fetters, Uwchlan; Masters Holland Slusser, Jesse Brownback, Howard Roberts, Misses Valeria Brownback, Ruth Slusser, Margaret Brownback and Lou Roberts.

EARLY COURTS.

The Records Are Very Meagre and Some Are Lost.

Very Little Has Been Preserved Prior to 1714 in This County and That Is Defective.

In the early days of the Colony of Pennsylvania there were courts held and the forms of justice administered, but the records are for the most part lost. For instance prior to 1790 the Provincial or Supreme Court tried all criminal cases of the higher grade holding for this purpose an Oyer and Terminer Court. This Provincial Court also heard all cases on appeals, from the Justices' Court. They traveled in a circuit from county to county. They must have often sat in Chester and subsequently in West Chester but there is not in existence a scrap of the records of that Court. Justices of the Peace were commissioned by the Proprietary and afterwards by the Governor and the Justices sat at Chester four times a year to hold a Quarter Sessions Court and subsequently when the county seat was changed they sat in West Chester until under the constitution of 1790, a President Judge was appointed by the Governor and also Associate Judges to sit with him. The early records of this court are scanty. The first Quarter Sessions Court of which there is any record preserved in proper form is that which convened in Chester, May 25, 1714, and that is a very scanty record indeed.

It gives only the names of the Justices who sat. The list of Constables for the different townships, those selected to attend Court,

the names of the Grand Jurors and memoranda of the cases tried. These were very few in number and were for the minor offences.

The records of a single session of the Court now are as extensive as those of ten courts in those days probably.

CONSTABLES FOR TIPSTAVES.

From the earliest times down to 1845 the practice was for the justices at first and afterward the judges to select from the list of constables those whom they desired to serve as tipstaves for the ensuing term. They were taken in turn until all had served, but were permitted to name substitutes acceptable to the court. It was a common practice for men residing in West Chester to inquire of the Clerk of the Courts concerning these appointments, and on the morning that court opened they would be out on the road to meet the constables on their way in and secure the appointment as tipstaves. This gave employment and some small pay to those who secured the positions. Very often the constables did not wish to be troubled with it, and after reporting to the court and having their substitutes accepted they were ready to go home.

About 1845 this system of selecting tipstaves was abolished and since that time the Court has appointed them annually. Usually the same men are appointed year after year until death removes them or old age incapacitates them for service.

RECORDS STILL KEPT.

The meagre records of the Quarter Sessions are preserved in the office of the Clerk of the Courts. They are chiefly valuable as historical records, but as they do not take up much room, they are likely to be always kept. Visitors to the Court House are shown the old books and the records as kept then and now are frequently compared by visitors. The peculiarities ot the handwriting and the quaint expressions characteristic of Colonial times are interesting as a matter of study. The regret is often expressed that more of the records were not preserved. On the other hand, it is to many persons a matter of surprise that they have been preserved at all, as many of the county officers have been very careless and the records were many a time left knocking about and might have been carried off by any one so disposed.

An Old Newspaper.

Jesse Williams, of East Goshen, has a newspaper in his possession bearing the name of The Philadelphia Post and dated March 17, 1827. The paper was published by Atkinson & Alexander and contains many interesting articles, and is in a good state of preservation. Mr. Williams states that he has several older ones.

From, Press
Oxford Pa
Date, Aug 1 1895

For The Oxford Press.

NOTTINGHAM.

Sketch of the Early Settlement of Nottingham by Friends in 1701 Until 1782.

The early history of Nottingham constitutes a part of that of Chester county, Pennsylvania, of which it formed a part until 1761, when the famous Mason and Dixon line being established placed about 16,700 acres of the settlement in Lord Baltimore's province of Maryland.

The first settlers of Chester county located on the Delaware river in the vicinity of Upland, now Chester. A considerable number of Friends had settled there previous to the arrival of William Penn in 1682. After the arrival of Penn the settlement increased very rapidly in numbers. There peace and happiness reigned supreme under the wise and liberal government estahlished. The Indians, instead of being a dread and terror to the settlement of Friends, were their friends; assisted their European neighhors as guides and gave information of the interior country.

When William Penn made his second visit to Pennsylvania, 11th month, 1700, he learned that a company of Friends contemplated settling farther to the westward than his colony extended. They had explored the rich valleys of Pequa and the Conestoga, also the headwaters of the Octoraro in and around Penningtonville (now Atglen), and discovered some of the most fertile soil in the province, which met with their views for a permanent home. They were arranging for a Friends' settlement there at this time. Penn was experiencing much trouhle in maintaining his southern boundary against the demands of Lord Baltimore, who believed that Penn was encroaching on his grant. He determined that he would plant his standard on the extreme verge of his charter rights. To this end he proposed the new settlement should he to the south of the one contemplated, and should extend to the head of tide water, communicate with the Chesapeake bay and thus secure his province an outlet to the ocean. Many of these Friends did not approve of settling and erecting homes on land that was in dispute and claimed by two proprietors hy their charters.

Penn, with the assistance of Andrew Job, a former Sheriff of the county and a man of influence and education, gained their sympathies by showing that it was necessary for them to maintain the claims of their charter granted hy Charles II.

Early in the spring of 1701 Penn the Governor and others, including William Brown, who was regarded as the leader; John Churchman, Andrew Joh, Edward Beeson, Henry Reynolds, James Brown, Ebenezer Empson, John Richardson, Cornelius Empson, Joel Bailey and James Cooper, traveled on horseback

with two pack horses to bear their provisions and camp equipments. After traveling some forty miles through a heavy growth of fine timber they arrived in the vicinity of the contemplated settlement. It was wild and uninhabited, except by Indians. A few settlers had settled previously about Elkton and North East. For several days they traversed the country, principally following the North East and Octoraro creeks, to ascertain the most desirable location. On the last day of their sojourn William Penn assembled his brethren on a spot he selected, from which the land gently descended in all directions, and calling their attention to the fact "that he then and there set apart and dedicated forty acres of land to them and their successors forever, for the combined purpose of public worship, the right of a burial ground and the privilege of education."

This grant was in the midst of a magnificent growth of large hickory, oak and chestnut timber, which was pleasing to the eye and encouraging as a guarantee of the fertility of the soil. This was the meeting-house lot at Calvert.

The location for the settlement being decided a survey was soon entered upon by Henry Hollingsworth, the county surveyor. The survey was completed during the summer of 1701, the land laid out as follows: Thirteen 1000-acre lots, 1000 acres to each settler; with four 500-acre lots, one to each settler, and three 1000-acre lots retained by the Proprietary for his benefit.

At a session of the Commissioners of Property, held in Philadelphia 14th day of 11th month, 1701, a warrant was issued for Nottingham Lots, setting forth that divers inhabitants of this Province have requested that they should grant them a certain tract of land between the North East river and Octoraro creek, for which they agree to pay £8 for every 100 acres within one year after date, and one shilling sterling for a yearly quit rent for every 100 acres forever after; or in case of non-payment that they should hold the land under the yearly rent of two bushels of good winter wheat for every 100 acres, to be paid at some navigable water or landing place on the Delaware river; the said rent to commence one year after date.

The bounds of the original Nottingham Lots are nearly as follows: Commencing as described at the Northern Barrens—this was a point near the Limestone road, about one mile south of Oxford—and running in a direct line a little south of west, excepting one short angle to a point near the fifteenth mile stone of the Pennsylvania line, about one and a half miles northwest of Rising Sun; thence south to a point west of Colora; thence a little north of west to near the old Blue Ball tavern; thence north to near Mount Rocky Methodist Church; thence west to a point about one mile north of Calvert, and then north to the place of beginning.

In 10th month, 1701, several of those who had received land grants, with other Friends, returned to commence their permanent homes in the wilderness. They encamped near a fine spring of water about one mile to the east of Rising Sun. This temporary stopping place was a camping ground of the Indians on their trail from the valley about Pennington-ville to the Susquehanna river. The Indian wigwams formed a shelter until they could erect other.

At the commencing of their labor it is reported that William Brown took his axe in hand and stuck it in a tree, remarking, "In humble trust we commence our labor." Shortly each repaired to his clearing to prepare logs for their houses. At the end of two weeks they returned to their old homes for provisions and other outfit necessary for their labors. Those visits they continued until the spring of 1702, when they took their families to the rude homes they had prepared. Then the smoke from a dozen new homes arose in this wilderness, and home duties commenced. This, like all other Friends' settlements, they first provided homes; the next move was to have a meeting. This they very early established as the following minute proves:

"At Concord monthly meeting, 2d month, 1705. Two Friends of Nottingham desiring on behalf of the rest a First-day meeting at the house of William Brown, and a Fourth-day meeting once a month, to which this meeting doth agree, leaving it to next Quarterly meeting for their approbation."

"At Concord quarterly meeting, held 2d month 9th, 1705. Chichester monthly meeting being called, the Friends appointed to attend acquaint this meeting that the Friends settling at Nottingham desire a meeting of worship every First-day at the house of William Brown, and once a month on the fifth day, before Chichester monthly, which this Quarterly approves of until further order."

In 1708 a meeting-house was built of hewn chestnut and yellow poplar logs, on or near the site of the present meeting-house. The following minute authorizes Friends to meet in the new house:

"At Concord quarterly meeting held 3d month 2d, 1709. The monthly meeting of Chichester moves to this meeting, yet whereas the meeting of worship that hath to this time been kept at the house of William Brown in Nottingham, may be in the future kept at the new meeting-house there built for that end and purpose, each week First and Fifth-days, which this meeting approves of until further order."

The journal of John Churchman informs that the meeting-house erected in 1708 was replaced by a brick house in 1724. This house was destroyed by fire, and that the meetings in the winter of 1748 were held in a private house. When rebuilt, a stone addition was made to the original brick work. The wood work

was again destroyed by fire in 1810. In 1811 the house was reoccupied and arranged similar to the present time.

Nottingham meeting constituted a part of New Garden monthly meeting until 4th month 20, 1730, when the meeting was separated therefrom, and in connection with West Nottingham and Bush River meeting in Harford county, Md., was established Nottingham Monthly meeting.

At this time West Nottingham became a Preparative meeting. West Nottingham meeting probably dates from about 1709, or the time that Friends met in the new meeting-house.

Nottingham quarterly meeting was first held at East Nottingham meeting-house 5th month 19th, 1819. John Churchman, the emigrant, was the first body interred in the graveyard adjoining the meeting-house, in 1724.

Although William Penn gave and set apart forty acres for a Friends' meeting-house, he never gave them a deed to the property. Friends applied to Thomas and Richard Penn, sons and heirs of William Penn, in 1734 for a deed of the property; but it was not granted until the 31st day of 10th month, 1765. The deed grants to William Brown, Timothy Kirk, William Churchman and Benjamin Chandlee, trustees, subject to an annual rent of five shillings, the property for the use of a meeting-house and burial ground to Friends forever. The deed is signed by John Penn, Lieutenant Governor.

A century ago Friends were numerous at Nottingham and there was a large meeting. The monthly meeting in some cases continued for two days on account of the amount of business.

In 1750 John Griffith, a traveling Friend, who had visited all the meetings in America and Europe, in his Journal informs us on his second visit that "it was a very large meeting and a zealous body of Friends belonging thereto, among whom I had good service and great unity of the Spirit being lovingly enjoyed."

From 1750 to the commencing of the Revolutionary war were the palmy days of Nottingham meeting, when the ministers, John Churchman and his brother-in-law William Brown, both of whom were widely known in America and Europe as eminent preachers of the Gospel, were handing forth the testimonies of the Lord from on high. In this gospel labor they were assisted by Dinah, Daniel and Joshua Brown, all ministers of ability and zealous laborers in the vineyard of God in spreading His blessings. A number of worthy members were disowned for taking up arms during the Revolutionary war in violation of the discipline.

In 4th month, 1778, the meeting-house was taken possession of by a detachment of General Smallwood's division of the American army and used for a hospital for the sick and wounded soldiers, a number of them being buried near the southwest corner of the adjoining graveyard.

Early in 9th month, 1782, the French army, under the command of General Lafayette, encamped in the meeting-house woods over night, on their march to Yorktown, Virginia, to capture General Cornwallis.

The children of these early Friends were educated to read and write at home or by some mechanic as he worked in his shop. John Churchman, one of the ablest ministers of his day, was educated by a weaver whilst he plied his shuttle. His writings show him to have been well versed in knowledge.

Soon after the monthly meeting was established a school-house was built on the south side of the Wilmington road, opposite to the graveyard. There many of the inhabitants secured their education from such teachers as could be procured. This log building served for educational purposes until 1780, when the Society took a deep interest in education and erected a more commodious house to the west of the meeting-house. This building continued in use until 1845, when the public school system was inaugurated.

KIRK BROWN.

No. 1813 N. Caroline St., Baltimore, Md.

From, News

West Chester Pa.

Date, Aug 10/95

HONORING LAFAYETTE.

The Chester County Historical Society Will Unveil a Monument.

Arrangements Made at Last Evening's Meeting—Hon. Charlton T. Lewis Will Deliver the Oration.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chester County Historical Society and some of those interested in the arrangements for the unveiling of a monument to the memory of General Lafayette on the anniversary of the Battle of Brandywine was held last evening in the rooms of the society in the library building.

The meeting was called to order by the President Professor George M. Philips.

Among those present were Professor George M. Philips, Gilbert Cope, James C. Sellers, Esq., Dr. J. T. Rothrock, Joseph Thompson, Edwin A. Barber, Samuel Marshall, Charles H. Pennypacker, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. James Monaghan, Mrs. Abner Hoopes, Miss Alice Lewis and Miss Mary I. Stille.

James Monaghan, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the Lafayette memorial exercises and the erection of the monument reported that a terra cotta me-

memorial shaft in the form of a Corinthian column about fifteen feet in height has been procured. This will be erected on a base four feet square. There are appropriate inscriptions on the base. On one side of the base is an inscription indicating the locality in which Lafayette was wounded September 11, 1777. Another face of the base records that the shaft was erected by the citizens and school children of Chester county, under the auspices of the Chester County Society. The remaining faces contain the following toast and sentiment delivered by General Lafayette at the reception given to him in West Chester, July 26, 1825:

"The honor to have mingled my blood with that of many other American soldiers, on the heights of the Brandywine, has been to me a source of pride and delight."

"May the blood spilled by thousands with equal merit in the cause of independence and freedom be to ensuing generations an eternal pledge of unalloyed republicanism, federal union, public prosperity and domestic happiness."

MR. LEWIS WILL SPEAK.

Mr. Monaghan further stated that he had secured Hon. Charlton T. Lewis to deliver the oration on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument of September 11th and read the following letter which he has received from him:

PARIS, July 2d, 1895.

JAMES MONAGHAN, ESQ.—Dear Sir:—Your favor of June 17th has followed me to London, Berlin and finally Paris, and, strangely enough, reached me yesterday—the very day on which a meeting of Americans in Paris requested me to address them on July 4th at the tomb of Lafayette upon the occasion of decorating it with flowers.

I expect to return to the United States by August 14th, and will immediately set about preparing an address for the occasion you mention. It is difficult to say without some study what title should be given to my remarks, but if it is necessary to make any announcement before my return, you may name as my subject "The Hero of Freedom on Two Continents." Yours very truly,

CHARLTON T. LEWIS.

Mr. Lewis is one of Chester county's distinguished sons. He is one of the most eminent scholars of America, a graceful writer, and a poet and an orator of distinguished ability. The society is fortunate in securing his services.

Efforts are being made to secure a band or bands to furnish the music for the day.

The programme is not yet complete in all its features. An effort is being made to have as many of the descendants of Revolutionary heroes present as possible.

The exercises will be held on the battle ground on the afternoon of September 11th next. They will be preceded by a luncheon for the invited guests which will probably be spread in West Chester.

RAISING FINANCES.

The money to pay for the monument has been already contributed by citizens and school children of the County.

Ways and means to pay the expenses incidental to the exercises were discussed. A committee of members of the Society was appointed to solicit subscriptions. The members are Professor D. W. Howard, George M. Philips, James C. Sellers, Esq., Mrs. E. Dallett Hemphill, Mrs. James Monaghan and Miss Mary I. Stille.

The list of subscriptions to this fund was headed by Dr. J. T. Rothrock, with a contribution of $10. It was suggested that the contributions should be reported through the newspapers from day to day until the requisite amount is secured. It was thought that between $100 and $500 would be needed for the purpose. It was also suggested that contributions might be handed to the editors of the newspapers of the county, who, it was thought, would heartily co-operate with the committee in a matter which involves the pride of the whole county.

A HAPPY COINCIDENCE.

It was mentioned as a matter of interest that on the same day in the forenoon the descendants of Colonel McClellan, who was one of the officers in the American Army at the Battle of Brandywine, will dedicate a monument to his memory at Lafayette Cemetery which is on a portion of the battlefield of Brandywine.

In connection with these dual celebrations it is interesting to recall that Colonel McClellan, on the occasion of Lafayette's visit to Chester county in 1825, was the Chairman at the banquet and delivered the address of welcome. The Hon. Isaac Wayne, a son of General Wayne, was also present on that occasion and responded to a toast. It is hoped to have Captain William Wayne, a grandson of the Revolutionary hero, General Wayne, to take part in the approaching exercises.

The members of the committee are hopeful of a very successful issue to their plans and will be prepared to make a more detailed report of progress at the regular meeting of the society, on Friday evening next, August 16th.

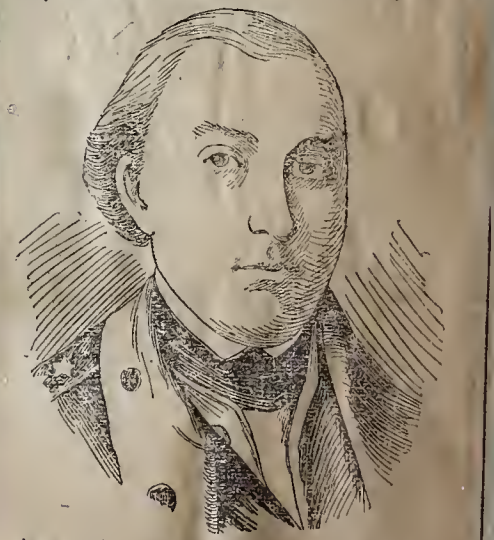
There is considerable interest felt in the work, the members of the Historical Society are enthusiastic over the prospects of success and everything indicates at present that the occasion will be a memorable one.

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT.

What Occurred in July 70 Years Ago at Brandywine.

The Distinguished Frenchman 48 Years After the Battle Recalled its Familiar Scenes.

In connection with the prospective unveiling of a monument to General Lafayette by the Chester County Historical Society on the coming anniversary of the battle Sept. 11th, it is proper to recall some of the incidents connected with the General and that historic spot in the past. In 1824, General Lafayette came again to this country.



A unanimous resolution of Congress directed President Monroe to invite him. He accepted the invitation and with his son George

..ashington Lafayette arrived at New York August 15th, 1824. He visited the battle field of Brandywine and the borough of West Chester on July 26th, 1825.

The following is a part of the account of what occurred that day as detailed in the Village Record in its next succeeding issue.

"According to previous arrangements, on Monday afternoon, the 25th, General J. W. Cunningham one of the Committee: Samson Babb, and William Williamson, Esqrs.. assistant Marshals waited on General LaFayette, at Mr. Dupont's, prepared to escort him the next morning to Chadds Ford.

"On Tuesday morning the Committee repaired to Chadds Ford, one important position of the battle ground, where they were met by the committee from Delaware county. The Delaware county Volunteer Cavalry commanded by Captain Vanlear, soon apneared upon the ground, and was joined directly after by the Chester County Troop, under the Command of Lieutenant Jones, the whole under the command of Major Wilson.

The eagerness of the public to see the Nation's Guest, seemed unabated, and a great concourse of citizens, in carriages, on horseback and on foot, gathered at this point. While waiting for his approach Colonels McClellan and Humphrey, accompanied by several gentlemen, visited the encampment of Washington, and the old redoubt, which are still plainly to be seen.

"Near noon the General arrived. He was accompanied by his son, George Washington LaFayette, M. LaVasseur, his secretary; Mr. Bandnois, a distinguished barrister from Paris; his friend, Mr. DuPont; Messrs. Lewis and Biddle, Committee of Conneils, from Philadelphia, and Messrs. McLean and Williamson, committee from Wilmington.

"On coming to the Brandywine near Chadd's Ford, the General remarked, 'It could not be here we crossed, it must have been further up.' He was right."

At Chadd's Ford he was met by Major-General Barnard and suite, consisting of Colonel Leiper and David Buckwalter, Esq., his aids, Brigadier-Generals Evans and Stanley and their aids. Most of the Committee of Arrangements consisting, besides General Barnard, General Evans, General Cunningham, previously named, of Colonel McClellan, Chairman; Colonel Jacob Humphrey, Colonel Wayne, Colonel Cromwell, Pearce and Abraham Bailey, Esqs.. Jesse Sharp, Esq., Chief Marshal; Thomas H. B. Jacobs and Jesse Conard, Esq.. his aids and the following gentlemen as Assistant Marshals:

Joshua Hunt, David Potts, Thomas H. Brinton, Richard Waller, Joshua McMinn, Jonalhan Jones, Isaac Trimble, Jos. McClellan, Jr., and the cavalry under the command of Major Wilson. Here Colonel McClellan the companion in arms of General Lafayette entered the carriage with him.

ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

The procession moved into the field where our army encamped the night before the battle, 'Can you tell me' said the General, 'where the bridge of rails was across the Brandywine?' no one knew. The ground did not seem perfectly familiar, yet he pointed out the position of General Wayne and Maxwell's brigades; the procession returned from the field, and advanced toward Painter's road. About a mile from the Ford, the General stopped and alighted from his carriage to see Gideon Gilpin, a very aged man, now confined to bed, and apparently near the close of life, at whose house he stayed a night before the battle. The sick man was gratified by a sight of the veteran, who pressed his hand cordially and wished him every blessing.

At Dilworthtown a large concourse of people had gathered; here the procession halted ten minutes, and then turning off to the left proceeded to the main battle ground. "Show me," said the General, "where is the meeting house." When they came fully in view and it was pointed out to him, "Oh," said he, "it is here," and immediately rose on his feet and, addressing himself in French to his son and companions, spoke animatedly for some time, pointing out the different positions of the two armies. Everything was now familiar to him. The position of Colonel McClellan was near him when wounded; the spot the General pointed out in the corn field of Jacob Bennett, a little east and south of where the road from the meeting house comes in at right angles with the east and west road. The procession after a little time moved to the meeting house where an immense number had convened to receive him. After viewing the ground here, the General, his companions and friends alighted at the hospitable mansion of Samuel Jones, Esq., to which they had been previously invited, and partook of excellent refreshments, most abundantly provided for the occasion. Here were shown to the General large number of bullets and other remains of the contest, found and collected by Mr. Abraham Darlington, Jr. The visit to the ground was exceedingly interesting to Lafayette. The universal welcome given him, the association of ideas, his companions in arms coming vividly to his recollection; it was here he first met danger, and received a wound in defence of the cause he had espoused—the hour of sufferiug was past and the hour of triumph had come; he was sensibly affected.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

"The contrast to the General on the ground between the scene of fierce war—blood and confusion—the ghastly dead and the groans of the dying; the sighs of our defeated army, and the shout of the victor's exultation forty-eight years ago, and the present scene of a joyous multitude, met to give him a triumphant welcome, could not but be striking, and never can be effaced from his memory."

PHILIPS REUNION.

The Annual Family Gathering at Vincent Baptist Church.

Lewis Philips, of East Nantmeal, Elected President—Pleasant Greetings From Several of the Members.

Yesterday the annual reunion of the Philips family was held at Vincent Baptist Church, where half a hundred of the cousins, brothers, sisters, parents and children assembled. According to custom the day was spent in that delightful companionship which is all the more enjoyable because the ties of blood in this excellent old family are firm and lasting. Music, feasting, and the relating of family traditions and happenings proved the favorite pastime, and when the sinking sun gave evidence that the time for separation had come, all felt that this reunion day had been among the best of the year.

FILLED THE VACANT CHAIR.

To fill the vacant chair left by the death of the President Jesse E. Philips, ex-Treasurer of Chester county, the family elected Lewis Philips of East Nantmeal, who is one of the veteran members and on this account was

considered a very proper person to act as the patriarch.

The only other deaths which had occurred in the clan during the year were those of William Miles Mecham, a lad of six years, in Ottawa, Ill., and Mrs. Mary Severn Jones, of Nashville, Tenn.

THEN THEY DINED.

After they had organized for the day, they adjourned for dinner, a fine repast, prepared and enjoyed in that proper way which is recognized by the descendants of those early settlers, Joseph and Mary Philips, who made their home in Uwchlan in 1752.

The eldest member present was Mrs. Hannah Philips Eaches, of Phœnixville, who at the age of 93 years was able to enjoy the occasion. Last year the lady was not well but this season she is much improved.

AFTER DINNER SPEECHES.

At the close of the meal they returned to the grove, where speeches were in order, and those who addressed the company were as follows: Francis Marion Frame, of Parkesburg, who was present at the first meeting in 1877, and had not been there since until yesterday; P. Miles Frame, of Birmingham, Delaware county, who drives over to Vincent Church every year to attend the reunion; Miss Frances M. Stiteler, of Anselma, the Recording Secretary; Miss Stille, of West Chester, the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Mr. Irey, a former pastor of the church, and Rev. D. M. Lenox, the present pastor.

After several hymns had been sung, and the farewells had been exchanged, the party separated to return at the old place again next year.

UPPER OCTORARA CHURCH.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS ORGANIZATION.

Historical Sketch of the Congregation and of the Different Edifices—Names of Those Who Have Had Pastoral Charge—Looking Backward Into Where Faithful People Have Long Labored.

The one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the Upper Octorara Presbyterian Church, this county, near Parkeburg, is to be appropriately celebrated on Wednesday, September 4th, at 10 a. m. There is to be an address by the Rev. J. L. Withrow, D. D., Pastor of the Third Church, Chicago, and there will also be read a historical sketch prepared by Mr. Alfred P. Reid and Mr. A. T. Parke, of West Chester. The music will be by the combined choirs of the church and chapels, under the direction of Mr. M. S. Koller. At the afternoon service the principal speaker will be the Rev. N. Grier Parke, D. D., of Pittston, followed by short addresses by former members and constituents of the congregation. There will be a popular meeting the same evening at Parkesburg.

The township of Sadsbury, in which this church is situated, was organized at a very early day. Originally it extended indefinitely westward, but by the creation of Lancaster county in 1729 the Octorara creek became its western boundary, and that portion of the township west of the creek became known as Sadsbury township, in Lancaster county. This congregation was formed, as near as can now be ascertained, as there is no record of its organization, in the autumn of the year 1720. It was originally known as Sadsbury, and the first minister who preached there was the Rev. David Evans, who had been Pastor of the congregation of the West tract, in New Castle county, Delaware, but, difficulties arising between him and some of his people, the pastoral relation was dissolved in May, 1720. He then supplied the people of Tredyffrin, now known as the Great Valley Church, and was also sent by the Presbytery to the region now called Octorara Forks of Brandywine and Conestoga extending to Donegal and even beyond. The whole territory thus included was missionary ground, and Mr. Evans preached in various places in the different settlements which had been formed. In June, 1721, he was directed by the Presbytery to supply the same people, and a letter was directed to be written by Mr. Cross to the people at Tredyffrin, and "the people at Sadsbury upon the western branches of Brandywine, and the people at Conestoga." In September, 1721, the name of Octorara first appeared upon the minutes of Presbytery. It is recorded that "a letter from the people of Sadsbury (alias Akterara) to this Presbytery being read, was referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures." This is the last time that Sadsbury is mentioned as the name of the congregation, and it is thereafter called Octorara. The first syllable of the name would seem originally to have been pronounced Ac, as in the early minutes of Presbytery it is spelled Akterara, Ackterara, Acterara, Actarara.

The name "Upper Octorara" was first given to this church about the year 1727, to distinguish it from Middle Octorara, in Lancaster county, and from the church, now called Lower West Nottingham, in Maryland, which was originally known as "Mouth of Octorara," and subsequently as "Lower Octorara." Mr. Evans continued to supply this congregation until March, 1723, when the Rev. Daniel Macgill was appointed to have the oversight of it. He supplied it until his death, February 10, 1724. In April of that year Mr. Evans was again directed by Presbytery to "supply ye people of Octorara with preaching every fourth Sabbath." He did so until July, 1724, when he ceased to act in that capacity.

OCTORARA'S FIRST PASTOR.

The Rev. Adam Boyd, who was the first regular pastor of this church, was born in Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1692, and came to New England as a probationer in 1722 or 1723. He was received under the care of New Castle Presbytery, July 29, 1724, and on the same day he was sent as a supply to Octorara, with directions to collect a congregation also at Pequea. At the meeting of Presbytery, September 14th, a call was presented for his services as pastor, which was accepted by him, and he was ordained and installed October 13th, of that year. His field of labor, when he became the pastor of this church, embraced not only its present territory, but covered also that belonging to the present congregations of Forks of Brandywine, Middle Octorara, Leacock, Pequea, Donegal, Doe Run, Coatesville, Belleview, Waynesburg, Pennington ville and the northern portion of Fagg's Manor. Donegal he gave up in 1727, and in the same year the portion of the congregation residing on the west side of the Octorara creek received permission to organize a new congregation known as Middle Octorara.

THE FIRST MEETING HOUSE.

The first meeting house at this place stood a little west of the middle of the present graveyard, and was a log structure about 35 or 40 feet square. After being used for a number of years, tradition says, it was accidentally burned. The congregation then erected its second church building. It was placed a short distance northwest from where the old one had stood, and was the eastern half of the edifice torn down in 1840, when the present building was erected.

Differences arose in the Presbyterian Church which culminated in what was called "the great schism," by which the church was rent in twain, and remained thus divided from 1741 to 1758. The church was divided into two parties, known respectively as the "Old Side" and the "New Side." The "New Side" members, who composed a large majority, withdrew and organized "The Second Congregation of Upper Octoraro," in 1741, leaving the pastor and his minority in undisputed possession of the church property. In the year 1747 the Rev. Andrew Stirling was ordained and installed as pastor of the Second Congregation. He was pastor of the Doe Run and New Side Church of Upper Octorara until 1765, when he was deposed from the office of the ministry. In 1768 measures were taken for the coalition of the two Octorara congregations. April 20 of that year Mr. Boyd represented his inability to minister to his people as formerly by reason of feeble health, and on October 19, 1768, the Rev. William Foster was duly ordained and installed as pastor of the "United Congregation of Upper Octorara" and also of the congregation of Doe Run.

THE THIRD CHURCH EDIFICE.

About the year 1769 the house on the grounds of the first congregation was enlarged by extending it westward about 35 feet. The floor, roof and every other part were entirely new, so that the enlarged building was substantially a new one, and was the third meeting house erected on these grounds. Mr. Foster died September 30, 1780, having been pastor of this church, in connection with Doe Run, about 12 years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Alexander Mitchell, who was installed December 14, 1785. The congregation had in the meantime secured supplies from Presbytery. On May 5, 1796, "in consequence of some unhappy differences subsisting between him and some members of his congregation," Presbytery dissolved Mr. Mitchell's pastoral relation. From 1796 to 1810 the congregation was supplied by the Presbytery. On April 2, 1811, the Rev. James Latta was ordained and installed as pastor of Upper Octorara Church, and the connection between that church and Doe Run was severed. The Upper Octorara Church was incorporated May 6, 1812. Sunday schools were established in the congregation about the year 1818, and in the year 1824 the interior arrangements of the church were entirely altered.

In 1839, the church edifice having become dilapidated and being thought unsafe, it was deemed best to erect a new one. The new building was erected in the summer of 1840, and dedicated on December 16 of that year. Mr. Latta's connection with the church as pastor continued until October 1, 1850, when at his own request the pastoral relation was dissolved.

On March 26th, 1851, the Rev. James M. Crowell, D. D., was elected pastor of the church, and was ordained and installed by the Presbytery of Newcastle, June 3d, following. He was pastor until April 4, when he was relieved to accept a call from the Seventh Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Crowell was succeeded by Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D., who was ordained and installed October 8, 1857. His relation to the church was dissolved in October 1864, to accept a call to the Central Church, Philadelphia, and during the following year the pulpit was vacant. The Rev. John J. Pomeroy was installed pastor, November 14, 1865.

The other pastors have been the Revs. W. B. Reed, James A. Marshall, and Matthew C. Woods. The present pastor, the Rev. Thomas R. McDowell, took charge in the spring of 1889. He was born in 1855, at New London, Chester county, was prepared for college at West Nottingham, Cecil county, Md.; graduated in 1881, from Delaware College, Newark, and was three years at Princeton Seminary, graduating in 1884. His first pastorate was Lower Brandywine.

Connected with the Upper Octorara Church is a stone chapel at Parkesburg, erected in 1870 at a cost of about $9,000, and one at Sadsburyville erected last year at a cost of $2,500.

The windows of the Upper Octorara Church have been remodelled. The side ones have been taken out and replaced by new ones of modern design and cathedral glass. Additional land has been purchased for a graveyard adjoining the old one. In the graveyard are the graves of eighty-seven soldiers of the Revolutionary War, the war of 1812, the Mexican War and the War of the Rebellion. The oldest tombstone is dated 1734. The

communicant membership of the church is 450, and in the six Sunday schools are 600 scholars.

The following are the names of the Elders: George Richmond, who has held the office for forty years; John A. Parke, Samuel W. Scott, Daniel L. Taggart, John W. Brook, Charles C. Owens, J. Albert Cowan and James R. Maxwell.

CLAN PHILIPS

REUNION OF THIS WELL-KNOWN FAMILY.

Old Vincent Baptist Church the Scene of a Happy Gathering Yesterday. Short Addresses and those Present.

Old Vincent Baptist Church, with its ancient burial ground situated in West Vincent township, about a mile from Chester Springs, was the Mecca toward which descendants of Joseph and Mary Philips, who settled in this county, from Wales, in 1755, journeyed yesterday, it being the occasion of the annual reunion of the Philips family.

THE EXERCISES.

At eleven o'clock all gathered in the sacred edifice and the exercises opened with singing to an old familiar tune, "Not Ashamed of Christ." William Eaches, M. D., presided at the organ, and the sweet voice of the oldest living member of the family, Mrs. Hannah Philips Eaches, blended with her kindred in sacred song. Philips Miles Frame led in fervent prayer.

The family being unusually late in arriving, the dinner hour arrived, and all repaired to the lower room, where on long tables a delicious repast was arranged, to which all did ample justice. At 1.30 p. m., a voluntary on the organ called all to assemble again. David Philips, of Kennett Square, was chosen president pro tem, and all joined in singing the Phillps family hymn, as follows:

"O THINK OF THE FRIENDS FAR AWAY."

Composed for the First Family Reunion, May 30, 1777, by Jesse Philips, of West Union, Fayette County, Iowa.

O think of the friends far away,
So pleasant, so cheering, so true,
Who would love to unite on this day
And join in this union with you.

CHORUS.
Far away, far away, O think of the friends far away,
Far away, far away, O think of the friends far away,

May Jesus my Savior be there,
And indite your petitions for me
Let us meet in His name everywhere
That joyful the union may be.
Chorus—

Some loved ones have gone to their home,
And smiles never more can we see;
How joyful when Jesus says "come
To join in the union with me."
Chorus—

Come near, blessed Saviour, this day,
Let our hearts all be filled with Thy love;
When parting, go with us we pray,
To meet our dear loved ones above.
Chorus—

The reading of Scripture was followed by prayer by Rev. D. M. Lennox, of Vincent Church. Secretary Frances M. Stiteler read the minutes of last year's meeting, noting among other items the opening words of the lamented President, Jesse E. Philips: "We are not a family of great men in a large sense, but a family of good citizens and Christians. We are pretty clear of that quality that fills places of correction and we strive to emulate the character of our ancesters."

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The chair here appointed a committee on Nomination for Officers. Only one of last year's officers were present, the Treasurer being in Maine and the Corresponding Secretary in Indiana. The committee reported as follows: President, Lewis Philips, East Nantmeal; Recording Secretary, Frances M. Stiteler, Anselma; Corresponding Secretary, Mary I. Stille, West Chester; Treasurer, Amanda Phillips, East Nantmeal; Committees, Music, William Eaches, M. D., Frances M. Stiteler; Arrangements, George Stiteler, John K. Philips, J. William Sigman; Necrology, Mary I. Stille, Emma M. Denithorne.

THE DEATH LIST.

The Committee on Necrology reported the following deaths:

Mary Severn Jones, Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1894.

Jesse Evans Philips, March 28, 1895.

William Miles Meacham, Illinois.

Remarks followed the announcement of each name and an impressive solemnity pervaded the house.

LETTERS OF REGRETS AND ADDRESSES.

Letters were read from Joseph Philips, Wissahickon, Pa., and Abner Phillps, Pottstown, Pa., regretting their inability to be present and praying the Divine spirit to rest upon all assembled.

Short addresses being called for David Philips, of Kennett Square said: "When these meetings started we had seven brothers; to-day there are five living, but only two present. These meetings are delightful to me. A feature of them is that all former pastors are fond of returning to them."

Owen Thomas Philips said: "It only takes one day in the year, and in no other way can we meet our dear relatives. I feel we should make every effort to attend."

F. Marion Frame spoke as follows: "I have known this family all my life, but have attended only one meeting and that the first one. This is the old family landmark. I felt as if on holy ground when I reached here this morning."

Rev. A. J. Irey, of Wheeling, Va., said: "It was my pleasure on the way here to visit Amanda Philips Bingaman, at Pittsburg, who is keenly alive to the interests of her church connection here and family. I've heard the name of Philips all through my life, and especially of this dear sister, Mrs. Eaches, the oldest living member, now nearing the century cycle of time. A delightful thought is that we are brought together in affectionate ties. The anticipation of meeting together in this hallowed place is in a fellowship of love. I appreciate your friendship. The greatest help after all is for those who are doing the right."

Rev. D. M. Lennox, followed as follows: "What God has honored we cannot treat indifferently. Who instituted this family? God Himself. Paul felt honored to be classed with a certain family or tribe. Think of the care he has taken of the family. Nothing would impress me more of the religion of Christ than the testimony of such a family as this. I've been helped and edified by attending these reunions."

Miss Mary I. Stille said: "We meet here not to honor one branch of the family, but all descendants of the original pair, whose graves are among those in the adjoining yard. I am especially glad that our family has so many here, and even more so that my dear grandmother is present. These reunions are not only for the day, but for all the future. We grasp a hand to-day that is gone by another year."

THE NEXT MEETING.

It was moved and carried that the next meeting be held August 15, 1896, at the same place, exercises at 10.30 a. m. Rev. A. J. Irey pronounced the benediction. After many good-byes, some joyous, many sad, the family separated, going their various ways home, feeling it was a day well spent among the Clan-Philips.

THOSE PRESENT.

Among those present who registered were David Philips, Jesse M. Philips Smith, Ralph Philips Smith, Mrs. David Philips, Howard K. Polk, Margery Staplee, M. Carrie Moore, Thomas M. Guilbert, Eleanor Rapp Guilbert, Marquand E. Guilbert, F. Marion Frame, Mary Frame, Owen Thomas Philips, Annie W. Philips, Nannie Lennox, D. M. Lennox, Charles Moore, Margaret R. Sigman, Harriet D. Eaches, Mary I. Stillie, Philip M. Irey, Rev. A. J. Irey, Mrs. A. J. Irey, Emma S. Acker, Katharine Acker, J. Miles Acker, Mary Jane Irey, Irma A. Philips, Lewis K. Philips, John K. Philips, Fannie K. Philips, P. Miles Frame and Joseph R. Frame.

HARTRANFT REUNION.

A Big Gathering of a Well-Known Family Yesterday

The Hartranft family, comprising the descendants of Tobias Hartranft, of whom the late Governor Hartranft was a conspicuous member, held their eighth annual reunion at Lititz Springs, Lancaster county, yesterday. From 300 to 400 members of the family were present.

The genealogy of the Hartranft family dates back to 1734, when Tobias

Hartranft, then 50 years old, landed at Philadelphia, accompanied by his wife and three sons. Before his death in 1758 two daughters were born, and from these children the family is descended. Mr. Hartranft came to this country from the southern part of Germany, from whence he was driven by religious persecution, and after landing at this port settled in the upper part of Montgomery county, back of Pottstown. The President of the reunion was Frank A. Hartranft, for many years a member of Philadelphia City Councils from the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-third wards.

At the gathering yesterday among those present were the widow of General Hartranft, her son Linn and his daughters. The oldest member of the family present was John Hartranft, who resides at Lititz, and who was born in 1810.

WELCOME TO LAFAYETTE.

HOW WEST CHESTER RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED FRENCHMAN IN 1825.

Ten Thousand People and One Thousand Militia United With the Committee in Doing Him Honor—An Interesting Chapter to Read Over in View of the Coming "Brandywine Day."

In the NEWS of Monday, August 12th, we published an account of the visit of General Lafayette to the battlefield of Brandywine on July 26th, 1825, and quoted extensively from a report of the events of that part of the day spent upon the field where forty-eight years before he was wounded.

The preparations of the Chester County Historical Society to unveil a monument to mark the place where he was wounded make the recalling of his visit here opportune, and to-day we give an account of what occurred when the line moved from the battlefield to West Chester, the line of parade upon the streets of the town, the dinner, the reception and finally the trip to Humphreyville the next morning. Again we quote from the files of the Village Record of the following week and add some paragraphs by way of explanation.

FROM BRANDYWINE TO WEST CHESTER.

After resting half an hour, the trumpet sounded to horse, and the procession moved on to Strode's mill, over the ground on which Howe and Cornwallis advanced to the battle, and thence to Darlington's woods, at the line of the borough. The way was lined by well dressed and respectable people—many shady groves by the road side were occupied by beautiful groups of females tastefully clad, flowers on their heads, their white handkerchiefs, waving as the good man passed. At the woods, the artillery and infantry, composed of many volunteer companies of the county, and consisting of six or seven hundred men under the command of Col. Wm. Darlington, were drawn up, and the artillery under Lieutenant Col. Evans received the General with a handsome salute. Then forming in front and rear, the whole under the command of Major General Barnard, escorted the General into town. And here it seemed as if the world had gathered; the crowd for a mile in length was immense; it would seem in looking ahead as if it would be impossible to advance and yet the multitude opened without difficulty as the procession came near. The fine military array, including cavalry, of a thousand well-dressed uniformed troops, in perfect discipline, their arms glittering in the sun, the rattling drum, the piercing fife, the sweet sounding clarionet, the soul stirring trumpet, the vast assemblage, the windows and doors full, the piazzas filled with ladies; the tops of the houses almost covered, the shouts of joy and welcome; the modest and respectful behavior, and deeply impressed heart of the General so manifest, altogether rendered it a scene touching and delightful. It is estimated that there were ten thousand present. We could not vie with the cities in triumphal arches, but our welcome was cordial, hearty, and most respectable.

ROUTE OF PARADE.

"The procession wheeled at Worthington's to the right, passed up into the main street, wheeled to the left by Strickland's to Osborne and Matlack's, wheeled to the left down the Wilmington road past Jefferis' to Babb's, wheeled to the right and up Church street to Beaumont's, then down the main street to Osborne and Matlack's, thence by the left to Matlack's field on the hill, near the meeting house, where the military were reviewed by the General, who expressed his great satisfaction at their appearance and soldier-like behavior.

DINNER IN THE COURT HOUSE.

By this time the sun was getting low, and the General repaired to the Court House which had been tastefully decorated by the ladies for the occasion. The dinner was attended by the Committee of Arrangements, and a select number of invited guests, including the General and friends. About 40 were at the table. The entertainment was prepared by Mr. Worthington, in a very handsome style and consisted of everything which the season and the country could afford."

THE RECEPTION.

After dinner General Lafayette repaired to the quarters prepared for him, at the house of Ziba Pyle, Esq., Chief Burgess of the borough, where he was treated by him and his lady with that true politeness which placed everything desirable within reach, and yet not encumbered by ceremony, left him master of his time and rendered their visitor at home. During the evening he was visited by many ladies and gentlemen, who were introduced to him, all of whom were received with his accustomed ease and kindness. Among others to whom the General gave an affectionate welcome were the daughters of Judge Davis, a veteran under the command of the Marquis at Yorktown, introduced by Colonel Wayne.

"The immense multitude, which thronged our streets an hour before sunset, was by ten ten o'clock entirely dispersed, and the village was left in quietness. We do not learn that any accident occurred to mar the pleasures of the day. The good conduct displayed everywhere by all our citizens is highly creditable to their morals, their manners and their habits. An universal good feeling prevailed. It was delightful to see so many happy faces. The heart at the imposing and impressive sight swelled again and again, until the tongue was unable to express its emotions."

ON TO HUMPHREYVILLE.

"On Wednesday morning, having previously determined to breakfast with Colonel Wilson, at Humphreyville, the General tak-

ing his old companion in arms, ... Humphrey in the carriage by his side, accompanied by Colonel McClellan, General Barnard, Colonel Pearce, and a number of citizens, set out at an early hour towards Lancaster.

"We learn that a great [redacted] gentlemen and ladies assembled [redacted] ville to meet him, that there was a display of taste, order and beauty, no where surpassed; the gentlemen arranged on horseback under the command of Colonel Charles W. Humphrey, received their guest, and facing inward formed part of the procession to the door.

"The tasteful decoration of the room in which the General breakfasted and the excellent entertainment were honorable to Colonel and Mrs. Filson. The great number of charming ladies who here met and welcomed the General gave him great pleasure. The committee from Lancaster here received him with elegant carriages and in handsome style and the eastern committee returned. So that from his entrance into Chester county to this departure therefrom his reception and progress were one continued scene of welcome, triumph and joy."

ZIBA PYLE'S HOUSE.

The residence of Ziba Pyle, Esq., who was then the Chief Burgess of West Chester, stood at the northeast corner of Gay and Church streets where the Babb building now stands. A part of the walls of the latter are the same that stood then as the Pyle mansion. The old residence was for the most part torn away and the present building erected several years ago. The old Cross Keys Hotel stood opposite. That was torn away about twenty years ago and the present block of buildings erected.

AT THE COURT HOUSE.

The Court House where the dinner was spread was the old structure, still remembered by some of our citizens which stood near the northeast corner of the Court House grounds and which was torn away to make room tor the present building about 1846.

In reference to the visit of Lafayette the speeches and toasts connected with the dinner have been often given and have been published in the NEWS. It is not necessary to to repeat them here.

West Chester at the time of Lafayette's visit was only a village and the ten thousand people estimated to have been here at that time must have been chiefly from the country.

The hill to the east of the meeting house where the troops were reviewed that afternoon must have been about North Walnut street, where now is seen a row of comfortable brick houses.

AN AGED NOTE.

It Was Issued by North America in the Year 1779.

Horace G. Brinton, of this place, carries about in his pocket a bit of paper which could not be purchased from him for any small amount. It is one of the first notes issued in this country and bears date of January 14, 1779. The note is for five dollars and is printed on ordinary paper now yellow with age.

On one side the note reads as follows:

OF NORTH AMERICA
FIVE DOLLARS.

The bearer of this note is entitled to five Spanish milled dollars or its equal in gold or silver according to an act of Congress of January 14, 1779.

N. DORNALL. SAUL COX,

On the other side it bears a representation of a fig leat and underneath the leaf the name of the printer.

From, Ledger Phila Pa

Date, Aug 16 1895

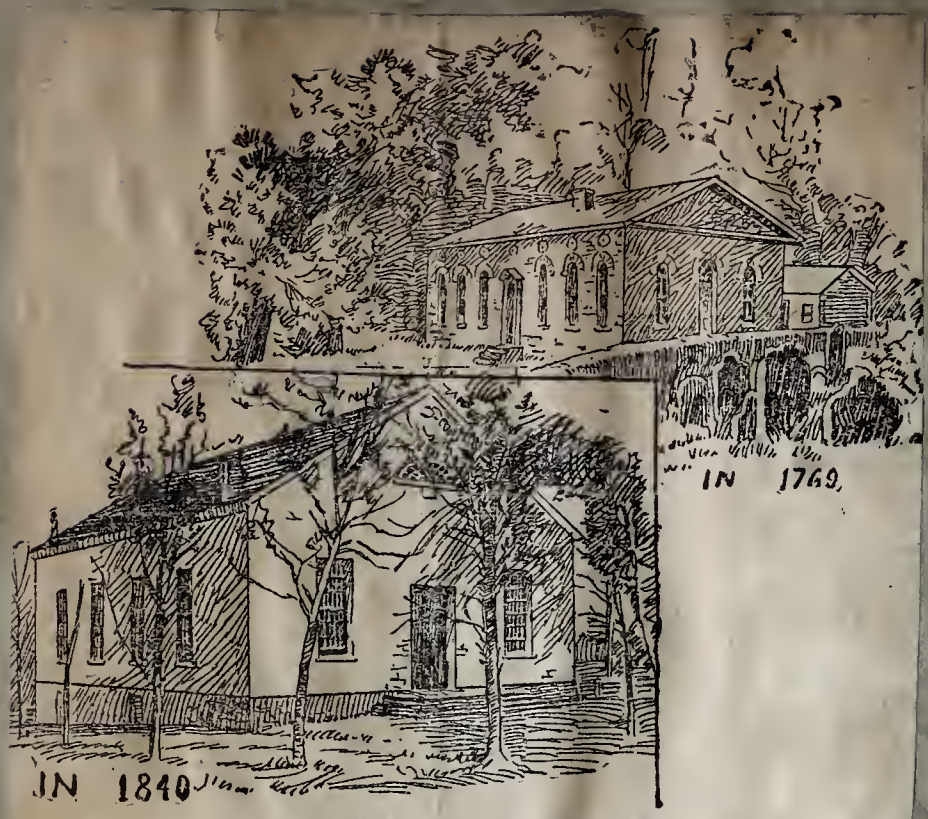
UPPER OCTORARA CHURCH.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS ORGANIZATION.

Historical Sketch of the Congregation and of the Different Edifices—Names of Those Who Have Had Pastoral Charge.

The one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the Upper Octorara Presbyterian Church, Chester county, near Parkesburg, is to be appropriately celebrated on Wednesday, September 4th, at 10 A. M. There is to be an address by the Rev. J. L. Withrow, D. D., Pastor of the Third Church, Chicago, and there will also be read a historical sketch prepared by Mr. Alfred P. Reid and Mr. A. T. Parke, of West Chester. The music will be by the combined choirs of the church and chapels, under the direction of Mr. M. S. Koller. At the afternoon service the principal speaker will be the Rev. N. Grier Parke, D. D., of Pittston, followed by short addresses by former members and constituents of the congregation. There will be a popular meeting the same evening at Parkesburg.

The township of Sadsbury, in which this church is situated, was organized at a very early day. Originally it extended indefinitely westward, but by the creation of Lancaster county in 1729 the Octorara creek became its western boundary, and that portion of the township west of the creek became known as Sadsbury township, in Lancaster county. This congregation was formed, as near as can now be ascertained, as there is no record of its organization, in the autumn of the year 1720. It was originally known as Sadsbury, and the first minister who preached there was the Rev. David Evans, who had been Pastor of the congregation of the West tract, in New Castle county, Delaware, but, difficulties arising between him and some of his people, the pastoral relation was dissolved in May, 1720. He then supplied the people of Tredyffrin, now known as the Great Valley Church, and was also sent by the Presbytery to the region now called Octorara, Forks of Brandywine and Conestoga, extending to Donegal and even beyond. The whole territory thus included was missionary ground, and Mr. Evans preached in various places in the different settlements which had been formed. In June, 1721, he was directed by the Presbytery to supply the same people, and a letter was directed to be written by Mr. Cross to the people



UPPER OCTORARA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

at Tredyffrin, and "the people at Sadsbury, upon the western branches of Brandywine," and the people at Conestoga. In September, 1721, the name of Octorara first appeared upon the minutes of Presbytery. It is recorded that "a letter from the people of Sadsbury (alias Akterara) to this Presbytery being read, was referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures." This is the last time that Sadsbury is mentioned as the name of the congregation, and it is thereafter called Octorara. The first syllable of the name would seem originally to have been pronounced Ac, as in the early minutes of Presbytery it is spelled Akterara, Ackterara, Acterara, Actarara.

The name "Upper Octorara" was first given to this church about the year 1727, to distinguish it from Middle Octorara, in Lancaster county, and from the church, now called Lower West Nottingham, in Maryland, which was originally known as "Mouth of Octorara," and subsequently as "Lower Octorara." Mr. Evans continued to supply this congregation until March, 1723, when the Rev. Daniel Macgill was appointed to have the oversight of it. He supplied it until his death, February 10, 1724. In April of that year Mr. Evans was again directed by Presbytery to "supply ye people of Octorara with preaching every fourth Sabbath." He did so until July, 1724, when he ceased to act in that capacity.

Octorara's First Pastor.

The Rev. Adam Boyd, who was the first regular Pastor of this church, was born in Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1692, and came to New England as a probationer in 1722 or 1723. He was received under the care of New Castle Presbytery, July 29, 1724, and on the same day he was sent as a supply to Octorara, with directions to collect a congregation also at Pequea. At the meeting of Presbytery, September 14th, a call was presented for his services as Pastor, which was accepted by him, and he was ordained and installed October 13th, of that year. His field of labor, when he became the Pastor of this church, embraced not only its present territory, but covered also that belonging to the present congregations of Forks of Brandywine, Middle Octorara, Leacock, Pequea, Donegal, Doe Run, Coatesville, Belleview, Waynesburg, Penningtonville and the northern portion of Fagg's Manor. Donegal he gave up in 1727, and in the same year the portion of the congregation residing on the west side of the Octorara creek received permission to organize a new congregation known as Middle Octorara.

The First Meeting House.

The first meeting house at this place stood a little west of the middle of the present graveyard, and was a log structure about 35 or 40 feet square. After being used for a number of years, tradition says, it was accidentally burned. The congregation then erected its second church building. It was placed a short distance northwest from where the old one had stood, and was the eastern half of the edifice torn down in 1810, when the present building was erected.

Differences arose in the Presbyterian Church which culminated in what was called "the great schism," by which the Church was rent in twain, and remained thus divided from 1741 to 1758. The Church was divided into two parties, known respectively as the "Old Side" and the "New Side." The New Side members, who composed a large majority, withdrew and organized "the Second Congregation of Upper Octorara" in 1741, leaving the Pastor and his minority in undisputed possession of the church property. In the year 1747 the Rev. Andrew Stirling was ordained and installed as Pastor of the Second Congregation. He was Pastor of the Doe Run and New Side Church of Upper Octarara until 1765, when he was deposed from the office of the ministry. In 1768 measures

were taken for the coalition of the two Octarara congregations. April 2) of that year Mr. Boyd represented his inability to minister to his people as formerly by reason of feeble health, and on October 19, 1768, the Rev. William Foster was duly ordained and installed as Pastor of the "United Congregation of Upper Octarara" and also of the congregation of Doe Run.

The Third Church Edifice.

About the year 1769 the house on the grounds of the first congregation was enlarged by extending it westward abont 35 feet. The floor, roof and every other part were entirely new, so that the enlarged building was substantially a new one, and was the third meeting house erected on these grounds. Mr. Foster died September 30, 1780, having been Pastor of this church, in connection with Doe Run, about 12 years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Alexander Mitchell, who was installed December 14, 1785. The congregation had in the meantime secured supplies from Presbytery. On May 5, 1796, "in consequence of some unhappy differences subsisting between him and some members of his congregation," Presbytery dissolved Mr. Mitchell's pastoral relation. From 1796 to 1810 the congregation was supplied by the Presbytery. On April 2, 1811, the Rev. James Latta was ordained and installed as Pastor of Upper Octorara Church, and the connection between that church and Doe Run was severed. The Upper Octorara Church was incorporated May 6, 1812. Sunday schools were established in the congregation about the year 1818, and in the year 1824 the interior arrangements of the church were entirely altered.

In 1839, the church edifice having become dilapidated and being thought unsafe, it was deemed best to erect a new one. The new building was erected in the summer of 1840, and dedicated on December 16 of that year. Mr. Latta's connection with the church as Pastor continued until October 1, 1859, when at his own request the pastoral relation was dissolved.

On March 26th, 1851, the Rev. James M. Crowell, D. D., was elected Pastor of the church, and was ordained and installed by the Presbytery of Newcastle, June 3 following. He was Pastor until April 14, 1857, when he was released to accept a call from the Seventh Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Crowell was succeeded by the Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D., who was ordained and installed October 8, 1857. His relation to the church was dissolved in October, 1861, to accept a call to the Central Church, Philadelphia, and during the following year the pulpit was vacant. The Rev. John J. Pomeroy was installed Pastor, November 14, 1865.

The other Pastors have been the Revs. W. B. Reed, James A. Marshall, and Matthew C. Woods. The preseut Pastor, the Rev. Thomas R. McDowell, took charge in the spring of 1889. He was born in 1855, at New London, Chester county, was prepared for college at West Nottingham, Cecil county, Md.; graduated in 1881, from Delaware College, Newark, and was three years at Princeton Seminary, graduating in 1884. His first pastorate was Lower Brandywine.

Connected with the Upper Octorara Church is a stone chapel at Parkesburg, erected in 1870 at a cost of about $9000, and one at Sadsburyville erected last year at a cost of $2500.

The windows of the Upper Octorara Church have been remodelled. The side ones have been taken out and replaced by new ones of modern design and cathedral glass. Additional land has been purchased for a graveyard adjoining the old one. In the graveyard are the graves of 87 soldiers of the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the War of the Rebellion. The oldest tombstone is dated 1734. The communicant membership of the church is 450, and in the six Sunday schools are 600 scholars.

The following are the names of the Elders: George Richmond, who has held the office for 40 years: John A. Parke, Samuel W. Scott, Daniel L. Taggart, John W. Brook, Charles C. Owens, J. Albert Cowan and James R. Maxwell.

Parkesburg

Special to The Inquirer.

PARKESBURG, Aug. 24.

ONE of the oldest landmarks in this section of the country and one which was of much prominence in years gone by, is still standing on Main street. It is the old Fountain Inn, once the stopping place of travelers on the road from Philadelphia to Lancaster. With its narrow porch facing the street and sharp gables rising among the tree tops, it stands today but little altered from its appearance of half a century ago, its stout walls and oaken floors showing but slight effects of the hand of time. Here the traveler by wagon road leaves the beautiful Chester Valley, climbs the north hill and encounters a choppy, rolling country for several miles, until he finally reaches the broad and fertile reaches of the picturesque Pequea Valley. Among the many public houses of past prominence, this one came in for a fair share of patronage, but the old Conestoga wagons that once flanked it nightly, have been relegated to the past, and in their place are the many trains that daily whirl hundreds of passengers through the town.

From, Republican
West Chester Pa
Date, Sept 1 1895

REVOLUTIONARY HEROES FITTINGLY HONORED

BRANDYWINE DAY OBSERVED WITH GREAT ELABORATENESS.

Monuments to Lafayette and McClellan Dedicated—Five Thousand People on the Grounds. Warm and Dusty.

Patriotism makes patient people; had

it been otherwise the crowd of four or five thousand people would not yesterday have stood out in the hot sun and sweltered trying to hear the speakers at the dedication of the monument to General Lafayette, on the field of the Battle of Brandywine. The situation of the monument is high, and there was a breeze going, but it afforded little relief to the crowds, it only seemed to waft clouds of aggravating dust over into the crowd from the nearby road.

The crowd was estimated at 5000 people. They reached the battlefield in all sorts of conveyances, from the four-in-hand to the humble road cart and hay wagon. Every farm house within ten miles furnished its quota to the crowd; corn fields were deserted and fall plowing had to lay over for a day. Farmers had hitched up their sleek, well-fed horses to the family carriage, and and taking the mother and little ones in had driven over to the battlefield to enjoy the celebration.

FROM WEST CHESTER.

Many West Chester people went down in the morning and remained all day. There were so many people that the members of the Chester County Historical Society had difficulty in selecting the favored few who were to take lunch with them. In the afternoon about fifteen members of Company I, and a few members of Company D went down. Wagon loads of the public school children also drove over the dusty roads to the meeting house. Some of the Normal students wanted to go down, and having no wagon at their disposal walked down. They arrived perspiring and dusty from the long walk.

MUSIC BY THE BAND.

After the Phoenix Military Band had given the concert here in the morning they took teams and were driven down to Birmingham. When they left town there was an exodus from the borough. Those who were so unfortunate as not to have a conveyance at hand took the trolley cars, going thus to Sconnelltown. Here they took up the march over the course taken by Lord Howe's army on the September morning 118 years ago. The morning was the same kind as was the one of many years ago. The early morning haze cleared away for a hot sun, shining down on roads that were rapidly being enveloped in clouds of dust. But the latter day patriots were not dismayed; they trudged along discussing the points of the battle they were commemorating. They passed Strode's mill, and climbed the hills beyond. Presently Osborne's Hill, was reached. Everybody went up on the elevation and took a look over the county. Dr. Cheston Marris was there to explain the topography and the lines of battle. A little farther, and the old Friends' Meeting House at Birmingham was reached.

ABOUT THE MONUMENT.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the crowd drifted over toward the new Lafayette Monument. It stands a half mile from the meeting house, on an elevation alongside of the road, beyond which it is supposed Lafayette was wounded. Soon the roads were crowded with carriages and all the available space was taken up by spectators. The monument was draped in an American flag, and near it had been erected a stand for the speaker. The exercises opened with a selection by the Phoenix Band, after which Dr. G. M. Philips announced the following officers of the meeting:

President—Hon. William Wayne.

Vice-Presidents—Horace, A. Beale, Wm. R. Bingham, D. D., Daniel G. Brinton, M. D., Col. Joseph P. Brinton, Hon. William Butler, Isaac A. Cleaver, Robert T. Cornwell, Richard Darlington, Hon. Smedley Darlington, Hugh DeHaven, Samuel R. Downing, Thomas J. Edge, Rev. Jos. S. Evans, Hon. William Evans, John R. Everhart, M. D., H. H. Gilkyson, Jesse C. Green, D. D. S., Col. Henry R. Guss, Wm. D. Hartman, M. D., Wm. M. Hayes, Willis P. Hazard, Hon. Joseph Hemphill,

Josiah Hoopes, Daniel W. Howard, Charles Huston, M. D., William W. Jefferis, William J. Latta, Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, B. Frank March, George L. Marls, Clara Marshall, M. D., William P. Marshall, Isaac Massey, M. D., James D. McClelland, Thomas H. Montgomery, Hon. D. F. Moore, J. Cheston Morris, M. D., Hon. S. E. Nivin, Mrs. Sarah L. Oberholtzer, Thomas E. Parke, M. D., Col. J. A. M. Passmore, Samuel Pennock, Gen. Gaiusha A. Pennypacker, Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, Hon. Thomas J. Phillps, John J. Pinkerton, Jacob Price, M. D., Joseph Price, M. D., Charles E. Pugh, Robert L. Pyle, Paul S. Reeves, Alfred P. Reid, I. N. Rendall, D. D., Evans Rogers, J. T. Rothrock, M. D., Julius F. Sachse, Alfred Sharpless, Isaac Sharpless, Rev. Mathias Schleigh, Samuel R. Shipley, William T. Smedley, Hon. W. P. Snyder, Harris E. Sproat, Hon. Theodore K. Stubbs, Marshall Swayne, Mrs. Bayard Taylor, J. Preston Thomas, Benjamin Thompson, M. D., Henry C. Townsend, Joseph B. Townsend, Hon. William B. Waddell, Joseph S. Walton, Marshall S. Way, W. Warren Woodruff, Hon. John Russell Young.

Secretaries—Joseph H. Baldwin, Edward Baumgard, Henry L. Brinton, W. R. Carney, E. P. Cloud, Jesse L. Dauman, James B. Fisher, E. H. Graves, George R. Guss, Theodore D. Hadley, Curtis H. Hannum, Addison Jones, William J. Kauffman, Frank L. Kreamer, Walter H. Lewis, Morris Lloyd, William G. Matson, S. Edward Paschall, W. W. Polk, A. F. Potts, J. O. K. Robarts, Harry T. Skeen, Mark F. Sullivan, W. W. Thomsen, Nathan P. Walton, William Wayne, Jr.

THE MONUMENT UNVEILED.

After music Rev. Owen Eachus, whose ancestors fought in the Revolution, offered a fervent prayer, after which the stars and stripes, which enveloped the shaft, were drawn away by Hon. Louis Voission, French Consul at Philadelphia, who represented the French Government at the celebration. Before unveiling Mr. Voission said:

"It is a great honor to me as consul in Philadelphia to unveil this monument to my distinguished fellow countrymen. The story of the struggle of the American colonies for freedom has often been told, but it is nevertheless interesting still. When Lafayette came to this country he did not speak English, but he came to help you to acquire the independence which appeals alike to the heart of the American and Frenchman. In the name of France I again thank you for this compliment to one of her sons."

As the flag fell from the shaft the inspiring strains of the Marsaillaise Hymn rang out, coming from the band, and the great crowd applauded.

THE MONUMENT PRESENTED.

James Monaghan, Esq., chairman of the committee of arrangements presented the monument in a neat and appropriate speech. He reviewed the short history of the Chester County Historical Society, and told of the unanimity with which the people took up the proposition to observe the 11th of September as Brandywine Day. The money for the shaft was contributed by the schol children and citizens, and the names of all will be perpetuated in a volume to be issued by the society.

"This is no monument to Lafayette," said he. "He needs no imposing column. He has a proud and living monument in the millions of free people in our own loved land and in that other wonderful sister republic, with the presence of whose accredited representation we are honored to-day.

"Nor is this shaft meant to glorify the spirit of war. This sentiment which we wish to perpetuate is inscribed on this shaft, from the lips of Lafayette himself.

"The committee has selected terra cotta as the material for the shaft on account of its plastic properties and its durability. Like the Babylonish records, written in clay, it should defy the tooth of time.

"The Roman corinthian column was selected by the committee as an appropriate memorial shaft, used as it has been for such purposes from the earliest classic days of Greece and Rome, and being as it is the most perfect form of the plastic art, it will stand as a land mark on the summit of this beautiful hill. It is bound with a laurel wreath and with a band of thirteen stars representing the thirteen struggling colonies. It is surmounted by a sphere, symbolic of immortality, of the perfect life of that catholic spirit which recognizes the universal brotherhood of man. Is not this a fitting tribute to the broad-minded patriot Lafayette."

DEDICATORY ADDRESS.

Dr. George Morris Phillps, President of the Chester County Historical Society made the address of dedication. It was brief, but was of a character which commanded the attention of the crowd. He said:

"On behalf of the Chester County Historical Society, I accept this memorial. It is unpretentious, but it commemorates an event of highest importance. For here, 118 years ago, in the blood of this gallant French youth, was cemented the alliance between France and the United States, which made our freedom and our nationality a possibility. Nor did its influences end with the accomplishment of American independence at Yorktown, for never since this day has the march of the world towards universal freedom halted.

"We have erected this memorial to this "hero of two continents," whose sympathy and service were not confined to the cause of humanity in his own country, great and distinguished as they were there, but who risked all that the generosity of fortune and honor could give to aid the well-nigh hopeless cause of a few struggling colonies in the wilds of the new world. And in erecting this shaft to the memory of Lafayette, we dedicate it as well to the cause of human freedom. The echoes of the war have long since died away from these hills, never we hope to return. But the greatest victories of humanity are those of peace, and many such remain to be won. We have erected this memorial in the hope that it may inspire many to a nobler and unselfish patriotism, to a willingness to die for their country as their forefathers died here, and to the still higher

service of living for that country an unselfish, noble and public spirited life.

"And now my fellow citizens, we this day dedicate this memorial to the memory of America's noblest friend, General Lafayette, and to the cause of freedom and humanity in America and in the world."

READING AND HISTORY.

Miss Harriet Trapp read that poem of T. Buchanan Read's, "The Fight at the Ford," most admirably, and was followed by Gilbert Cope, who read an exhaustive historical sketch of the battle, and the events which led up to it. Mr. Cope is one of the compilers of the Chester County History, and it was particularly appropriate that he should give the history of the battle on this occasion.

THE ORATION.

The orator of the day was Charlton Lewis, of New York, a son of the late Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, of West Chester. His subject was "The Hero of Two Worlds," and he handled it in a masterly manner. He eulogized General Lafayette, and painted his many admirable characteristics in glowing colors. Although more than sixty years have passed since the great heart of Lafayette has ceased to throb for freedom, said he, the great world knows but one side of his magnificent manhood. While yet a boy, in his 19th year, he left home and country and crossed the seas as the knight errant of freedom. He became the trusted companion of he who was never known to have more than two personal friends, the man who became the father of his country.

Lafayette's life was one filled with admirable actions. He came to this country because his manhood was broader than the confines of a nation; he was the friend of freedom the world over, and acting at a critical time in the cause of the feeble colonies he attracted to it other men of strength and power.

When he returned to his native land he remained the friend of America, and his letter, written from Cadiz, to Washington, was the first announcement that the United States had been officially recognized as a free and independent government.

There is no other life of his time that is so filled with the characteristics of the genuine nobleman. He was a model of truth, courtesy, honesty and bravery. The fierce light of critical inquiry which has been thrown upon his life in the late days but throws into bolder relief the features of his mind and heart, making him more than ever the hero of the Revolution.

The orator referred to the visit made by Lafayette to this country in 1825, and the enthusiastic welcome given him by the people here. There was on the platform at that time a man who had seen Lafayette upon that visit, Nathan Regester, who delights to talk of the occasion.

The popular mind has honored Lafayette as the paladin of the Revolution. When we speak of his standing we rise above continents, and find him to be a figure of the world. When he came to this country he was but nineteen years of age, and when he drew his sword here last he was but 24. He lived to be 53 years of age, and in all those years remained a prominent figure in public affairs. Unto his death he remained the honored man of affairs, using his power on the side of right as he saw it, raising the poor and unfortunate, and presenting to the world a nobleman of whom two great nations were proud while he lived, and will honor and revere as long as time shall last.

The exercises closed with the benediction by Rev. William L. Bull, of Glen Loch.

THE M'CLELLAN MONUMENT.

Descendants of a Gallant Officer Honor His Memory.

Among the gallant officers of the Brigade Commanded by General Anthony Wayne in the Battle of Brandywine, was Col. Joseph McClellan, a product of Chester county. He has many descendants living in this section, and for some time past they have had under way plans for the erection of a monument to his memory. Yesterday the monument was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

The monument stands in the rear of Birmingham Meeting House. It is of granite, two huge blocks, one above the other, the upper one surmounted by a polished ball of granite.

Shortly before noon yesterday about a dozen of the descendants of Col. McClellan, and a number of friends gathered in the old graveyard. It was too warm in the sun, where the monument stood, for the exercises, so they adjourned to a shady place. Hon. Judge Hemphill presided, and introduced Mrs. Abner Hoopes, of West Chester, who read a paper giving in detail the story of the efforts made looking to the erection of the monument. The paper was of particular interest to the descendants of the officer.

She was followed by Colonel Joseph McClellan Bell, of Milwaukee, who delivered the oration attendant upon the dedication. It was a discussion of the condition of affairs at the time of the Revolution, the causes leading up to it, the glorious heroism of the American soldiers, the outcome, and particularly the Battle of Brandywine. He gave many interesting facts about his ancestor, whose memory they were honoring, tracing his life from boyhood to his peaceful death late in life, and his final burial in the Octorara church.

At the conclusion of the oration the line was formed and the march taken up for the monument, which was yet to be unveiled. It was led by Judge Hemphill and James D. McClellan, of Lancaster, who, as the oldest living descendant of Colonel McClellan, was to have the honor of unveiling it. He caught the stars and stripes and pulled them off the polished ball, the crowd applauded, and the exercises were finished.

DEDICATION DOTS.

Happenings on the Battle Field of Unusual Interest.

A big crowd of people yesterday afternoon stood on an eminence and watched Company I go through the skirmish drill in the valley below. It was a pretty sight, and before they were through fully 2000 people had been attracted by their firing. They were under the command of Captain Paxson, and advanced, retreated, lay down to shoot, rallied to repel assault, and retreated on a run, all of which was enjoyed by the spectators—while the perspiration dropped from the faces of the soldiers in big beads.

No more unusual occurrence will ever be witnessed than that at Birmingham Meeting House yesterday. The old building in which the peaceful and quiet Quakers have worshipped for over a century was open, and at the front door, under the shade of the magnificent old trees the Phoenix Military Band played airs from operas, patriotic airs and negro melodies.

There were some interesting personages on the platform yesterday afternoon. The oldest man there was Nathan Jester, who as a boy of eleven, followed General Lafayette from Dilworthtown over the battlefield in 1825. He has been ill, but he got out of bed to attend the celebration. Then there was Captain Wayne, who perpetuates the name of "Mad Anthony;" Judge Pennypacker, of Philadelphia; Alban Seal, the old sexton; Dr. J. Cheston Morris, full of the historic lore of the neighborhood, and a number of gentlemen prominent in public life.

A drive of a four-horse team caused some commotion in the crowd during the exercises. After tearing down a panel of fence the leaders got among the teams and started a half dozen of them, but they were all quieted before any damage was done.

The gun squad of McCall Post had their cannon out at the celebration, and tugged at it manfully until they got it up near the spot where Lafayette was wounded. It was here they shot a number of rounds after the exercises.

Many people made a picnic of it yesterday, taking their dinners to the ground, and enjoying them in genuine picnic style.

The Normal School girls who walked down were admired for their pluck, even though they did look dusty and uncomfortable when they got there.

From, Press
Phila Pa
Date, Sept 2 1895

TWO CENTURIES OF HONORED LIFE.

One Hundredth and Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of a Chester County Church.

STORY OF ITS STRUGGLES.

How the Upper Octorava Presbyterian Congregation Was Evolved from a Humble Band—Interesting Services for Wednesday's Celebration.

Special Despatch to "The Press."

Coatesville, Sept. 1.—The 175th anniversary of the Upper Octorara Presbyterian Church, near Parkesburg, Chester County, will be celebrated with appropriate exercises next Wednesday. In the morning Rev. J. L. Withrow, of Chicago, will deliver an address, and an historical sketch which has been prepared by Alfred P. Reid and A. T. Parke, of West Chester, will be read. The combined choirs of the church and chapels will furnish the music under the direction of M. S. Kohler. The principal speaker at the afternoon session will be Rev. N. Grier Parke, of Pittston. In the evening a popular meeting will be held in the chapel at Parkesburg.

Of the early history of Upper Octorara Church very little is known. No records are to be found of the doings of the session during the first ninety years of its existence, and it is probable that none were kept. Sadsbury Township, in which the church is situated, was organized at a very early day. Originally the township extended indefinitely westward, but by the creation of Lancaster County in 1729 the Octorara Creek became its western boundary and that portion of the township west of the creek became known as Sadsbury town-

in Lancaster County. The name is nglish. It was originally settled by

OLD UPPER OCTORARA CHURCH.

both Quakers and Presbyterians and the population ever since has been of a mixed character.

BIRTH OF THE CHURCH.

As near as can be ascertained the congregation was formed in the year 1720. It was originally known as Sadsbury. The first minister who preached here was the Rev. David Evans. Mr. Evans had been pastor of the congregation of the Welsh tract, in New Castle County, Del., but difficulties arising between him and some of his people the pastoral relation was dissolved in May, 1720. As appears from the minutes of the Presbytery he then supplied the people of Tredyffrin, now known as the Great Valley Church, and was also sent by the Presbytery to the region now called Octorara, Forks of Brandywine and Conestoga, extending to Donegal and even beyond. The whole territory thus included was missionary ground, and Mr. Evans preached in different places in the different settlements which had been formed. In June, 1721, he was directed by the Presbytery to supply the same people, and a letter was directed to be written by Mr. Cross to the people at Tredyffrin and "the people of Sadsbury, upon the western branches of the Brandywine," and the people of Conestoga. In August, 1721, Mr. Evans reported to the Presbytery that he had supplied the people of Tredyffrin and Sadsbury and Conestoga. Mr. Cross also reported that he had written to the people of Sadsbury according to appointment. Mr. Evans was again appointed to supply the people at Tredyffrin and directed "to allow every fourth Sabbath day to the people at Sadsbury."

In September, 1721, the name of Octorara first appears upon the minutes of the Presbytery. It is recorded that "a letter from the people of Sadsbury (allas Akterara) to this Presbytery, being read, was referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures." This is the last time that Sadsbury is mentioned as the name of this congregation; thereafter it was called Octorara. The first syllable of the name Octorara would seem originally to have been pronounced "ac," as in the early minutes of the Presbytery it is spelled "Akterara." The name "Upper Octorara" was first given to this church about the year 1727 to distinguish it from Middle Octorara, in Lancaster County, and from the church now called Lower West Nottingham, in Maryland, which was originally known as "Month of Octorara," and subsequently as "Lower Octorara." Mr. Evans continued to supply this congregation until March, 1723, when Rev. Daniel Magill was appointed to have the supervision of it. He supplied it until his death, on February 10, 1724. In April, 1724, Rev. David Evans was again directed by the Presbytery to "supply ye people of Octorara with preaching every fourth Sabbath," which he did until July, 1724.

The first regular pastor of the church was the Rev. Adam Boyd, who was born in Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1692, and came to New England as a probationer in 1722 or 1723. He was received under the care of New Castle Presbytery on July 29, 1724, and was sent as a supply to Octorara, with directions to collect a congregation also at Pequea, and take the necessary steps toward its organization. He was so acceptable to the people that at the next meeting of the Presbytery a call was presented for his services as a pastor. The call was accepted by him and he was ordained and installed on October 13 of that year. He was 32 years of age

when he was installed, and his field of labor embraced not only the church's present territory, but also covered that belonging to the present congregations of Forks of Brandywine, Middle Octorara, Leacock, Pequea, Donegal, Doe Run, Coatesville, Belleview, Waynesburg, Penningtonville (now Atglen), and the northern section of Fagg's Manor. In 1727 he gave up Donegal and in the same year the portion of the congregation residing on the west side of the Octorara Creek received permission to organize a new congregation, known as "Middle Octorara."

FIRST MEETING HOUSE.

The first meeting house of Upper Octorara Church stood a little west of the middle of the present graveyard, and was a log structure about thirty-five or forty feet square. Tradition says that it was accidentally burned after being used for a number of years. There are no records of when the second church building was erected. It was placed a short distance northwest from where the old one had stood and was the eastern half of the edifice in 1840, when the house in which the congregation now worships was erected. Its dimensions were about 35 by 42 feet. The pulpit was in the north end and faced the door, which was in the center of the south wall. It was walled up when the building was subsequently enlarged, but the mark was distinctly visible. A stone session house, 15 by 20 feet, was erected in the rear of the church at the same time. This building is still standing in the northwest corner of the present graveyard. It has an age of over a century and a half, and it is hoped that the trustees will preserve it as a memorial of the past.

About the year 1735 differences arose in the Presbyterian Church which culminated in what was called "the great schism," by which the church was rent in twain and remained thus divided from 1741 to 1758. The church was divided into two parties, known respectively as the "Old Side" and the "New Side." The "New Side" members, who composed the large majority, withdrew and organized "The Second Congregation of Upper Octorara" in 1741, leaving the pastor and his minority in undisputed possession of the church property. In 1747 the Rev. Andrew Sterling was installed as pastor of the second congregation. He was pastor of the Doe Run and New Side Church of Upper Octorara until 1765, when he was deposed from the office of the ministry. Measures were taken in 1768 for the coalition of the two Octorara congregations. On April 20, of that year, Mr. Boyd resigned as pastor on account of feeble health, and on October 19, Rev. Mr. Foster was duly ordained and installed as pastor of the "United Congregation of Upper Octorara," and also of the congregation of Doe Run. Mr. Foster died September 20, 1780, and was succeeded by Rev. Alexander Mitchell, who was installed December 14, 1785. On May 5, 1796, on account of some unhappy differences existing between himself and some members of his congregation, the Presbytery dissolved Mr. Mitchell's pastoral relation. From 1796 to 1819 the Presbytery supplied the congregation. On April 2, 1811, Rev. James Latta was ordained and installed as pastor of the Upper Octorara Church, and the connection between that church and Doe Run was severed. The Upper Octorara Church was incorporated May 6, 1812, and Sunday schools were established in the congregation about the year 1818.

In 1839, the church edifice having become dilapidated and being deemed unsafe, it was decided to erect a new one. The new building was erected in the Summer of 1840, and dedicated on December 16 of that year. Mr. Latta continued as pastor of the church until October 1, 1850, when, at his own request, the pastorate relation was dissolved. Rev. James M. Crowell was elected pastor of the church on March 26, 1851, and was ordained and installed as pastor on June 3, following. He was pastor until April 14, 1857, when he was released to accept a call from the Seventh Church of Philadelphia. The other pastors of the church have been Rev. Dr. Alexander Reed, Rev. Dr. Job J. Pomeroy, Rev. W. B. Reed, Rev. James A. Marshall, and Rev. Matthew C. Woods. The Rev. Thomas R. McDowell, the present pastor, was installed in the Spring of 1889. He was born in 1855 at New London, Chester County, was prepared for college at West Nottingham, Cecil County, Md., was graduated at Princeton Seminary in 1884. His first pastorate was Lower Brandywine.

There are connected with the church a stone chapel at Parksburg, erected in 1870, at a cost of $9000, and one at Sadsburyville, rebuilt last year at a cost of $2500. The windows of Upper Octorara have recently been remodeled. The old side ones have been taken out and replaced by new ones of modern design and cathedral glass. Additional land has been purchased for a graveyard adjoining the old one. There are in the graveyard the graves of eighty-seven soldiers of the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the War of the Rebellion. An unsuccessful effort was made at the last session of the Legislature for an appropriation for a monument to be erected to the memory of these deceased soldiers.

The present communicant worship of the church is 450, and the six Sunday schools connected with it have a combined membership of 600 scholars.

From, Republican
West Chester Pa
Date, Dec 2 1895

LAFAYETTE CEMETERY

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF A RECENT VISITOR.

Its Historic Associations—What John G. Taylor Has Done and Other Notes Concerning this Famous Old Burying Ground.

m-Lafayette Cemetery, al-
d-known in its immediate
nood, is fast attaining a repu-
.. that is by no means exclusively
al. To the average reader it is only
.eeessary to mention the old Birming-
ham Meeting House and then to add

BIRMINGHAM MEETING HOUSE.

that that is where the Cemetery is located, to give him an exact idea of its position. It is some 12 acres in extent, and the addition to the old Friends' burial ground made in 1892 contains very nearly ten acres of ground, which when divided into burial sections will provide room for over seven hundred lots each of sufficient dimensions to hold eight graves, so that when the graveyard is entirely full, it will contain upwards of six thousand graves.

The reader well knows how picturesque is the old meeting house with its weather beaten walls and historic memories. He need not be told that this is the place which on the 11th of September, 1777, was turned into a hospital for wounded American soldiers fighting for that glorious cause—Liberty. He need not be told that perhaps every yard of the ground surrounding this ancient building was bespattered with the blood of gallant soldiers. He need have no vivid imagination to call up that eventful day, to see the British army in all its regal array march over the crest of Osbourne Hill, down the slope over Babb's run and beyond until the foremost ranks encountered the patriots intrenched in the orchard. He can hear the volleys of musketry, the cries of the wounded, the rush of oncoming thousands of red-coats; he can see the smoke and confusion, and he can watch in his mind's-eye the struggle going on around the old meeting house, where every now and then a wounded man, his life-blood ebbing away, was carried.

And the reader is also acquainted with the pretty little grave yard at the back of the meeting house, where many of the Quakers residing hereabouts are buried.

But in the last three years much of this has changed. The new ground previously spoken of has been added to the old lots which were purchased in 1842 and 1874, respectively. The dividing wall has been removed, monuments have been erected, gate posts have been put in, sheds made, and everything renovated.

The leading spirit in all these changes has been Mr. John G. Taylor, of West Chester, who has devoted much of his time towards the completion of the Birmingham Lafayette Cemetery. He has supervised all the work as far done and for the past two summers this work has been constantly going on.

The new Cemetery has been well laid out, and the plan drawn in September, 1894, by Arthur E. Willauer, of West Chester, is very comprehensive, besides being nicely drawn. The present Board of Directors is as follows: Wellington Hickman, President; Abram S. Williams, Vice President; Chauncey Darlington, Secretary; James Coburn, Assistant Secretary; John G. Taylor, Treasurer; William Jones, Thomas H. Brinton, John H. Darlington, George Little, Samuel P. Webb, G. Herbert Brinton.

Mr. Taylor has already erected a handsome monument to his wife, which has been much admired by visitors to the Cemetery, and a monument has also been erected to Mr. Worral. Two monuments, one to Washington and one to Lafayette, are proposed, and it is said $15,000 has already been appropriated to the first.

From, News

West Chester Pa

Date, Sept 3 1895

THE PATRIOTIC DEAD.

Where Sleep Some Revolutionary Soldiers in Chester County.

The following letter will be of interest to many of our home readers at this particular time:

PENCOYD, Sept. 2, '95.

EDITOR NEWS:—During the months past of the present year I have noticed at different times mention being made in the papers published in different localities in this State that on September 11th of this year there would be services at Birmingham in commemoration of the conflict that took place in that locality on September 11th, 1777, etc. Having been endowed by nature with a reverence for the patriots of the Revolution who bought the inestimable privilege which the people of this great nation enjoy with their blood and sacrifices made upon divers fields of bloody strife that are dotted over some of the States of our glorious Union, I have been induced to travel through different sections of our land to try to locate some of the resting places of those who have died on the field of carnage, or those who participated in that memorable strife. I

am really grieved and surprised with the discoveries that have been made of the great number of graves that are to be found in the public and private grounds lying contiguous and within easy traveling distance of the city founded by Penn. History and tradition inform us of the fact that many lie awaiting the summons of the last day in the grounds of the Birmingham Friends' Meeting, Haverford, Lower Merion, Radnor and Arch Street Friends' Grounds, the Hood Cemetery and that of what was known in ye long years ago as the Beggarstown Lutheran and Mennonite Grounds of Germantown, the Lutheran Grounds at Barren Hill, St. Thomas' Grounds at Fort Washington, St. James', near the Skippack, in Upper Providence, Montgomery county, Brandywine Baptist, near Chadds' Ford, Delaware county, and several church and private grounds at no remote distance westward from Spring City, Chester county. Quite a number of prominent patriots of that day are interred at Brownback's Reformed. A short distance to the northwest from the last-named place we find on the northwest side of a large copse of woodland in a very secluded spot, what is known at present as the private grounds of the North and Potts family plot, where repose the remains of Colonel Caleb North, one of the most prominent citizens of Coventryville. On the left of the Ridge Road, nearly opposite what is known as the Hill churches, is found a neatly-kept private lot containing the remains of quite a number who died through sickness while the American Army were encamped at Valley Forge; also, in a copse of woodland north of Pigeon Creek, now the premises of Jno. Ellis, are the well-preserved graves of a number who succumbed to disease at time of said encampment.

Should the antiquarian, interested in Revolutionary lore, visit the burial grounds of the Great Valley Baptist Church, the Great Valley Presbyterian, St. David's Episcopal, Providence Presbyterian, Pennepeck Baptist grounds, and grounds about Pottstown and those contiguous to the city of Reading, he would be richly rewarded for his journeyings. In perusing recently issued copies of Pennsylvania in the Revolution, I find the following mention is made of some who were either killed or wounded at the battle of Brandywine:

Corporal Christian Cropland wounded in left arm and died June 2d, 1808.

Privates—Daniel Davis wounded in wrist, taken prisoner, exchanged and discharged.

Thomas Owen enlisted January 1st, 1777, shot through thigh and resided in Chester county 1786.

William Stacey (colored) enlisted April 15th, 1777, wounded in right thigh, served until end of war, and died in Philadelphia September 21st, 1820, aged 76.

Walter Denny killed.

Jno. Neill killed.

Jno. Wilson killed.

Colonel Bayard struck by cannon ball on head and shoulders. Died at Pittsburg December 13th, 1815, aged 67.

Privates—Jno. Holton wounded in thigh.

Benj. Morris killed September 11th, 1777.

Adam Koch wounded in head.

Daniel Mullen killed.

Jno. Steele, of Lancaster, wounded September 11th, 1777, and promoted to Captain Lieutenant May 27th, 1778.

Jno. Groff wounded; discharged at Fishkill, New York, and resided in Montgomery county 1822.

Jno. Stotesbury, wounded.

Thos. Lucas, of Thompson's Rifle Battalion, killed Sept. 11, 1777.

Peter Martin, killed.

Alexander Carmichael, killed.

Jacob Hartman, wounded above knee and discharged 1779 and resided in Reading 1793.

Jno. Purcell, wounded in shoulder.

Jos. Vanloving, wounded and transferred to Invalid Corps.

Jno. Teel, wounded.

Sergeant Joshua Pealing, of Marshall's Company, wounded by grape shot in hand.

Captain Robert Hopes, killed.

Privates—Jno. Green, of Captain Hopes' Company, enlisted in fall of 1776 and served in battles of Trenton, Paoli and Germantown. Jacob Cook, of Colonel Jno. Patton's Regiment, enlisted Jan. 23, 1777, wounded in left leg. Jno. Stewart, wounded in left arm Sept. 11, 1777, and transferred to Invalid Corps.

Quartermaster Jas. Calderwood was attached to 11th Virginia.

Colonel C. Fobinger was mortally wounded Sept. 11, 1777.

Private Andrew Bryson, drafted into artillery at Brandywine and discharged Jan. 1, 1778.

Ensign Alexander Huston, Jr., killed Sept. 11, 1777.

The Penna. troops lost heavily.

Private Alexander McClintock, wounded and died, his widow Sarah resided at Pottstown 1781.

Mathew McConnel, leg broken, was transferred to invalid corps.

William Mason, of Captain Pry Company, enlisted at Philadelphia, April 3d, 1777, was in battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and at Cornwallis' surrender.

Jno. Sweeney, taken prisoner and escaped.

Francis Licrount, wounded left arm, September 11, 1777.

Jno. Marks, enlisted at Yellow Springs, 1777, at battles of Brandywine and Germantown.

Jno. Conrad Vereloss, wounded in left knee, September 11, 1777; discharged May 6, 1779.

William Farrell was in battle in Foot's Regiment, under Colonel Stewart's Company and fought at Brandywine and Germantown. The loss reported in two actions was 16. This Colonel Stewart married a daughter of Blair McClenachan, and died in Philadelphia, at the age of 40 years, June 14, 1776, and was buried with the honors of war. This data I forward and place at your disposal, in the hope that, if thought worthy of publication, it may enthuse some of your numerous readers, and fellow-citizens of the present day to make some effort to store their minds with such history of the past in connection with our freedom as a nation as may possibly be of some little use to them when the writer shall rest from earthly labor. Trusting the perusal of this may prove as gratifying to reader as the preparation of it has afforded the writer. I am yours respectfully,

PERRY L. ANDERSON.

OCTORARA'S BIRTHDAY.

The Presbyterian Church Near Parkesburg 175 Years Old.

A Big Gathering of Interested Friends Attend the Services and Enjoy the Congregation's Hospitality.

The congregation of Upper Octoraro Church to-day is at its top notch of satisfaction and happiness. Pastor and people are busy, receiving guests, providing for those who had come a long distance and eagerly shaking the hands of many friends who had been absent from the community for years.

The Session of Presbytery held there yesterday brought together the pastors of almost all the churches of Chester and Delaware county, most of whom remained to-day's festivities. In consequence of the anniversary the business of Presbytery was crowded into one day and almost all completed before yesterday's adjournment.

THE CHURCH OF TO-DAY.

The church, a large plain structure, built in 1840 when the good people looked with disapproval upon ornamentation in their churches, is pleasantly situated, and shaded by a number of large trees. The double windows upon either side are glazed with plain blue and buff glass, undecked with any design.

Upon entering one is immediately struck

with the old-fashioned box pews, so seldom seen in these days, whose swinging doors have opened and closed to admit many a family of worshipers long since sleeping in the neighboring city of the dead. Above

UPPER OCTORARA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

the entrance and vestibule stretches a broad gallery supported on wooden pillars.

The pulpit was tastefully decorated with flowering plants, intermingled with small palms and other foliage plants, and each window bore upon its broad sill, a small palm or palmetto. Upon two panels in the front of the church were designed in boxwood the dates, 1720 and 1895.

The organist and choir were lighted during the evening by three banquet lamps whose silken shaded of red, green and buff threw a mellow light over the singers.

TO-DAY'S ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

It is an exceptionally large gathering which is on the grounds to participate to-day in the 175th anniversary of the church's organization.

After the invocation with which the morning service opened, the choir rendered the anthem, "Work of His Hands."

An address, "The Relations of Religion to a Vigorous Vitality," was delivered by Rev. John L. Withcrow, D. D., of Chicago, and historical narratives, embodying the facts published in the NEWS some weeks since, were read by Arthur T. Parke, Esq., and Alfred P. Reid, Esq., of West Chester, both of whom grew up in that vicinity.

In the afternoon Rev. Nathan Grier Parke, of Pittston, told how "Our Scotch Irish Ancestry" founded the faith in America and dwelt on the sterling qualities which they established and handed down to their descendants.

FORMER PASTORS SPEAK.

"Pastoral Reminiscences" were touched upon by Rev. J. M. Crowell, D. D., of Philadelphia, who occupied the pulpit of the church in the early '50's, and by Rev. James A. Marshall, of Boothwyn, who was pastor from 1879 to 1886.

Rev. William R. Bingham, Dr. Umstead and others took part in the various devotional exercises.

HOSPITABLE LADIES.

The luncheon was served on long tables beneath the shade of the great trees. The ladies who had it in charge were Miss Alice Scott, Mrs. John A. Parke, Mrs. Charles Owens, Mrs. Samuel R. Parke, Miss Lizzie Boyd and Mrs. H. S. Boyd, while Mrs. J. Wilson Wright acted as general superintendent.

ANCIENT OCTORARA

THE 175TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED YESTERDAY.

Many Hundreds of People Witness the Ceremonies, Which Were of an Impressive Character—Many Able Divines Present.

Yesterday marked a memorable epoch in the life and history of the Upper Octorara Presbyterian Church, and that plain and beautiful church edifice located one mile west of Parkesburg, in Sadsbury township, was the Mecca for many hundreds of Presbyterians from the eastern part of Pennsylvania, who had come with their friends to participate in the formal exercises in honor of its 175th anniversary.

The committee having the big event in charge had laid well their plans and everything during the day passed off in the most superb manner. The ideal weather served to bring out a crowd

that by noon numbered at least 2500. The visitors that came from a distance were met at Parkesburg in the morning and the road leading from the station to the church, a mile away, was enveloped in a cloud of dust nearly all day by the hundreds of teams that kept moving to and fro.

A GRAND REUNION.

The event was the largest of any ever held since the organization of the church in 1720, and many of those who attended had not been upon the old church grounds for many years. Yesterday was to all like a grand reunion, as each met friends they had not had the pleasure of seeing since the days when they and their relations had met in the old church to worship. Quite a number of those present who were beyond the three score and ten mark of years took a special delight in pointing out to their friends the pews their family had occupied in the years that have long since been recorded.

The exercises of the entire day were of a very impressive character and the event will long live in the minds and memories of those who attended.

THE OPENING SESSION.

When the hour of 10.30 o'clock arrived, at which time the day's exercises were to begin, the large edifice was crowded to its unmost and hundreds of persons were compelled to remain on the outside and spend the day in the adjoining grove of stately oak trees that have cast their shades over the church-goers of that church for more than a century. The church on the inside was decorated around the platform and pulpit with flowering plants and palms, while in the rear of the church, in figures formed of green boxwood, were 1720—1895. The invocation was delivered by Dr. Mowery, of Chester, after which the choir sang an anthem, "The Work of His Hands." After a Scripture lesson was read, consisting of the 84th Psalm, Rev. Dr. Bingham, of Oxford, was called upon and made a very impressive prayer. The congregation joined in reading the 122d Psalm. After the singing of another hymn, Rev. John L. Witherow, D. D., of Chicago, was introduced and delivered a very eloquent sermon upon the subject, "The Relations of Religion to a Vigorous Vitality," and his address was listened to with intense interest.

SKETCH OF THE CHURCH.

After the singing of another hymn, Rev. Thomas R. McDowell, pastor of the church, introduced Arthur T. Parke, Esq., who read an historical sketch that had been prepared by A. P. Reid, Esq., and himself. The subject was "The Past Quarter of a Century." An extract of the sketch follows:

Of the early history of Upper Octorara Church very little is known. No records are to be found of the doings of the sessions during the first ninety years of its existence, and is probably that none were kept. Sadsbury township, in which the church is situated, was organized at a very early day. Originally the township extended indefinitely westward, but by the creation of Lancaster county in 1729 the Octorara Creek became its western boundary and that portion of the township west of the creek became known as Sadsbury township in Lancaster county. The name is English. It was originally settled by both Quakers and Presbyterians and the population ever since has been of a mixed character.

As near as can be ascertained the congregation was formed in the year 1720. It was originally known as Sadsbury. The first minister who preached here was the Rev. David Evans. Mr. Evans had been pastor of the congregation of the Welsh tract, in New Castle county, Del., but difficulties arising between him and some of his people the pastoral relation was dissolved in May, 1720. As appears from the minutes of the Presbytery he then supplied the people of Tredyffrin, now known as the Great Valley Church and was also sent by the Presbytery to the region now called Octorara, Forks of Brandywine and Conestoga, extending to Donegal and even beyond. The whole territory thus included was missionary ground, and Mr. Evans preached in different places in the different settlements which had been formed. In June, 1721, he was directed by the Presbytery to supply the same people, and a letter was directed to be written by Mr. Cross to the people of Tredyffrin and "the people of Sadsbury, upon the western branches of the Brandywine," and the people of Conestoga. In August, 1721, Mr. Evans reported that he had written to the people of Sadsbury according to appointment. Mr. Evans was again appointed to supply the people at Tredyffrin and directed to "allow every fourth Sabbath day to the people at Sadsbury."

The first regular pastor of the church was the Rev. Adam Boyd, who was born in Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1692, and came to New England as a probationer in 1722 or 1723. He was received under the care of New Castle Presbytery on July 29, 1724, and was sent as a supply to Octorara, with directions to collect a congregation also at Pequea, and take the necessary steps towards its organization. He was so acceptable to the people that at the next meeting of the Presbytery a call was presented for his services as a pastor. The call was accepted by him, and he was ordained and installed on October 13 of that year. He was 32 years of age when he was installed, and his field of labor embraced not only the church's present territory, but also covered that belonging to the present congregations of Forks of Brandywine, Middle Octorara, Leacock, Pequea, Donegal, Doe Run, Coatesville, Belleview, Waynesburg, Penningtonville (now Atglen), and the northern section of Fagg's Manor. In 1727 he gave up Donegal and in the same year the portion of the congregation residing on the west side of Octorara Creek received permission to organize a new congregation, known as "Middle Octorara."

FIRST MEETING HOUSE.

The first meeting house of Upper Octorara Church stood a little west of the middle of the present graveyard, and was a log structure about thirty-five or forty feet square. Tradition says that it was accidentally burned after being used for a number of years. There are no records of when the second church building was erected. It was placed a short distance northwest of where the old one had stood and was the eastern half of the edifice in 1840, when the house in which the congregation now worships was erected.

About the year 1735 differences arose in the Presbyterian Church, which culminated in what was called "the great schism," by which the church was rent in twain and remained thus divided from 1741 to 1758. The church was divided into two

parties, known respectively as the "Old Side" and the "New Side." The "New Side" members who composed the large majority, withdrew and organized "The Second Congregation of Upper Octorara" in 1741, leaving the pastor and his minority in undisputed possession of the church property. In 1747 the Rev. Andrew Sterling was installed as pastor of the second congregation. He was pastor of the Doe Run and New Side Church of Upper Octorara until 1765, when he was deposed from the office of the ministry. Measures were taken in 1768 for the coalition of the two Octorara congregations. On April 20, of that year, Mr. Boyd resigned as pastor on account of feeble health, and on October 19, Rev. Mr. Foster was duly ordained and installed as pastor of the "United Congregation of Upper Octorara" and also of the congregation of Doe Run. Mr. Foster died September 30, 1780, and was succeeded by Rev. Alexander Mitchell, who was installed December 14, 1785. On May 5, 1796, on account of some unhappy differences existing between himself and some members of the congregation, the Presbytery dissolved Mr. Mitchell's pastoral relation. From 1796 to 1810 the Presbytery supplied the congregation. On April 2, 1811, Rev. James Latta, was ordained and installed and pastor of the Upper Octorara Church, and the connection between that church and Doe Run was severed. The Upper Octorara Church was incorporated May 6, 1812, and Sunday Schools were established in the congregation about the year 1818.

In 1839 the church edifice having become dilapidated and being deemed unsafe, it was decided to erect a new one. The new building was erected in the summer of 1840, and dedicated in December of that year. Mr. Latta continued as pastor of the church until October 1, 1850, when at his own request the pastorate relation was dissolved. Rev. James M. Crowell was elected pastor of the church on March 26, 1851, and ordained and installed as pastor on June 3, following. He was pastor until April 14, 1857, when he was released to accept a call from the Seventh Church of Philadelphia. The other pastors of the church have been Rev. Dr. Alexander Reed, Rev. Dr. Job J. Pomeroy, Rev. W. B. Reed, Rev. James A. Marshall and Rev. Matthew C. Woods. The Rev. Thomas R. McDowell, the present pastor was installed in the spring of 1889. He was born in 1855 at New London, Chester county, was prepared for college at West Nottingham, Cecil county, Md., was graduated at Princeton Seminary in 1884. His first pastorate was Lower Brandywine.

There are connected with the church a stone chapel at Parkesburg, erected in 1870, at a cost of $9000, and one at Sadsburyville, rebuilt last year at a cost of $2500. The windows of Upper Octorara have recently been remodeled. The old side one have been taken out and replaced by new ones of modern design and cathedral glass. Additional land has been purone. There are in the graveyard the graves of eighty-seven soldiers graveyard the graves of eighty-seven soldiers of the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the War of the Rebellion. An unsuccessful effort was made at the last session of the Legislature for an appropriation for a monument to be erected to the memory of these deceased soldiers.

The present communicant worship of the church is 450, and the six Sunday Schools connected with it have a combined membership of 600 scholars.

At the conclusion of the reading of this sketch the benediction was pronounced and the big congregation was dismissed.

THE DINNER HOUR.

The dinner served was placed upon twenty long tables that were arranged in the grove around the church and such a mass of good victuals as had been brought there in baskets and kettles and tubs was never seen before by the average Chester countian at an event of that kind, and the eating was kept up continuously until late in the afternoon.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The exercises were opened in the afternoon at 2 o'clock by the choir singing "We Praise Thee, O God." Rev. M. B. Greer, D. D., editor of the Presbyterian, then made a prayer. Rev. Mr. Umstead, of Coatesville, read a hymn and then Rev. Nathan Grier Parke, D. D., was introduced and made a lengthy address upon "Our Scotch Irish Ancestry." The learned divine told at some length the early history of the Scotch Presbyterians, how they settled in the northern part of Maryland, and how they have left the impress of their steadfast religious principles on the Presbyterian denomination to-day.

"Our Friends," was a subject to which Rev. Dr. Jefferis and Prof. W. W. Woodruff responded by making short but appropriate addresses.

"Pastorial Reminiscences" was a subject assigned to Rev. J. M. Crowell, D. D., of Philadelphia, and Rev. James A. Marshall, of Boothwyn, Delaware county. Their remarks told in brief of the many experiences the church pastor has to meet in the course of his official relations with his flock. After the 100th Psalm had been sung Rev. Dr. White, editor of the Presbyterian Journal, pronounced the benediction, and the greatest event in the history of the church was over.

Among those who attended from West Chester were Judge Wm. B. Waddell and daughter, Miss Ruth Waddell, Prof. W. W. Woodruff, Rev. W. R. Laird, A. P. Reid, Esq., A. T. Parke, Esq., Elias Bair and others.

From, Times
Phila Pa

Date, Sept 5 95

OCTORARA'S OLD CHURCH

A Presbyterian Congregation Celebrates Its One Hundred and Seventy-Fifth Anniversary.

Special Telegram to THE TIMES.

OXFORD, September 4.

The one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the Upper Octorara Presbyterian Church, Chester county, near Parkesburg, was appropriately celebrated this morning

at 10 A. M. Rev. J. L. Withrow, D. D., pastor of the Third Church, Chicago, delivered the address of the occasion. Alfred P. Reid and A. T. Parke, of West Chester, prepared the historical sketch which was read and listened to with much earnestness by the large congregation present. The afternoon services consisted of addresses by former and present members of the congre-

BUILT IN 1769.

gation, and the principal speaker was Rev. N. Grier Parke, D. D., of Pittston. The music was furnished by a combined choir of the church and chapel, and was under the direction of M. S. Koller.

Octorara Church was founded in 1720 as Sadshnry Congregation, taking its name from the township of Sadsbury, in which it is situated. The name Octorara first appears upon the minutes of New Castle Preshytery in 1721. The prefix "Upper" was given about 1727 to distinguish it from Middle Octorara Church in Lancaster county, which is divided from Chester county by the Octorara creek, and Lower West Nottingham Church, in Cecil county, Maryland, originally called "Mouth of Octorara" and afterwards "Lower Octorara."

The first regular pastor of the church was Rev. Adam Boyd, a native of Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland. He was born in 1692, and appeared in New England as a probationer about 1722. He was received under the care of New Castle Preshytery in 1724, and on October 13 was ordained and installed pastor of Upper Octorara Church.

In 1741 his church was divided into two parties by the "Old Side" and "New Side" controversy. The "New Side" portion, which was the largest, withdrew and organ-

BUILT IN 1840.

ized the "Second Congregation of Upper Octorara." They erected a church on the David Parke farm, over which Rev. Alexander Sterling was pastor from 1747 to 1765. The divisions were healed in 1768, and the two churches of Octorara became one.

Rev. William Foster was on October 19, 1768, ordained and installed pastor of the "United Congregation of Upper Octorara." Soon after the reunion the congregation enlarged the church, the second one, it was of stone and erected during Mr. Boyd's ministry, to about double its original capacity. Mr. Foster continued pastor until his death, September 30, 1780.

Rev. Alexander Mitchell was the next pastor, serving from 1785 to 1796. Rev. James Latta was installed pastor of the church in 1810, and continued for forty years. During his office the present church building was erected in 1840. His successors were Rev. James M. Crowell, 1851-1857; Rev. Alexander Reed, 1857-1864; Rev. John J. Pomeroy, 1865-1875; Rev. William B. Reed, 1875-1878; Rev. James A. Marshall and Rev. Matthew C. Woods. Rev. Thomas R. McDowell, the present pastor, has officiated since the spring of 1889.

From, Local News
West Chester Pa
Date, Sept 11 - 95

BRAVE COLONEL M'CLELLAN.

HIS CHILDREN'S CHILDREN RISE UP TO CALL HIM BLESSED.

The Pretty and Appropriate Stone Unveiled at Birmingham This Morning. Fitting Tributes by a Namesake, Colonel Joseph McClellan Bell, of Milwaukee—Thanks Extended to John G. Taylor for Kindly Assistance Rendered—Revolutionary Times Recalled Near the Old Meeting House.

Family ties, which bind even more closely than those of country, were made firmer than ever when the descendants of Colonel Joseph McClellan, the Revolutionary hero, met to unveil a monument to his memory. For a long while the members of the family have had in prospect this event, and now they feel doubly satisfied with the thoughts that the stone has been erected, and that the different contributors, in whose veins the blood of their ancestor is flowing, have felt glad to assist with the project.

JUDGE HEMPHILL.

About thirty descendants out of a total of sixty were present this morning to witness the ceremonies and listen to the address. Those who came from a distance were Colonel Joseph McClellan Bell, of Milwaukee, Wis., the orator of the day: Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Seely, Henry B. Pepper, Pittsburg, and

James D. McClellan and family, Lancaster.

FOUR ON THE PLATFORM.

On a little platform erected beside the monument and in sight of all the members of the family who gathered about it, sat four gentlemen. They were Hon. Joseph Hemphill, Additional Judge of the Chester County Courts, who presided during the exercises, making only such brief and appropriate remarks as were suited to the occasion; Hon. William B. Waddell, President Judge; James D. McClellan, grandson of the patriot, and Colonel Bell, who made the leading address.

THE STONE'S HISTORY.

At 11 o'clock this morning, one of the direct descendants, Mrs. Abner Hoopes, Maple

Avenue, who is Regent of the Chester County Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution, but who appeared merely as a member of the family and not in an official capacity, read the following account of the way in which the stone was decided upon and ordered:

KINSFOLK AND FRIENDS:—On the 17th day of February, 1894, I received a letter from Mrs. E. Dallett Hemphill, speaking of the effort that the Historical Society was going to make to provide memorial stones to those who fought in the Revolution and to mark spots of interest, and suggesting it would be a proper recognition of the services of Colonel Joseph McClellan if his descendants erected one to his memory, and expressing a hope it might be the first of the stones to be put in place, which it is. Acting on the suggestion a complete history of the descendants was made out—grandchildren of whom there are but two, James D. McClellan and Mrs. M. A. Jones, great-grand 27, great-great-grand 58, great-great-great-grandchildren 22, making a total of 107. Of this number 22 are under ten years of age.

July 2d, 1894, circulars were sent out asking for a very small contribution. Whilst nearly every one responded the amount estimated was not enough to purchase a suitable stone, the intention being to have it in place by September 11th, 1894. Finding it impossible to get the money needed the project was left for another year.

A design was furnished by E. James Dallett, a great-great-grandson, estimates were procured and the work went on. The contract was awarded to P. Reinhalter & Co., of Philadelphia. The stone costs $271; other expenses, $14.02. Total $285.92.

The lot on which it stands has been presented by Mr. John G. Taylor; he has deeded it to us to be held in trust for the use to which it has been put. The name of every descendant, down to the infant of four months, has been incorporated in it. It has been recorded and can be examined at any time. Let there be some recognition taken at this time of the gift we have received. I leave to our kinsman, Colonel Bell, the pleasure of telling you of our worthy ancestor, but feel whilst we erect a memorial to him, many may never have seen or heard the inscription which is on the stone erected over his grave in Upper Octoraro burying-ground, which church last week celebrated its 175th anniversary, so will conclude with it:

'Here repose the remains of Joseph McClellan, born April 28, 1747, O. S. Died October 14, 1834, N. S. An approved officer of the Revolution. An estimable and highly esteemed citizen, and a sincere Christian. In life respected and venerated. In death lamented. In commemoration of his many virtues and public services, this stone is erected by those who delight to cherish his memory."

THANKS TO A DONOR.

At the conclusion of the paper by Mrs. Hoopes, E. Dallett Hemphill rose and moved that a vote of thanks be extended to John G. Taylor, of West Chester, for his kindness in donating the lot on which the memorial stone is standing.

This matter of business being completed, Colonel Bell who needed no introduction to most members of the family, came forward and made a lengthy and impressive address.

The monument consists of two massive blocks of Brandywine granite, one upon the other, and surmounted by a polished ball. The base is about four feet square, and the whole monument is five feet high. On the polished ball at the top is this inscription:

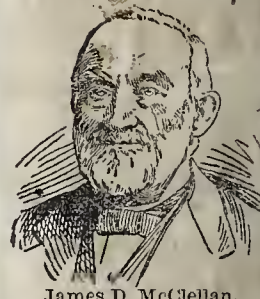
"In Memory of Col Joseph McClellan. Born April 28th, 1747. Died October 14th, 1834. Served in the Brigade of Gen. Anthony Wayne at Battle of Brandywine, September 11th, 1777.

Upon the lower block is inscribed the line:

"Erected by His Descendants, Sept 11th, 1895.

UNVEILING THE MONUMENT.

As a climax to the day's exercises the handsome memorial stone was unveiled by James D. McClellan, of Lancaster, who removed the stars and stripes which formed its covering, and allowed his kinsfolk to see for the first time this enduring memorial of one whom they delight to honor.



James D. McClellan.

After examining it closely, the members of the clan moved off toward the lawn of Harvey Darlington, were they participated in the lunch, according to agreement, and afterward were present at the unveiling of the Lafayette memorial shaft.

COLONEL BELL'S ORATION.

The full text of Colonel Bell's oration is as follows:

MY KINSMEN AND FRIENDS:—In a letter some weeks ago from one of the women most active in the preparation for this occasion, I was asked to become the "orator of the day." I quote the language of the letter, which went on to say that the affair was to be little more than a family picnic with some invited friends in the party. I therefore took it for granted that the rather prodigious word "orator" might be taken somewhat reservedly, and while accepting your invitation with the greatest pleasure and a keen sense of the honor and privilege extended, I beg that you will permit me to descend from the platform of the "orator" to the more intimate attitude and closer contact of a simple narrator. In this capacity,

and without the formal rhetoric and rounded periods of a more pretentious speaker, I will try to tell you the story of the life and deeds and estimable qualities, the sincerity, the patriotism, the virtues and the splendid citizenship of our ancestor, Col. Joseph McClellan, whose name we are assembled to honor, and to whose memory is erected the typical and appropriate monument which stands here upon this field; upon this historic battlefield of Brandywine.

It is nearly a century and a quarter since the events occurred which served to make this man prominent; raising him from the quiet, unobtrusive level of a farmer's existence to the conspicuous height of a national character—about 115 years since he, as one of the principal actors in the stirring time of the American Revolutionary period, helped lay the sub-structure upon which the few succeeding generations have built this great government, the wonder and admiration of the world.

And just here a slight digression, to voice a thought that has frequently and forcibly presented itself to my mind, namely: How frequently overlooked or passed over how lightly, as compared with the great events of history, are the causes that led up to and culminated in them. Nations like individuals act upon principle and motive; the difference, however, is in this—that nations are always sincere. There is no thought of pretention in the cause for which men offer all they have in life, for the accomplishment of that which is deemed a great and earnest purpose.

It is because of this that the comparative importance of historical events depends less upon their physical phases—the accomplishment itself—than upon the motives of the actors or the principles they represent.

Physical evidence of struggle and upheaval may disappear; the motives of the actors and the principles they defended live on forever. Where a battle was fought, who were the opposing commanders, what strategic movements preceded it, what technical methods were employed, how many combatants were slain, which force prevailed—seem of less importance than the question, "Why they fought, why they offered themselves to be mangled and slain, which principle prevailed and which failed to score"—these are the questions of concern, for they indicate the character of the people and the individual actors, and point the destinies of the unnumbered millions. In the years of growth and bloom, Nature will have hidden all trace of encounter; the rain will have washed away the blood, the grass will have hidden the bleached bones, the trees will shadow the graves, the waving grain will have obliterated the track of charging squadrons. In like manner, Nature's recuperative powers soon fill up the gaps in the world's human life; but the results of all battles of the world, each step in the struggle for enlightenment and emancipation live to-day in the homes of a free people, still pressing onward toward a greater and greater perfection of government and society.

What then were the motives that existed in the minds of our Revolutionary forefathers, so powerfully as to overcome the desirability, in some cases the real necessity, of remaining at their peaceful avocations, near to their own firesides, where, in a then still new and little settled country their daily presence was almost imperative and their daily labor, both of mind and body, a necessity to the comforts, maybe the very livlihood, of wife and children, sisters or aged parents? why did these men take the oath of service? what manner of men were they? what controling influence did they typify? These are thoughts of vast importance, for as I have said, upon them the destiny of a nation hung and the future character of the people depended.

But the motives and purposes which governed the patriotic population of the colonies were the same in each individual mind composing it. There was no division or difference of incentive or object; there were few factions. So that in speaking of the patriotic awakening, and subsequent adherence to the cause of Colonel McClellan, it is safe to say that we are considering the mental processes of the entire body of genuine colonists in this country at that time.

An occasion such as the present, made possible by the life and achievements of such a man as our departed ancestor, never fails to recall to the minds of those who are associated with his memory, even in a remote degree, the admirable traits of character which served to make that life highly meritorious, perhaps highly distinguished. We deal therefore with those noble traits of character which found expression in the life of Colonel McClellan, and with the surrounding circumstances and intellectual environment of men in those times; for, as in his case, of a nature impressionable, sensitive yet determined, these latter conditions served to develop in a conspicuous degree what must otherwise have still existed in a less conspicuous degree, yet needed for its full development the aroused and energetic spirit of his day and time—Patriotism (and this word like charity embraces much in its meaning). He needed but the opportunity to render National service worthy the honor which attaches to his name and memory.

Joseph McClellan lived and acted in a time when men were moved by a less questioning impulse, I think, to duty in all things, certainly in public affairs. Perhaps I would better say he lived in an atmosphere and under circumstances, which at that time exerted an influence upon the minds of men, leading them to take their decisions more quickly, less questioningly. In many cases during those critical colonial days there was but one thing to do; the duty was clear to the patriot mind; questions of public policy were not so complicated; decision followed discussion, and action followed decision with greater rapidity. Think how often this rapidity in execution gave victory to our Revolutionary army—the surprise of the Hessians, the forced marches through woods and across the icy rivers, the outwitting of Cornwallis at Trenton and the victory at Princeton with the safe retreat to Morristown Heights. Our little armies were cornered like an animal at bay. It was perhaps simple to decide in such times of great and immediate need what was to be done or attempted; at most it was a choice between two chances, the lesser of the two evils, and the only hope of success lay in the most immediate action. This was the method for which our ancestors of those days had been unconsciously schooling during their colonial settlement. Theirs was the cool determination, the clear insight, the intrepid calculation, the endurance, the familiarity with hardship and makeshift, to accept the situation, to grasp their slender opportunities, and to strike quickly, desperately. All that was necessary to undertakings of the utmost peril and hazard, was the thought of the mighty stake for which they were contending. Like the Israelites of old, they felt that God and right were governing their destinies — therefore they hesitated but a moment in making their decisions: they questioned not at all.

We had no case of which I am aware of cowardice in our ranks, nor yet of wavering courage such as tainted the reputation of the British troops opposing us in more than one instance. We have no record of a patriot officer found hiding away in time of action and being court martialed for cowardice in battle, and the reason is not difficult to point—it was because our little army was not composed of paid men and salaried officers, of adventurers young and old, who thought it fine to soldier it in a new and interesting colony so long as browbeating was accepted meekly by a still loyal people, and who regarded the possibility of actual war with such a people, under its own declaration, as too absurd for discussion. We fought for principle, for freedom from the indignities heaped upon us by a foreign court who governed its American possessions mainly through unscrupulous spoilsmen; they fought because they were driven to it, or to please their sovereign, and for an ambition which their own thinking men at home had no heart to applaud.

The spirit of indignation, of retaliation,

the desire for permanent separation from such a mother government had long been silently gaining control over the minds of our colonial ancestors, and it needed but the voices of a few public men of the conservative type, men whose habit it was to counsel moderation where such a course had any hope of succeeding, and of a few men, moulded for just such crises in the history of the world, men whose characters are suddenly unfolded to the admiration of their countrymen, townsmen or neighborhood at such critical times; who suddenly awake and their erstwhile dormant faculties trained for those purposes by the hand of Providence, receiving their wisdom and insight from observation in the school of life—to awaken in the public mind this slowly gathered force which, as we know, swept away all hindrances and rose above all needs and hardships (the women their share and the men theirs), finally overthrowing an abused and outraged privilege of possession and becoming a free and independent nation.

At the time these public questions were rapidly developing into a cause, when men were beginning to meet and discuss the living issues which were forcing themselves upon the attention of the colonists, Joseph McClellan, the eldest of a family of eight children of James and Martha McClellan, was his father's chief assistant in the operation of a farm in Sadsbury township, county of Chester, this State (Pennsylvania). He was fully arrived at man's estate, having been born on April 28th, 1747, in the township of Middletown, Chester (now Delaware) county, which, at the opening of the war, would make him 28 years of age. He was still a bachelor. Without having any information on this head, but deducting a theory of my own from what knowledge we have of his independent nature, his devotion later to wife and family, of his unselfish character and great strength of conviction and purpose, I venture the opinion that the principal cause for his celibacy at 28, in those days an advanced age at which to remain single for the marrying man, lay in the necessity for his assistance in the rearing of his father's large family and his own recognition to that fact. Very likely he put away his desires in that direction for the sake of duty.

Howbeit, early in the year 1776, when the conviction of a long and hard struggle had settled down upon the country, Joseph McClellan became aware that there were higher obligations than even those of family, through (it is recorded) a sermon preached in Octorara Church to the young men of the congregation and neighborhood, by a Presbyterian clergyman named Foster, one of those impulse-conveying voices of which I have just now spoken, and whose owners did their parts in the glorious rending asunder, as surely as did the devoted fellows who risked life and limb in actual combat; if, indeed, they did not add to the accomplishment of their first mission, the lustre of military honor.

It is not difficult to imagine the picture of that church interior on that bright Sabbath morning of early spring. The windows are open perhaps for the first time since the summer of '75—that summer in which all hope of a peaceful reconciliation between the colonies and England had been destroyed, and in which the first martyrs of the Revolution had been slain. The warm, inspiring air of May is gently moving the still bare branches, thawing them into renewed life and bringing out the strong, young buds; in the human body, too, conveying impulse of energy and strength, of hope and promise. In the pulpit, above the heads of his congregation, stands the Reverned Mr. Foster, his usually placid and kindly Scotch countenance now transformed by the tumult of his emotions, his long accumulated, righteous indignation and his over-wrought feelings, into new features, expressing to his people a different side of of his rugged character to any they had yet seen in their daily contact with him, a face ruddy with suppressed excitement and anger, as he recounts the successive indignities heaped by the sovereign's servants upon a loyal and long suffering, but determined and courageous people, and below him, their breasts heaving in sympathetic indignation, their young muscles involuntarily strained as though already facing the conflict, their cheeks burning at the story of the insults to which their country had been subjected, sat the young men of the county, and amongst them Joseph McClellan. His was one of those natures in which a conviction once established is difficult to shake. The sermon, or rather address, had made a deep impression on his mind, and touched a stroug chord of his nature. His patriotism was thoroughly aroused. All at once he saw clearly what he had perhaps only guessed at before. How nearly run to earth, insulted, and ground under heel, were all those principles and sentiments, for very devotion to which the colonists had found their way to these new shores—those principles that had from his earliest boyhood been grafted upon his mind and character—freedom of thought and expression, freedom of worship, and government by the people. He realized as never before in what jeopardy did these new blessings stand and how it was almost more a persecution to live in the colonies than in England. He saw, too, the nonsensities of the situation; how that things had come to such a pass between the colonists and England that the former must soon either make a determined stand or basely give up the principles for which they had cleared the wilderness, battled with the Indians and given up the comforts of civilization. It required no one to tell him that should war ensue from a declaration of independence there could be no excuse valid to keep an able bodied man from the front, and, says the record, "he resolved to engage in the service of his country." Through the interest of the Rev. Mr. Foster, who gave him letters to prominent Philadelphians, he secured an appointment as Lieutenant of a company of musketeers, commanded by Abram Marshall. It is said that his determination held a violation of the peaceful faith in which he was surrounded and even to his mother, who attempted to dissuade him from the decision he had made. In opposition, however, even to the maternal expostulations, he felt the impulses of a conscientious duty and patriotism to so strongly move him that to have neglected its promptings would have seemed to him the basest of weakness, and would, in fact, have been a violation of the most firmly established principles of his nature.

The strength of his patriotic emotion and the proof of its purity, as well as the strength of his filial affection, is placed well in relief by a comparison of this early impulse and determination with that act of his later life, when he resigned the attractions of his soldier life and the enjoyment of the honor of its successful conclusion, at a time when he might have reaped with distinguished honor the harvest of his military career, in order that he might minister to the comforts of a father and mother growing old and infirm and needing his strong arm and assistance to lighten the burden of their declining years. Here is a second important instance, differing in all but its impulse, from that radical decision taken five years before; the second instance when Colonel McClellan acted unhesitatingly upon his conviction of sacred duty, putting aside the fruits of a well earned and deserved success that he might fulfill further demands upon his unselfishness and generosity—demands which he believed to be at that time precedent and paramount to all others.

As we recall the history of his life from the somewhat meagre individual records that have come to us, supplemented by personal expressions and testimony, handed down from father to son, we cannot help but feel that from his first public essay at least, until the close of his eventful life, in all the demands made upon him, both public and personal, the principle of obligation was a main spring in his life. The discharge of his duty appears to have been with him a function as natural as that of breathing. To

obey a moral call was a matter not of debate, but of course, and so much was this an element of his nature that from what we know, it has been communicated in a strong and rare degree upon many of his descendants.

It is a matter of great regret to me that a more detailed and circumstantial account of his military and civil career were not available to me in the preparation of this paper. Indeed I do not know that anything like a complete narrative of his life would be possible to construct from what records and family papers are still to be had; yet had your narrator been nearer to the scene of his active life and of his burial place, nearer to the homes of those, his descendants, who still continue to live upon or near the stage of his life's drama, and nearer to such available records as are publicly preserved, I assure you I should, out of very pride in my enterprise and after the manner of historians, have turned out musty papers and looked into dusty, antiquated chests and talked with any who could throw the least light on my subject, and followed clues until, if possible, I should have been able to bring you into closer touch with the character of the man, at home and abroad; with his habit of speech and manner of life; in short, with his personality as well as his public career. As to this latter also there is much concerning which we are left in ignorance, and "pity 'tis."

However, to continue with what we have in the records, and which, though it may be fairly familiar to the kinsmen, finds proper place in this paper. On July 15th, 1776, Lieutenant McClellan was appointed to the captaincy in the battalion commanded by Colonel Samuel Atlee, made vacant by the resignation of Captain Marshall. The date of this commission is within a few days of coinciding with that of the Declaration of Independence.

He was then transferred to the 9th Regiment of the Pennsylvania line to serve during the war, in which regiment he continued until March 22d, 1781, when in consequence of a reduction of the Pennsylvania line to six regiments, he was transferred to the 2d Regiment, commanded by Colonel Walter Stewart.

In reading these names, so well and honorably known hereabout: Marshall, Atlee and Stewart, it occurs to me that in this assemblage I may be addressing some who bear them and who are descendants of these patriot officers under whom and with whom our own honored ancestor served. If such be the case I cannot pass this opportunity of congratulating them upon their splendid inheritance and of expressing a feeling of fellowship which it is natural and proper for us to feel for each other in consideration of these facts.

From the time of his joining the army until his resignation, which he offered just after the successful close of the last campaign at the South, in which that portion of the colonies was practically delivered from the British, and the beginning of the end was felt to be at hand, Captain McClellan was generally with his main body and marched with it in its several movements in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. We have in the records a statement short, but complete, of large deductions concerning his habits of thought and daily life, and their effect upon his military efficiency. This statement is to the effect that he was "remarkably steady and temperate in his habits," the result probably of his Scotch Presbyterian training, combined with the Quaker influence of the district in which his father settled. Also, that "he was a strict disciplinarian," probably derived from the same early influence, and "always ready and reliable for active duty."

In this connection I wish to quote the voluntary encomium of his brother officers of the Pennsylvania line, among whom he appears to have been held in great affection and admiration. The document, now a part of the record, appears to have been the result, probably amongst others of a like character, of certain meetings held early in the present century by veterans of the war, for the purpose of preserving and keeping alive recollections of the Revolutionary service in which they they had taken part. It is dated July 4th, 1808. A special commemorative meeting doubtless having been held on that great anniversary and read as follows:

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, officers who served in the late Pennsylvania line during the Revolutionary War, being intimately acquainted with Colonel Joseph McClellan, now of West Chester, and formerly Captain McClellan of said line, do hereby certify, that in addition to his having deservedly obtained the name of a virtuous man and a good citizen, he also attained, and with real patriotism supported the character of a highly meritorious and brave officer, and that when he retired from the service of his country he retired with applause and the good wishes of all his fellow soldiers, and particularly the general officers, among whom General Wayne was the most prominent, as he parted from him with the utmost regret, and for a considerable length of time hesitated to accept his resignation."

The signatures attached, among which are names which may be recognized as still existing in and about Philadelphia, are those of, Joseph Harmar, Thomas L. Moore, J. Simonds, Caleb North, David M. Knight, John Steele, Benjamin Bartholomew, John Davis, Ezekiel Frowell, Thomas Hobinson, Fred Johnson, John Markland, James Glintworth, B. W. Ball, Nathan T. McConnell, Jacob Humphrey, E. Demmy, Thomas Boude, Michael Simpson, Thos. Campbell.

Captain McClellan took part in the disastrous battle of Long Island in which an active force of from seven to eight thousand patriots were overpowered by an enemy four times as great in number, and in which the entire garrison of the Brooklyn defences might have been captured or destroyed but for the dilatoriness of General Howe in commencing the attack, a fortunate circumstance for the Americans.

I mention these general historic facts merely to refresh your memories upon the principal events in which the subject of this sketch took part.

It would be interesting, indeed, could we follow his personal experience through all the manœuvring of the armies about Harlem Heights, White Plains and North Castle, and observe his conduct in the retreat through New Jersey toward the defense of Philadelphia, a journey fraught with hardships and suffering to our army, which was poorly clothed and ill-rationed, and followed so closely by the superior forces of a well-equipped and provided enemy that the van of the pursuing army was often in sight of the American rear guard, having in view the fearful possibility of the capture of their principal city, and to the end that this catastrophe might be averted, straining every capacity of endurance to reach and cross the Delaware, which they finally succeeded in doing, besides securing all of the boats along the river, thus preventing the crossing of the British until our army should at least have space of time in which to reorganize and prepare its defenses.

Then came Washington's famous surprise and capture of the British allies at Trenton on Christmas night, 1776, and immediately following the successful evasion of the British main body and the victory at Princeton, during which the 9th Pennsylvaula was probably acting in defense of Philadelphia. The months of summer were spent by Washington and Howe in physical inaction, the latter at New York, the former closely watching him; but toward September Howe, after unsuccessful manœuvering to force a general fight, suddenly embarked 18,000 men and set sail for a landing in Maryland. Washington hurried South to meet him, and the forces of General Wayne, to which Captain McClellau belonged, were again joined to the main body of the army.

This brings us to the Battle of the Brandywine, the scene of which is within our view at this proud gathering. Is it not a momentous thought that we are here upon that very field where, exactly 118 years ago to-

day, against overwhelming numbers, our forefathers of the Revolution and our noble volunteer allies spilled their blood in the defense of a good cause, the successful outcome of which is seen in the independence of freedom of the American people and in the incalculable and constant improvement of a nation under the most perfect form of government the world has ever known. Though our little army was beaten in this action and though it was unable to prevent the taking of Philadelphia, not a patriot life was lost in vain as the ultimate outcome of the great struggle will amply testify.

The battle of Monmouth was the next considerable engagement in which Captain McClellan figured. This time, in the flight through New Jersey, the order was reversed from that of the winter of '76, the Americans in pursuit of the British, overtaking them at Monmouth. The fight lasted during a long, sultry June day. It will be remembered that in this battle occurred one of those feminine courageous exploits for which the Revolution was somewhat remarkable. Monmouth was the scene of Molly Pitcher's bravery. What a sturdy, patriotic and devoted woman must she have been! What an object of admiration and applause will she always be to the American people!

Captain McClellan continued in the service until the completion of the fifth year of his connection with it, and until the close of the long campaign at the South (in parts of which he had himself assisted), had virtually decided the final outcome of the war. He did not remain, as he might have done, to experience the satisfaction of complete victory over the British, or to take part in that final bombardment and onslaught at Yorktown, which the military genius of Washington had forseen was to be the last and decisive action in the long conflict. To this siege Washington, feeling that Yorktown was the means with which to force complete surrender, and that New England could take care of herself, had gathered all of his available forces and moved South; but whether or not the 2d Regiment was with the army or helping New England take care of herself, Captain McClellan was not with it.

After five years of almost constant service, and feeling satisfied that the cause for which he had fought was a winning cause, and that he could do little more than he had already done toward making it a victorious one, he turned attention to the voice of that other duty which had for some time been whispering in his ear its message of love, and permitted his affection for his aging parents and his anxiety for the comfort of their declining years, to drive from his heart and mind all thoughts of praise and the gratification of success, leaving his military life as abruptly as he had entered upon it, and retiring to the inconspicuousness of private life from which he had come.

His resignation was reluctantly recommended to the Commander-in-Chief by General Wayne, in an endorsement given at Camp Machank Creek, where his command was at that time resting, on the 13th of June, 1781. The endorsement reads as follows:

"The pointed reasons which Captain McClellan has given for his resignation have induced me to recommend the acceptance thereof to his Excellency, General Washington.

"But at the same time it is a duty, which I owe to justice and merit, to declare that the conduct of Captain McClellan upon every occasion has been that of a brave, active and vigilant officer, which will ever recommend him to the attention of his country and the esteem of his fellow citizens."

Not for long, however, was Captain McClellan permitted to remain in private life. His military career had made him known, admired and respected amongst a wide circle of public men, and at home his popularity was great.

In 1784 he was elected a Commissioner of Chester county, and from this time on until his death he was seldom permitted a retirement from public service. The death of his parents occurred in 1780, and in 1786 he married Keziah, daughter of Joseph Parke, Esq., soon after settling on a farm at the south of West Chester and within the borough limits. This farm is long since a part of the town, and many homes stand within the ancient boundaries of Colonel McClellan's fields. On April 13th, 1787, he was commissioned by Benjamin Franklin, Esq., (President of the Supreme Executive Council) to be Lieutenant of Chester county with the rank of Colonel, and was reappointed September 1st, 1791, by Governor Mifflin. In 1792 he was elected and commissioned Sheriff of the county, the first incumbent of that office after the organization of the county. These are offices which in those days it was perhaps a greater distinction to fill than their equivalents of to-day, and I believe service in them, for a considerable length of time succeeding the war, was rendered for the consideration alone, and not for the emolument attaching to them, which there was none.

In 1794, when serious trouble arose in the western part of the State, known to history as the Whisky Rebellion, and when in opposition to the system of taxes which Congress in its wisdom had seen fit to place in operation, it appeared for a time that war was to be renewed, and civil war at that, the public spirit and military zeal of Colonel McClellan, the Sheriff of the county, were once more aroused, and he promptly raised a volunteer troop of cavalry, composed of the county gentry, his old friends in arms and their sons, and led it to headquarters ready for duty. If I am not mistaken, the rebellionists laid down their arms before there was an opportunity for any fighting, in fact so soon as they discovered that the Government was in earnest, but the call to arms and the military re-organization was, as it always is I believe, a beneficial sort of thing to have happened. In the first place, it was essential to the putting down of the rebellion itself, even though there were no hostilities, but aside from this it assured the people of the commonwealth of its own latent effectiveness, and the strength of the new national impulse toward unity and the peaceful establishment of an honorable government as a result of its lately attained independence.

I can not help but think what an excellent troop of horse that must have been, its personnel entirely that of friends and gentlemen, with high precedents and standards to uphold, many of them veterans of the late war, and with the narrative of actual and local warfare still fresh in the memory of all. With a trifle of drill to recall the tactics to the older minds and teach them to the younger, the effectiveness of this troop would undobtedly have been immense.

At the age of fifty, that is in the year 1797 Colonel McClellan was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania from this district. That the people of his own immediate neighborhood, that is to say, the residents of the borough of West Chester, regarded Colonel McClellan as a repository of public trust and a zealous and competent promoter of public welfare is indicated in his appointment in 1811, as Chairman of a commission to select and purchase a suitable lot and to erect thereon an academy, which was accordingly done, and in which many of Chester county's most prominent citizens have been educated. It continued to exert independently its educational influence on the community until 1869, when it was finally merged in the State Normal School.

Contemporary opinion in regard to Colonel McClellan's business and financiering ability is manifested in the fact that he was chosen the first President of the Bank of Chester County September 9th, 1814, and again on November 24, 1817, and substantiation to a certain extent rests in the fact that the Bank of Chester County has grown to be the principal banking institution in the county, now called the National Bank of Chester County, of which William P. Marshall is the present executive. The present site of this old and respected institution was purchased from the estate of William Hemphill, Esq., in 1835.

"Colonel McClellan was constantly called upon" (I quote from a sketch compiled by

the family historians) "to serve as arbitrator, executor, guardian, etc., in all of which offices he acquitted himself as a man of sound judgment, correct business habits and tact, and of incorruptible integrity."

Some time before his death he retired from the service of the bank, purchased and removed to a farm in Brandywine township, in the cultivation and improvement of which he passed the remainder of his days. Very likely, as old age drew on, his memory called him back to the days of his early manhood, when farming was his occupation and when he had unconsciously breathed in a love for the open fields and the ideality of a farm life with every breath he drew. I imagine he was a man of reserve, and loved a life of quiet and meditation in the intervals of active enterprise. Besides, he was not alone in his semi-seclusion. He had his children to interest him, and his wife's companionship; in fact, no doubt these were among the most pleasant, as they certainly were the most peaceful and quiet of his life.

If a sense of duty done and labors accomplished can give a man that peace which is the fit companion of accumulated years, surely both his private and his public conscience must have been at rest. His biographers describes his closing years upon the farm in Brandywine (the very name a memory) as a period in which he permitted his mind to wander back amongst the bygone scenes of his military career. It was his greatest pleasure to recount tales of the Revolution, and as it is often the case with people of his then years, the incidents of his earlier life appeared far more vivid in his recollection than those of the passing day. "The name of Washington, while it often started the silent tear, called up a thousand interesting recollections which the old soldier dwelt upon with the enthusiasm of a veteran patriot."

During these later years he kept an open house and a hospitable board, and none delighted more in entertaining friend and neighbor. His was a hearty constitution which a most active and varied life experience had failed to impair, and to the end, which occurred on the 13th of October, 1834, in the eighty-eighth year of his life, after a short illness, he continued to enjoy a hale and vigorous old age.

And now, to speak briefly of a national episode which occurred during the latter years of his life and after his public retirement and in which he took a most conspicuous part. His kinsmen and his country are proud to recall the role filled by Colonel McClellan in the celebration and demonstration accorded to General LaFayette upon the occasion of his visit to this country in 1824-5. As you are all aware, in 1824 the Congress of the United States unanimously voted a resolution requesting President Monroe to invite LaFayette to visit the United States. He accepted the invitation, and with his son, George Washington LaFayette, and others, arrived in New York August 15th, 1824. "He was received everywhere with the utmost demonstration of popular enthusiasm, and his progress through the country resembled a continuous triumphal procession. He visited in succession each of the twenty-four States of which the Union was then composed, and all the principal cities."

But this is all a matter of history and record, with which doubtless you are all more or less familiar, and I will therefore not go into many particulars with regard to it.

Suffice it is to say that at a large public gathering held at the Court House in West Chester for the purpose of initiating a plan of reception to General LaFayette, Colonel McClellan was appointed chairman of a committee of ten of the most prominent men of the county "to wait upon the nation's guest immediately upon his arrival in Philadelphia, respectfully to make known to him our feelings and sentiments," (I quote the original resolution adopted on that occasion), "and to invite him, in the name of the citizens of Chester county, to honor them with a visit to the ground where, by the side of Washington and Wayne, and his gallant compatriots in arms, he distinguished himself as a champion in the cause of liberty, and by the effusion of his blood in their defense forever endeared himself to the American people."

Colonel McClellan took the keenest interest in the arrangement and conduct of this proud occasion. He accepted his office and the somewhat arduous duties connected therewith with eagerness, and although he was some 77 years of age at that time, he attended in person at all functions in connection with the occasion, at which it was proper for him to attend. Having served long under LaFayette, the meeting of the Colonel with his old commander was a touching scene. The programme of the day was fully carried out as anticipated, consisting of a conduct over the battle field and to surrounding points of interest, with a large military escort, and following this a banquet in the Grand Jury room of the Chester County Court House attended by the Committees of Arrangement and a limited number of invited guests, in all about forty persons, and I will venture to say that the county of Chester has never again, and perhaps never may, assist at so demonstrative, so magnificent and so inspiring an occasion.

I should like, but time forbids, to read to you the address of welcome by Colonel McClellan to the principal guest of that banquet board, and to recite the heartfelt reply made by General LaFayette; to describe to you the appearance of the room and board itself, made beautiful by the deft and devoted fingers of West Chester's fair; to go through the list of toasts, of regular toasts and volunteer toasts, and to tell you of the songs that were sung and the unchecked flow of patriotic and sincerely affectionate tribute that passed across that banquet table, back and forth between the American patriot veterans and the man who, solely in expression of a patriotic conviction, gave up so much at home to assist their foreign cause. For those of the kinsmen who have not already done so but who would like to read a detailed account of this interesting occasion, there is a most excellently and carefully compiled account to be had in the records.

This was the last appearance of Colonel McClellan on a public occasion. He was buried at Octorara Meeting House, where sixty years previously he was first aroused to that sense of duty to his country, to which his heart so promptly and so faithfully responded. He was a true soldier, a good citizen, a professing Christian and an upright man. What more could be said? Surely it is not many, and I do not say it invidiously, who may point with more pride to a Revolutionary ancestor than the descendants of Colonel Joseph McClellan; and in the erection of this monument commemorating to future generations what he was and what he did, we have paid that token of respect which is due to every earnest man of that Revolutionary epoch who attained the deserved prominence credited to Colonel McClellan. In contemplating the finished story of his life, our only wish might be that those who fought for and founded this great government could live to-day and see the unprecedented harvest of the seed sown in '76.

The account of his painless end and his condition of mind at that time are strikingly suggested in an epitaph written upon himself by John McClellan (an early Scottish ancestor of the family) just before his death in 1650:

"Come stingless death, have o'er, lo, here's my pass,
In blood charactered by his hand who was
And is, and shall be. Jordan cut thy stream,
Make channels dry, I bear my Father's name
Stamped on my brow. I'm ravished with my crown;
I shine so bright; down with all glory, down
That world can give. I see the peerless port
The golden streets, the blessed soul's resort
The trees of life, floods gushing from the throne,
Call me to joys. Begone short woes, begone
I lived to die, but now I die to live.
I do enjoy more than I did believe
The promise me unto possession sends;
Faith infinitum, hope in having ends."

From, Republican
West Chester Pa
Date, Sept 25 95

PENN'S LOG CABIN

IT IS LOCATED NORTHWEST OF MEDIA.

Peter and William Taylor Purchased it From the Great Founder in England in 1681—Samuel W. Powell is the Present Proud Owner.

In the northern part of the pretty little town of Media, the county seat of Delaware county, on a tract of land known as "Star Mount," owned by Samuel W. Powell, is located a genuine curiosity in the form of an old log house, which contains much of interest to the antiquarian, and to afford material to the historian. The structure measures 22 feet in length, and is 20 feet wide, and 15 feet high. It is said to be one of the original manor houses constructed shortly after the arrival of William Penn and his colony on the banks of the Delaware River. Circumstances point towards that belief and prove the claim to antiquity, which makes the old log house an important link connecting the distant past with the present.

This house is constructed of oak and chestnut logs hewn from the primeval forest, while standing beside it is a giant oak, the largest by all odds in the surrounding country, which is a living witness of the age of the lowly dwelling which finds shelter beneath its huge outspreading arms. Tree and house are each the complement of the other, and seem destined to continue their close and tried intimacy during succeeding years and perhaps ages.

In the year 1681, A. D., on the second day of March, Peter and William Taylor purchased the land upon which these objects of interest stand from William Penn in England, and on the 22d instant Thomas Powell took title to the land upon which the house and tree stand, and adjacent tracts, and after numerous transfers it finally came into the possession of Mr. Powell, who formerly resided in Philadelphia, but who now lives in "Star Mount," in Northwest Media. Upon discovering the historic value of the house and oak he subsequently took precautions to preserve the objects of a past age and civilization.

The house is constructed of logs, and to prevent the entrance of cold air they were chinked with mortar. The small windows and doors were hand-made, from the primitive oak cut from the forest. The faces and ends of these logs are scarred and defaced by exposure to the storms of at least two centuries, and show plainly the ravages of the "tooth of time," but at heart are as hard and sound as when first placed in position to form a house for one of Penn's followers.

The present owner, desiring to both preserve this ancient structure and to improve its surroundings, added some seven or eight years ago several additional rooms to the original mansion, but outside the massive old chimney is exposed to view, and inside the logs with their plastering, the windows and doors in their wooden latches and strings may be seen, while the low ceiling of home-made boards points to a date when the axe and saw were almost universally used by our forefathers.

At the time when the additions above mentioned were made an old English coin was found. Upon examination, the coin proved to be a penny of the reign of King George I, and while the date is almost illegible, it seems to be no other than 1724; or, perhaps, an earlier date. This old English penny was lying under the old wooden door sill, and had become imbedded in the ground, and was only brought to light by the use of pick and shovel. History and tradition unite in the following story in relation to this old house:—

Beginning with the River Delaware and reaching as far as portions of Chester county, and bounded also by Ridley and Crum Creeks, were some two tracts of land deeded to the Taylors, Powells, and others in 1681 by the proprietor and founder of our State, William Penn. Upon each of these two tracts or parcels of land log houses were erected, and one of them was destroyed by fire. One of these houses, the one now owned by Mr. Powell, in Upper Providence township, adjoining the town of Media, is the sole survivor, and it is correspondingly prized by him.

The house and old oak, together with the curiosities connected with them, are very antique, and there is no doubt but that the claim of antiquity is well founded. In 1715 it was in the old log cabin that John Powell changed from the Quaker to the Baptist faith, and organized the First Baptist Church of Delaware county, known as the Brandywine Church. The congregation was formed on June 14, 1715, with fifteen members, and among the delegates were Abel Morgan, of Philadelphia, and James Jones and Joseph Eaton, of Delaware.

Thus the old house, constructed by a first settler from the virgin forest, which extended from far inland to the shores of the Delaware River, has both a civil and a religious history; and has been both the birthplace of prominent families and the habitation within whose walls a prominent denomination of this and surrounding country first sprung into existence.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF WEST CHESTER.

"The sign of the Turk's Head in Goshen" was the name by which this beautiful part of Chester county was anciently known. Like many another town, ours started with a tavern, blacksmith's shop and a few log cabins. As time passed, more pretentious dwellings were erected and in 1788, we find the place constituted the County Town for the County of Chester, and given the name of West Chester.

Under its new dignity, the town grew rapidly, and other taverns, such as the "White Hall," Green Tree" and the "Bear" were licensed for the accommodation of those who attended court.

After a few years, the people of West Chester began to aspire to corporation privileges and on the Twenty-eighth of March, 1799, the town became a borough. In 1799, the first "West Chester Fire Company" was organized. The "Good Will" followed in 1833 and five years later the "Fame" was formed.

On the corner just South of the Court House, stood the first public office building, erected in 1795. The Court House, itself, was finished in 1786 and enlarged and improved by the annex of 1892, while the town clock dates from the year 1835.

The early settlers of the town seemed to appreciate the advantage of setting private dwellings back from the street and of planting ornamental shade trees and shrubbery, thus adding, at once, both comfort and beauty. Marshall Square, in the northern part of our town is one of the results of this sentiment. This beautiful park was named in honor of Humphrey Marshall, one of the earliest horticulturists and botanists of our county. Nearly one hundred and sixty different trees are growing here. Here is the site of the 97th Regiment Monument, which was dedicated October 29, 1887.

When Lafayette visited this country in 1825, he spent a short time in West Chester, making the Turk's Head Tavern his headquarters, though he lodged across the street at the residence of Ziba Pyle. He was splendidly entertained here in the Court House.

West Chester is surrounded by historical associations. To the South of us are the fields of Brandywine, Osborn's Hill, quaint, old Birmingham Meeting House and the monument recently erected to the memory of the gallant Lafayette. On the North is the field of Paoli. To the East is the unchanged home of brave "Mad Anthony" and just acress the beautiful Chester Valley are the sacred hills of Valley Forge.

In October, 1855, a teachers' institute was held in West Chester, which continued in session five days. This was the first convention of teachers under the special act of the Legislature making provisions for defraying the expenses of it out of the county treasury, and the result was most gratifying and cheering. It was the largest assembly of teachers that had ever convened in the State as an institute. There were 206 names registered.

In 1858 Dr. Franklin Taylor reports 84 school houses in Chester county unfit for use, 67 houses having [illegible] fit for use and 124 teachers out of 292 who had not read books or periodicals on teaching. He also reports that the Chester County Times opened a special department devoted exclusively to the cause of education, and in the closing remarks of his report he begs leave to recommend more attention in all our schools to the study of history, especially the history of our own State and country as a branch most essential to be taught to the youth of every republic that desires to maintain and perpetuate its free institutions.

Rural graded schools are reported in a few counties in the State in 1859, though most of them were established in the face of much prejudice and misapprehension. In one county a central high school had been secured.

Movements for such schools had been officially recommended twenty years before this time.

The seventh annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association was held in West Chester in August, 1859, and it is generally conceded that no other convention to advance the cause of education ever held in our Commonwealth has surpassed this one in size, interest and enthusiasm.—Report of 1860.

In 1861 the County Superintendent reports that there were but two or three schools in the county that had no blackboards. The smallest blackboard was 15 inches square. One-third of the schools had no nails, shelves or hooks for pupils to hang their caps and bonnets on.

In 1865 the report is made that the number of female teachers continues to increase, although wages have considerably advanced. But few of the young men who return from the army seem inclined to resume teaching. Other employments are more remunerative.

In 1864 a feature of the Institute was the spelling of 1000 words by nearly all the teachers present, and the awarding of a copy of Worcester's Dictionary to each of the fifteen best spellers.

It was at this same institute, conducted by Superintendent W. W. Woodruff, that Ralph Waldo Emerson was a lecturer. He read the first half of his lecture, but rapidly turning pages, omitted most of the last half. He said afterwards that he saw the lecture was not appreciated, but the report from the audience was that they could not hear anything he said. He was paid $50 for the lecture, and was a guest at the Turk's Head Hotel.

Chester county was pre-eminently the county of the State for private schools, and each of the earlier superintendents makes mention of them as a hinderance to the public schools. From twenty to thirty existed prior to 1860. One superintendent asserts that the money expended in tuition in the private schools would establish and sustain a first-class public high school in every town-

p in the county.

The library now at the Church street building was started about 1855 by Dr. Jesse C. Green. He was treasurer of the school board, and feeling that one-half of the salary he received paid him for the duties of his office, he decided to give the other half to the purchase of books for the starting of a library, and with much care, made the selections for the nucleus. Other treasurers following him gave a part of their salary for the same purpose.

The practice was discontinued many years ago. The library contains about 500 volumes, at least two of which are very rare, one being Lewis & Clarke's Expeditions, and the other The Sketch Book of Pennsylvania, written by Eli Bowen, and published by Willis P. Hazard, in 1852.

The common schools of West Chester had their beginning almost simultaneously with the adoption of the common school system by the State, in 1835. The first school buildings were the Barnard street school and the Harmony school. The latter also stood on Barnard street, between Church and Darlington, on the south side, and was built by the colored people for their own use. It was afterwards rented by the district and used as a public colored school until 1860 or '61, when a transfer was made to what has since been known as the Adams street school.

Previous to 1847 the Principals of the schools were Elijah Beans, who was especially distinguished as a mathematician; O. W. Davis, who afterwards taught in the Boimar Academy, and Ziba Wollerton and Zacariah Porter, each of whom taught but a short time. In 1847 Sanford Culver was appointed, and remained until 1860.

In 1856 the County Superintendent, R. A. Futhey, commends the excellent system of grading in the West Chester schools, West Chester being then one of the five boroughs of Chester county, and speaks of the three departments—the primary, secondary and grammar—as being under the care of a gentleman abundantly qualified for the position occupied, and possessing in an eminent degree the elements of a successful teacher.

In the State Report of 1859 we find that one new school is acquired in West Chester, and the report of 1861 says that the school house nearly completed in the borough of West Chester will cost, when completed and furnished, about $15,500. A full description follows, special mention being made of the glass partitions, and the fact that there were 2700 lights of glass in the building. The Church street building was first occupied in September, 1863. This was during the superintendency of Mr. A. A. Meader, who held the office from 1860 to '66. The High School report of 1866 (the first one published) says: "With very sincere regret, the Board have felt constrained to accept the resignation of Mr. Meader, for several years past their efficient superintendent. Under Mr. Meader's care the schools have made most substantial progress, and owe to him in great measure their present state of prosperity, and to his devoted labors is due most of the present thorough and systematic arrangement of the schools."

The following, taken from the County Superintendent's report of 1867, will be appreciated by hundreds who have lived through the inconveniences of the three buildings named: "West Chester is furnished with sufficient but not suitable accommodations for all the pupils that attend the public school. In the Adams street house the entries are too narrow, and the recitation rooms too small. In the Barnard street house, from the dingy revolving gate, through yard, entry and school room to the last close, crowded, contracted closet used for recitations, the pavements, the walls, the maps, the desks, all the surroundings, have a painful, prison-like appearance that must have an unfavorable influence on teacher and pupils. The Church street house is more cheerful and inviting in all that relates to the external, and to the casual visitor presents a certain appearance of elegance and fitness as to internal arrangements. But after ample opportunity for observation, and one day's experience as teacher in the principal's room, I feel no hesitancy in pronouncing it the most perfect model of an inconvenient and annoying school room within my knowledge. In most of the rooms the ventilation is as bad as the arrangement. These defects are so radical that they are well nigh remediless. When the house was building I am not aware that the directors consulted a single practical teacher in regard to its internal arrangements. They certainly did not advise with the county superintendent, nor with the principal, but with an assurance of presumption that now seems marvelous, executed their work. I would advise all school directors who think of building a house for the different departments of a graded school, and who have a fancy for the internal Crystal Palace arrangements, before deciding, to 'Come this way, behold, and fear to sin.'"

Miss Sarah W. Starkweather was elected superintendent in 1866.

In 1887 we find recorded the laying of the corner stone of the High street school, when 800 children marched thither in procession, and in 1888 the opening of the new building.

1889 reports an industrial department opened for the upper grades, and a previous report recommends the introduction of music in all the grades, and as far back as 1882 we find it stated that the greatest need of that time is a separate building for the High School.

The present superintendent, Mr. Addison Jones, was elected in 1889, and we find the next year reports the introduction of the saving's bank system. In 1891 vocal music was introduced under a director. In 1892 a teachers' pedagogical library was formed by the teachers of West Chester and vicinity. In 1893 a systematic reading course was adopted for the High School, and in 1894 arrangements were made for a graded course in drawing, under the charge of a supervisor.

From, Local News
West Chester Pa
Date, Sept 28. 95

OLD KIMBERTON.

HOW THE GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL USED TO BE CONDUCTED THERE.

Memory Turns Backward Sixty Years and Recalls the Familiar Scenes—How Pupils Studied and Worshipped—A Bit of Local History as Forms an Interesting Chapter in the Story of Chester County, Etc., Etc.

Graceanna Lewis in the Friends' Intelligencer tells the following: According to the account given by Alice Lewis, this school, (at Kimberton, Chester county, Pa.), was opened in 1818. Before the close of 1823 it had become of sufficient importance to have a controlling influence in the removal of Pikeland Preparative Meeting from the house adjacent to Friends' burial ground, on the main road from Phœnixville to Chester Springs, to a new location, chosen by Emmor Kimber, for the convenience of the school.

This new meeting house, on ground given by Emmor Kimber, was built by contributions from the members of Pikeland Preparative Meeting, and by Friends in Philadelphia, whom Friend Kimber interested in him and his school. A family burial ground, adjacent to this, was enclosed, and there Emmor and his wife with several of their children, were buried.

I could not have been old enough to be taken to meeting much earlier than 1826 or 1827, but as far back as I can remember the school filled the largest part of the women's side of the house, leaving a few of the front benches and the gallery for others.

Between 1835 and 1837, when my two older sisters were in attendance, the school was so crowded that additional school buildings became necessary. Hannah Worley, of Media, formerly Hannah Jackson, and a relative of Friend Susan's, has a water color painting of the house and its surroundings, as they appeared in 1833. The painting, though done by a school girl, is remarkably accurate, except that the perspective and distance of other buildings are not well preserved. They appear too near to the school. A flour mill, a hotel and store are in the back ground, and were really considerably more distant than they appear in the picture.

During 1837 the old front was altered by the addition of a broad portico, with entrance vestibules on either hand. Over these space was afforded for a private bath room, linen closets, and other conveniences, the whole altering the aspect of the old front entirely.

The open-air portico was a delightful gathering place for the family and their friends, and on summer days groups of them might be seen there in evident enjoyment. It was always a pleasant sight, and as we passed to and fro to the store and post office, we were often stopped by Friend Susan or one of the daughters, with a plate of cakes, a lovely bouquet of flowers, a new book, or a packet of interesting letters, they delighting in such hospitable offerings. In other respects the old buildings remained unchanged and were retained for family use, with the exception of one class room and two large dormitories, each of which could accommodate at least twenty pupils, leaving a large floor space unoccupied by beds. Before the new buildings were completed these rooms must have accommodated a much larger number.

The parlor was at all times exquisitely neat, and had the air of elegance belonging to a family of taste and culture. Both Friend Kimber and Friend Susan, in common, I should say, with the majority of Philadelphia Friends of the time possessed this air of elegance, and their children naturally acquired it. In dress, they thought it true economy to purchase the best of material, and in choice of color they avoided anything glaring or extreme. Given an artistic insight, much more common amongst Friends than is usually supposed, and their quiet homes became beautiful in their harmonious simplicity. The Kimber home was one of many which any one familiar with Friends might recall. Good manners were characteristic of that generation, and nowhere were they seen to better advantage than amongst Friends, where habitual kindness and consideration for others made the basis on which they rested.

Thus the home of Emmor and Susan Kimber was a fitting place for the education of the daughters of the best of the land. The patrons of the schools were by no means confined to Friends. They came from any denomination and from any State. No restriction was made in dress, the pupils wearing whatever their parents or guardians chose to provide for them.

By the close of 1837 the new building was completed and in use. The basement was well lighted, opening on falling ground, and afforded a large dining room with three tables, over one hundred feet in length in all. At least one hundred could have been comfortably seated, and there was abundant room for other tables if required. Over the dining room was the school room, forty feet square, and above this were dormitories of equal size on the third and fourth floors. Connecting the new and the old building were class rooms, with porticos on either side, and over these a general lavatory, with conveniences for bathing and the care of toilet articles. Water was forced into all the buildings, and could be used as freely as might be wished.

In the school there were no petty rules of discipline. It was governed in a large-minded way for the good of the whole. There were no punishments whatever, except the disapprobation of the teachers, unless, in very flagrant cases, it might be dismissal from the school. If a misdemeanor occurred, it was either admonished privately, or if needful, the whole school was addressed, without reference to the individuals implicated. So far as the teachers were concerned the school government was of a noble character, conducive to the self-restraint and willing obedience of the pupils.

The hours of study, recreation, meals and rest were regular, and all the methods used were systematic and orderly. Within these limits the utmost possible freedom consistent therewith, was not only permitted but encouraged. It was no uncommon thing for teachers and pupils together to indulge in a good, hearty laugh if anything amusing occurred, and therefore there were no suppressed outbreaks.

One or two evenings in a week were devoted to amusements, led by the teacher in charge for the time. Fourth-day afternoons, after meeting in the morning, were given to the repairing of wardrobes, plain sewing, or fancy work. Seventh-day afternoon was appropriated to the special care of the toilet, great neatness and personal cleanliness being enjoined both by precept and example.

During the week, if any article of clothing were found out of place, no remark was made, but it was put away to be handed out on Seventh day—a most effective mode of procedure, for nobody wished to walk up before the whole school to claim a stray garment. So far as I can remember, this was the most disagreeable event which happened at Kimberton. It did not occur to the same girl often. Once was quite enough for a sensative nature.

Out doors the same provision for our comfort was made. The garden led down to the stream which furnished the house with water. Here was an open air bath-house, embosomed in trees for the plunge baths which we could not have in the lavatory. Rising from the banks of the stream opposite the garden was a grove which had been permitted to remain in its natural wildness, except that intersecting paths threaded its extent, and that seats for rest were to be found at every convenient point. To reach the grove we crossed a little bridge built for the purpose, and many were the feet which passed that way, for during recess hours it was usually filled with young life, and it was also a favorite resort of the teachers and their friends. It was perhaps the most desirable spot on the premises, though of the many out-door places of rest and recreation it would be difficult to say which would be preferred. Within the enclosure surrounding the building was a large oval planted with trees and shrubbery, around which were broad paths, from eight to ten feet wide, on the one hand leading to the meeting house and on the other connecting with the carriage way at the front entrance. On these paths bevies of bright-cheeked girls took their morning, noon or evening exercise, and pleasant paths they were. Below, in the same enclosure, was a play ground where the merriest of games were played. Chief in spirit and animation was Gertrude, the youngest daughter of the house. Her splendid physique and unimpaired health was at this time the delight and admiration of all who beheld her. I thought her the most queenly and beautiful woman I had ever seen. She was my ideal, and advancing years have not changed my estimate. She usually wore white in summer, with delicate, shell-pink ribbons at her throat, these matching her complexion. I venture to say she was too absorbed in making others happy to think whether she were beautiful or not, or even to know the effect she produced.

"May Meadow," on French Creek, was a rich field for wild flowers. This was a favorite place to visit, whether for the school or for the more restricted botanical classes. Here, and on the higher ground known as "Benner's Hill," Miss Abbie (Kimber) had found rare plants, which she had sent to Dr. Wm. Darlington for his "Flora Cestrica."

At the foot of Benner's Hill, on its north side, arose a fine spring, which, at its source, immediately filled one dam. A short distance below was a second dam, and the third in succession was on the Kimberton property. From this latter dam the hill arose, easy of ascent on its southern face, but very steep on its northern. On the top was a plain, commanding a side view of the French Creek hills in the distance, and overlooking my home in the midlands between the Pickering and the French Creek valleys. This varied surface of hill and dale, of meadow and stream, gave delightful walks to teachers and pupils. On our side, the soil was a rich, deep brown loam, covering the old Silurian rocks. On the Kimberton side it was a red shale, not so rich, but two weeks earlier in the vegetation that grew upon it. At the time I did not have either knowledge or experience enough for comparison, but I know now that the wooded portions of the region were rich in species of plants and an interesting locality for the botanist, as the meeting ground of two distinct geological horizons.

The following interesting old document has been handed us with the request that we copy it for this column. It is the original petition praying for the establishment of a County Home and is a valuable manuscript. We do our best in deciphering the signatures and we follow the orthography. Some of it bears the ear marks of our own original style of spelling, but it is copied. The only thing we see lacking is the date. There is no date on or about the document anywhere:

"To the Honorable, the Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the petition of the inhabitance of the County of Chester humbly sheweth.

"That your petitioners have long conceived the haveing the poor distributed through the townships as a very considerable grievance to the county at large. Among our reasons are first, the frequent letigious law suits arising between townships respecting the residence of the poor, which are often carled on untill the miserable object perishes, or there is more money expended than would have afforded him a comfortable subsistance during life; and secondly, there are few of the poor, if they had suitable employ but could do something considerable towards their support.

"In their detached situation they are useless burthens to society. The horld method practiced by many of the townships of puting up their poor to publick sale and the lowest bidder to be the huyer, when it is evident none but the indigent speculator will become the purchaser, and the poor must suffer in order to help out a bad bargain, needs only to be mentioned to be condemned by every person of humanity.

"To obviate all which we would the Honorable Legislator to take into consideration the erecting of one general poor house as near the center of the county as may be convenient under suitable regulations for the reception of the poor. And your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Isaac Whelen,	Robert Halton,
Benjamin Davies,	James Packet,
Griffith John,	Robert John,
Jacob Rigter,	Stephen Phillps,
James Forrest,	John Martin,
Thomas Jenkin,	Aaron Allison,
Elisha Evans,	Thomas Downing,
Thomas Evans,	Ezekiel Evans,
Joseph Leonard,	Conrad Acker,
John Meredith,	Abla John,
Reuben John,	Peter Smedley,
Thomas Davis,	James Pugh,
John Halton,	Samuel Stalker,
John Bounk,	Thomas Ewart,
Abiam Clark,	Israel Lyod,
Machel Righter,	Benjamin Morgan, Sr.,
Benjamin Morgan, Jr	James Hambleton,
Jacob Stiger,	Thomas West,
Thomas Bradly,	Nathaniel Wilson,
Conrad Acker, Jr.,	Joseph Jackson,
Robert Pattin,	Thomas Wilson,
Abner Jones,	James Moore.
John Owen,	William Powel,
Evan Owen,	Jacob Cary,
Thomas Thomas,	David Owen,
Joshua Roberts,	Joshua Morlin,
Dugal Camron,	Frederick Fults,
	Asa Davis.

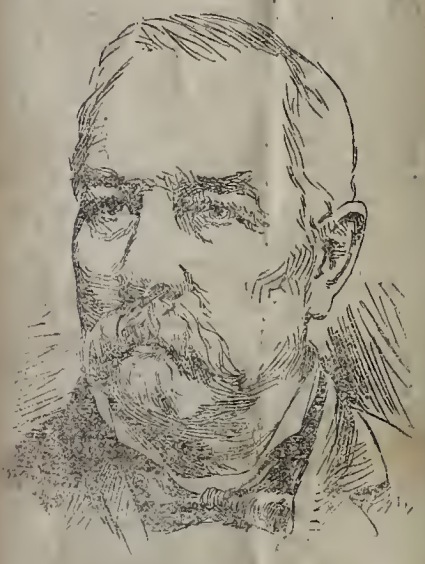
The only endorsement on the document is "Chester County petition for a poor house."

This is a most decidedly interesting paper, and we think we could name more than one gentleman in our community who would be only too happy to have it, with its array of original autographs, in this collection. It is yellow with age, but fairly well preserved.

"VETS" OF THE 97TH.

ONCE MORE THE SURVIVORS RALLY AROUND THE OLD FLAG.

The Annual Reunion Occasion With Its Accustomed Fervor and Patriotism—An Able Address by Mr. Thomas P. Worrall, of West Chester—Another Page to the Regimental History Presented by Major Isaiah Price—Good Cheer and Cordial Greetings on Every Hand.



The old soldiers of the 97th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, or, rather, those who have not yet been summoned by the last bugle call to join the army of their Supreme Commander, together with the countless thousands who have gone before, are with us in annual reunion to-day, and there is many a cordial greeting as comrade meets comrade for the first time in a year, in some instances several years. The ranks of the gallant old 97th are thinning out quite perceptibly, and at each succeeding annual reunion some of the familiar figures about the festal board are numbered among the absent. However, the members of the Survivors' Association turned out in goodly numbers to-day, and the reunion was one of the most pleasant occasions of the kind held for many years. The boys in blue were here to-day as the guests of the borough of West Chester. They were given the freedom of the town, and the citizens very properly provided for the festivities incident to the day.

THE SURVIVORS ASSEMBLING.

The early trains brought the survivors to West Chester by the score, so that by the hour of 10 o'clock there was an assemblage of very respectable size at the Tattersall, where the meetings and festivities of the day were to take place. The Executive Committee, consisting of Samuel W. Hawley (Chairman), Robert Fairlamb, G. O. Yarnall, William S. Underwood, R. B. Wallace, H. C. Reagan and Thomas H. Windle had been quite active during the past few weeks, so that when the time set for the reunion arrived everything was in readiness for the affair.

THE OLD DRUM CORPS.

Five members of the original 97th Drum Corps, consisting of Charles Riley (of West Chester), C. C. Fahnestock and James Eavenson (Philadelphia), John Kauffman (Berwyn), and Milton Taylor (Kennett Square), were among the first to report at head-quarters, and it was fittingly arranged that they should head the procession to the monument at the park, which they afterward did, rendering the familiar notes to which the boys in blue marched bravely off to the scene of carnage 34 odd years ago.

VETERANS IN LINE.

At 10.30 o'clock the tat-too of the drum assembled the survivors opposite the Eagle Hotel, on Gay street, and the command was given to "fall in," which was promptly obeyed. The procession then marched to the Tattersall, where a half hour was devoted to the registering of names, and the business meeting was subsequently held.

THE BUSINESS MEETING.

Colonel H. R. Guss called the business meeting to order at 10 o'clock, after which Chaplain Moore, of Norristown, made a fervent prayer.

CHIEF BURGESS WAY'S WELCOME.

Colonel Guss then made a few well-chosen remarks, and concluded by introducing his Honor, Chief Burgess Marshall S. Way, who delivered the following address of welcome:

Members of the 97th Regiment, a year has rapidly passed and gone. Once more I am called upon in behalf of the citizens of this borough to extend to you, to whom we owe so much, a most cordial and hearty welcome, and I hope your short visit with us may be fraught with pleasure and enjoyment, and when you leave us it will be with pleasant recollections of a happy day spent in West Chester, and I know of no words more appropriate to this occasion than those of Ida Goldsmith Morris:

Fling wide the borough portals, the Stars and Stripes unfold,
Float overhead the gallant flag for which they fought of old,
And give them royal welcome to our hearts and to our homes,
No stint of cheer and honor when the 97th comes.

All honor to the heroes, who loved their cause so well,
And reverence for the memory of those who fought and fell.
All strife is buried with them in many a grassy mound,
And peace unites our hearts to-day on Pennsylvania's ground.

All welcome to the loving ones, God bless them as they come,
The Mothers, Sisters, wives and Maids, those heroes of the home;
Their battle was the bravest that was fought in all those years,
And the girdle of the Union has been jeweled with their tears.

No cloud to dim the sunshine this glad Reunion sheds,
No stain upon the Gallant Flag that floats above their heads.
So give them royal welcome to our hearts and to our homes,
No stint of cheer and honor when the 97th comes.

THE RESPONSE.

Dr. Theodore A. Worrall, of North East, Maryland, was called upon to respond to Chief Burgess Way's welcome, and delivered

a happy and well-chosen address, stating that the survivors of the 97th have been honored by the people of Chester county who remembers the loyalty of the old soldiers, and, on behalf of his comrades, he thanked them sincerely for their kindness.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

On behalf of the Executive Committee, Cap ain W. S. Underwood spoke for a few moments, and outlined the programme for the day's exercises, advising the comrades to remain for the camp-fire this evening, which will be an elaborate affair, and to which all are cordially invited. He also announced that the survivors are the guests of the good people of West Chester, who have generously provided the dinner.

THE HISTORIAN'S REPORT.

Col. Isaiah Price, of Philadelphia, the historian of the regiment, was next introduced, and delivered his annual report, which is in full as follows:

COMRADES:—We are again assembled for our annual reunion, at the place from which we took our departure thirty-four years ago.

The intervening years have brought upon the scene of action a new generation, into whose hands the future destiny of our country has already passed. Upon them now rests the duty and the responsibility of preserving and perpetuating the glorious heritage, wrested—by our patriotic forefathers, after eight years of hardships, privations and perils heroically endured—from the oppresion of a monarchical tyranny that waged a merciless and mercenary war for their subjugation by the most powerful nation of the Earth.

They dared attempt to secure their independence against odds so formidable as to present but little hope at the outset of the success that eventually crowned their heroic devotion. They dedicated their lives and their fortunes to maintain the principles for which they fought, suffered and shed their blood, even unto death, in battle and through the more bitter shafts of cold and starvation, poorly clad, in the wintry winds, braving the chill frost and snow with unparalleled endurance and faith, stubbornly persevering until their final triumph gave to our beloved country its baptismal name of liberty and equality for all men, gloriously heralding the birth of a new national life, to be known and respected thereafter for all time as the United States of America.

This first object lesson in patriotism became the inspiration of all the teaching received by the children of those worthy sires, who so courageously took the helm of destiny in their hands in the day of duty and necessity, and grappled so well and steadfastly in those perilous times with the foes of freedom, and thus secured the blessing of the great heritage that descended with their mantle upon their children and children's children to the remotest generations.

Having achieved the task of conquering a peace and the recognition of their right to self-government, they manfully took up the more welcome task of developing the great resources of the vast domain so painfully purchased yet so priceless in the value of its possibilities.

The plough, the loom and the anvil vied with the delver after the untold riches that lie beneath the fertile soil of the hills and plains; the coal and the iron in the vast mountain ranges; the fruits of varied industries, all rapidly extended, accumulating over widely separate localities, creating demands that opened channels for commercial traffic; the inventive genius of our active, enterprising people, ever pressing forward to occupy every available avenue whereby to reach and utilize these great resources, had made such progress in the early years of the Republic as to demonstrate to the world the self-sustaining power of the young nation whose people had advanced in all material interests and in the development of such vast resources within thirty-two years of progress, as to arouse the jealousy and cupidity of "The Mother Country" against her self-willed, disobedient child.

Again it became necessary to defend the Flag, the emblem of the liberties of the people, against the evil designs of the aggressive power from which the Revolutionary patriots had compelled a reluctant acknowledgment of their national independence.

The War of 1812-16 became a neccssity to the generation then responsible for the maintenance of the precious legacy of "a free government for a free people."

History tells us that the sons of the sires who fought at Brandywine and Paoli, and who suffered untold misery and privations at Valley Forge, and of all those brave veterans of the War of the Revolution, were worthy sons of such illustrious progenitors.

They came to the rescue promptly, responding to the duty of the hour, determined to do or die. They nobly and heroically defended the country in the time of peril and finally drove the invaders not only from our land, but swept her commerce from the seas, where the arrogant power of Great Britain had hitherto reigned supreme.

Comrades, may we not now, as we are reminded by our rapidly thinning ranks, and our declining years, hopefully trust the future of our beloved country, that we, in our day, each of us strove to faithfully serve in the hour of our duty to her, in the great peril that then threatened her overthrow—to those who are to come after us.

For we can remember that the courage and the valor of our ancestors of 1812 proved adequate to the emergency in that ordeal, and we know also that to those former object lessons in patriotism there has been added the yet more serious and impressive one in the late deplorable, desperate, disastrous effort to destroy the most beneficent government the world has yet known, established by our forefathers.

A conflict arising within our own borders as an inevitable result of "the irrepressible conflict" between the naturally opposing elements—freedom and slavery; the latter temporarily tolerated, as previously existing in the Southern States to become in the advancing prosperity of the country a source of danger and a disturbing element in the political horizon, becoming at length in the minds of the Southern people paramount to all other considerations, interests and purposes, eventually reaching the culmination of regarding sectionalism above patriotism, and the waging of open warfare upon the Union, that had been cemented indissolubly as a perpetual bond of protecting power through the sacrificial blood of the patriots, who fought and died in the maintenance of liberty, unity and peace.

These significant lessons of the War of the Rebellion are now as indelibly written upon the pages of the nation's history as are those earlier events that made and preserved our national life. And the youth and the young men we behold around us to day, interested observers of our commemorative proceedings, are now the inheritors and the guardians of the great and sacred trust that we received and devoted our lives to defend, in the days of duty and responsibility that demanded our utmost manhood to uphold against the threatened impending destruction and dismemberment—the unity and the grand prestige of our national life.

To these, the successors of our generation, we have transmitted this great trust in its integrity; perfect in its completeness, with the one blot upon its escutcheon erased, its untarnished glory resplendent in every fold of its flag unfurled before the world as the standard of human liberty and equality before the law.

Amid the fullness of the countless blessings that crown these days of peaceful security and opportunity for the pursuit of happiness, guaranteed to every citizen of every class and condition, the new generation has entered upon its charge under the most favored auspices! And having before them those beacon lessons and influences that have become the landmarks of our history and progress unto the present time. We may now safely rest assured these silent guides will continue to prevail so long as the children of each succeeding generation

are faithfully taught lessons of patriotism and to ever honor the flag that stands for so much in the past and upon which the hope of the future so largely depends.

In recounting the changes that the recurring years are making in our ranks it has been the intention of your historian to note such recognition of the services of our comrades, since the war, as may be of public interest, especially of those living remote from us, who are deprived the privilege of meeting with us. And the endeavor has been made to secure such information for insertion in these annual papers. In this connection it is gratifying to mention the name of LIEUT. THOMAS WEBER, Co. A, as having reached a high and honorable official rank in the Masonic order, which marks the esteem in which he is held by his Masonic brethren, while it also reflects the appreciation of his fellow citizens of the city of Reading, where he has resided since the close of the war.

CAPTAIN DALLAS CROW, Co. B, who is with us to-day, has long filled perhaps the most responsible position in the Adams Express Company, performing satisfactorily the arduous duties of the head of the money order department, in the city of Philadelphia.

DR. THEODORE A. WORRALL, Co. B.—After the close of the war he studied medicine and located in the town of North East, Md., and became a successful practitioner. He has been elected Mayor of the city, and has proved so capable of fulfilling the duties of his office as to be in some danger of holding a life term in both the honor and in the duties thereof.

WESLEY VANCE, Co. B, whose sad, sudden death we record to-day, had been a trusted and faithful employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad almost ever since the war. The particulars of his death have not been learned beyond the brief paragraph which stated "he was killed on the New York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where he had been employed a long while." He was a regular attendant at our reunions, and no doubt, less than one week ago, was anticipating being again with us to-day.

CORPORAL MARIS PIERCE, Co. C, is now acceptably serving a second term as Mayor of Sioux City, Iowa, having been first elected as an independent citizens' candidate by a large majority, which secured for that city an honest government and a quiet, orderly observance of the law, and an obedience to authority that was sorely needed to give peaceful security to its citizens.

ABRAHAM COBOURN, Co. C, entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the autumn of 1864 as a fireman and after continuing in that capacity for a short time he was promoted to engineer and has since continued to run trains between Philadelphia and Port Deposit. He and his good wife are here with us to-day in accordance with their usual custom.

EUGENE VICKERS, Company C, entered the employment of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a fireman and was subsequently promoted to engineer, he having learned the trade of machinist prior to his enlistment in the 97th P. V. He has continued constantly in the service of the company and has been remarkably successful in avoiding accidents, either of personal injury or damage to the engines or trains in his charge, his work being mostly in the shifting of cars and making up trains in the West Philadelphia yards where the numerous tracks and switches are points of danger, requiring the greatest care at all times.

COMRADE WALTER PYLE, Co. D, for several years rendered faithful service in the weigher's department in the Customs House at Philadelphia—until the place of a veteran Union soldier was needed to afford the opportunity for rewarding less patriotic political service!

COLONEL JOHN WAINWRIGHT, Co. F, the present genial secretary of our association, it is well known has long looked after the interests of our pensioners with a fidelity that leaves no effort wanting to secure the just claims of the needy and deserving soldier, and with a steady eye to business.

CAPTAIN CALEB HOOPES, hale and active still, survives the inroads of time and the arduous service of the war time as well as the youngest of our number. He is with us to-day to attest the truth of this statement. He served with ability and credit a term of three years as Sheriff of Delaware county, to which office he was elected October 9, 1855.

CAPTAIN GEORGE A. LEMAISTRE, Co. H, was for a long time chief manager for the Walter Whann Company, manufacturing chemists, at Wilmington, Delaware. Since the failure of that firm he has become a resident of the South, where he is endeavoring to recover his financial reverses through aiding to develop and make available the abundant resources of that section, so desolated by the ravages of the war.

SECOND LIEUTENANT GEORGE M. MIDDLETON, Co. I, soon after the close of the war received an appointment in the Custom service in the city of Philadelphia. He has continued in the satisfactory performance of duty therein to the present time. Apparently there has been no demand by any administration for his place, to make room for political preferment.

Coming now to Company K, last but not least in meritorious service, I find three names that I cannot omit from this brief sketch of personal mention:

CAPTAIN AND MAJOR WILLIAM WAYNE, though frequently mentioned for Senatorial honors, has ever modestly declined to press any of the valuable qualifications possessed by himself for rendering important service to the State in that capacity, preferring to leave the race for political advancement to the more swift and fleet, perhaps less capable, aspirants. But he has not been without unsought honors, that have come to him in the fullness of an appreciation that has written his name as chief, and the presiding officer of the Society of the Cincinnati, and as President of the Monumental Association, which is preparing to erect and dedicate in the city of Philadelphia an appropriate monument to the memory of the "Father of His Country," the immortal Washington.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM S. UNDERWOOD, Co. K, a former efficient Secretary of our association, was elected to and served a term of three years as Register of Wills for Chester county. That this service was well and faithfully performed is properly attested by the fact that the citizens of West Chester have since continuously elected him to serve as Borough Treasurer and Collector of its taxes.

CORPORAL E. LANE SCHOFIELD, Co. K, is another of our number who has found a place in the employment of "the government he has helped to save." It is to be hoped that he be continued in that service regardless of whatever political turnings and overturnings the future may bring. The faithful and honorable service of the Union soldier should be ever regarded as paramount to any merely political aspiration or reward.

There are perhaps other records that might properly be noted if they were brought to the notice of the historian.

There is one name, familiar and dear to us all, whose absence from our annual gatherings, we so often have to regret; continually hoping for the time to come, when we can welcome him with our greetings at the festive board, where our ceremonies of the day culminate in a general rejoicing.

It may gratify you all to know how greatly our companion in arms, General Pennypacker, is rejoiced at the recent promotion of his intimate personal friend, General Nelson A. Miles, to the command of the Armies of the United States.

Comrades it would be appropriate for us in our associated regimental capacity to express to General Miles our most hearty congratulations, that in his person have been properly recognized the meritorious services of the volunteer soldiers of the armies that served in suppressing the rebellion, by his promotion from the ranks of the volunteer soldiers of the war to the highest command in the Regular Armies of the United States.

It only remains now for me to place before you the record roll of those of our members who have passed to the Beyond since our

last reunion:

1. CORPORAL THOMAS CREIGAN, Co. I, died November 6th, 1894.

2. DR. JOSEPH E. VALENTINE, Co. A, died in Philadelphia, December 24th, 1894.

3. DANIEL URMEY, Co. K, died at Howard Hospital, in Philadelphia, Jauuary 24th, 1895.

4. JAMES HOSKINS, Co. K, died February, '95.

5. CROSLEY B. WILSON, Co. G, died at Upper Providence, Delaware county, Pa., April 17th, 1895.

6. WILLIAM MILES, Co. K, died at West Chester, Pa., June 23d, 1895.

7. JOHN L. HOSMER, musician in band, died at Newtown Square, Delaware county, Pa., August 21st, 1895.

8. JACOB B. TALBOT, Co. A, died near Honeybrook, Chester county, Pa., September 21st, 1895.

9. WESLEY VANCE, Co. B., was killed on the New York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Saturday, October 19th, 1895. He was buried at Fairview Cemetery, Coatesville, on Tuesday, 22d. He was 52 years of age. His record shows that he enlisted in Co. B, 97th, P. V., September 21, 1861. Discharged at Hilton Head, S. C., on Surgeon's certificate, March 16, 1863. Re-enlisted for emergency, June 16, 1863, in Co. A, Independent Pa. Cavalry. Discharged with Company, July 31, 1863. Again re-entered the service in U. S. Navy, in 1864, and served until May 15, 1867, when discharged. He has usually attended our annual reunions.

Of the death of Dr. Joseph E. Valentine there was published an extended notice in the West Chester LOCAL NEWS, of December 26th, 1894, giving a detailed account of his early life and of army service and later professional career, together with his connections with the National Guard, both at Wilkesbarre and in Philadelphia. In both places he commanded a company, and by his proficiency as an officer, he won the regard of his commanding officers. At the head of his company he participated in the dedication of our monument in Marshall Square. His funeral took place from his residence, No. 1016 South 13th street, Philadelphia, on December 28th. The interment was made at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

Similar notices appeared in regard to the death of Daniel Urmey, the circumstances of which were peculiarly sorrowful to his many friends, who had known that he had long been a sufferer from an internal affliction that baffled the best skill that sought to alleviate his sufferings. As a last effort to accomplish this purpose an operation was decided upon as the only remaining hope. With the calm courage that had marked his career as a soldier, he bade his family and friends farewell, to enter the Howard Hospital, where, after a few days, an operation was performed which resulted in his death. It was found he had been suffering from a cancerous growth on the stomach, which was incurable. His body was brought to West Chester for interment at Greenmount Cemetery.

Daniel Urmey had achieved a brilliant military record, extending over a period exceeding ten years. He enlisted on November 14, 1861, in Company K, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, with which he served until November 16, 1862, when he was transferred to Battery E, Third U. S. Artillery, at Hilton Head, S. C. He served throughout the war in this Battery. He then re-enlisted and was promoted to First Sergeant, remaining in the Regular Army until about 1870. He was always regarded by his superior officers as a fearless, faithful soldier, and he was frequently sent out on important missions, and all who knew him can attest that there could be no more brave and reliable soldier.

The death of Crosley B. Wilson was sudden and quite unexpected by his many friends. His funeral took place from his late residence, in Upper Providence, Delaware county, on First-Day morning, Fourth-Month 21st, 1895, at 11 a. m. Interment at Providence Friends' Burial Ground.

WILLIAM MILES, SR., aged 88 years, died at his home in West Chester, on June 23, 1895, after a long illness from infirmities due to old age. He was mustered into the service in Co. K, 97th P. V., on October 27, 1862, for three years, Captain W. S. Underwood then in command. He was discharged from the service December 14, 1863, at McDougal Hospital, New York, on surgeon's certificate. He had two sons in the Army, one in the 97th P. V. and the other in a Cavalry Regiment. His funeral took place on June 26. Interment being made at Greenmount Cemetery, attended by the members of Gen. George A. McCall Post 31, G. A. R., of which he was the oldest member.

JACOB B. TALBOT, Co. A, died at his home in Warwick township, after an illness of over two years. His record is as follows: Enlisted August 22, 1861, at the age of 18 years, in Company A, 97th P. V., then commanded by Captain G. Pennypacker and subsequently by Captain Francis M. Guss. In the Battle at Fort Gregg, on Morris Island, S. C., September 10, 1863, he was wounded by a fragment of a rebel shell. He was taken to the General Hospital where he was cared for until able to return to his company.

When Adjutant Carruthers was mortally wounded on August 16, 1864, Comrade Talbot was detailed to take charge of him, and remained with him in the Chesapeake Hospital, at Fortress Monroe, Va., until his death on August 22, 1864.

Talbot remained with his regiment until mustered out of the service at the expiration of his term of enlistment, August 22d, 1864.

The wound which he received at Fort Gregg shattered his system, and while apparently a robust man he was never very strong. He first suffered a stroke of paralysis about two years ago. From the effects of that he never recovered entirely. The second one came on the 3d of September and the third and last one on Wednesday, September 18th, which resulted in his death.

The funeral took place on Wednesday, September 25th, 1895. The services were held in St. Mark's Church, at Honeybrook, and were in charge of Rev. Mr. Malby. The interment was in the cemetery adjoining the church. The deceased was a member of General George A. McCall Post, No. 31, G. A. R., of West Chester.

The funeral of JOHN L. HOSMER, who died at Newtown Square, August 23d, was at Newtown Baptist Church Burial Ground on Sunday, August 25th, at 1 p. m.

Comrade Hosmer's record is as follows: Mustered in Co. H, October 10th, 1861, for three years. Discharged by G. O. 91, War Department, August 31, 1862; re-entered service for nine months in Co. I, 175th Pa. drafted militia; promoted to Second Lieutenant, January 1st, 1863. Musiered out with regiment August 7th, 1863.

GEORGE KIRK, of Williamstown, Chester county, left West Chester with the 97th Regiment on November 16th, 1861, associated with Mr. John F. Forrest as one of the sutlers of the regiment. He remained with us for a considerable time and returned to his home on account of being unable to keep his health in a southern climate.

He died at the residence of his son, Washington Kirk, on May 16th, 1895. The interment was at Springfield Friends' Burying Ground, Marple, Del. Co., Pa. He had nearly completed his ninetieth year.

A Pottstown special says: Pension Inspector E. B McGebrick has just finished investigating a case which shows that George Francis, of Royer's Ford, has been receiving a pension under an assumed name. The facts of the case are as follows: Herman Francis, of Pottstown, enlisted in Company K, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, in October, 1861, and served until early in 1864, when, his term expiring, he re-enlisted. A short time after coming home on a furlough he decided not to return and prevailed on his brother George, to go back in his place. The latter agreed, and on account of the strong resemblance no one was aware of the change but Lieutenant Marshall, one of the officers, who gave his consent. George was seriously wounded at the mine explosion at Petersburg and received his discharge from the ranks, his papers being made out in his brother's Herman's name. Later, when George applied for a pension, it was with Herman's consent, and personation was not discovered until the latter died, when his widow made applica-

tion for a pension. The new claim was at once investigated with the above stated results. George's pension will at once be stopped, as he affirmed that he had served since 1861. The widow's claim will not be recognized, because her husband was practically a deserter.

It has been suggested to the historian that he should give some notice of the reunion held by Company B of our Regiment some time in August or September of the present year.

It would afford the historian much pleasure to comply with this intimation, as no doubt it was a most interesting and satisfactory occasion to those present, and deserving of mention in these annual records. But as no report has been furnished, and not having had the opportunity for making personal notes of place, date and incidents, it is regretfully omitted and respectfully referred to those present to furnish such report as will do justice to the clan gathering of our gallant Company B.

Since writing the above, information has been received that the meeting was held at Parkesburg, Chester county, on Saturday, August 31st, 1895, and a permanent organization was formed with Captain J. M. C. Savage as President, Joseph H. Emerson as Secretary and Thomas Boofter as Treasurer. Horace Beale was Chairman of the Committee of Reception.

LETTERS OF REGRET.

The Secretary, Colonel John W. Wainright, of Wilmington, read a number of letters of regret from various survivors of the Regiment who are scattered throughout the country, and who were unable to be present. He also stated that a total of 382 invitations had been sent out to various survivors, about a dozen or two of which were returned by the postal authorities as unclaimed.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, they being the old staff with one exception:

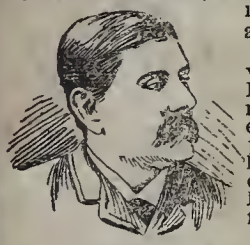
President—Colonel H. R. Guss.
1st Vice-President—I. A. Cleaver.
2nd Vice-President—William Wayne.
3d Vice-President—George A. LeMaistre.
Secretary—John Wainwright.
Treasurer—O. B. Channell.
Executive Committee—Samuel W. Hawley, Robert Fairlamb, William S. Underwood, R. B. Wallace, H. C. Reagan and Thomas H. Windle.

CONGRATULATED GENERAL MILES.

On motion of Colonel Price, the Secretary was directed to extend the congratulations of the 97th Survivors' Association to General Miles upon his promotion to the head of the army.

GENERAL PENNYPACKER REMEMBERED.

Isaac A. Cleaver, of Berwyn, offered this resolution, which was adopted:



WHEREAS, The survivors of the 97th Regiment, P. V., in reunion assembled, esteem it a great privilege to remember our late commander, Major-General G. Pennypacker; therefore,

Resolved, That we direct our Secretary to officially convey to him this expression of our continued confidence, affectionate regard and best wishes.

INVITED TO OXFORD.

David Taylor extended the survivors an invitation to hold its next annual reunion at Oxford, Pa., which was accepted by President Guss, in deference to the wishes of a majority of those present.

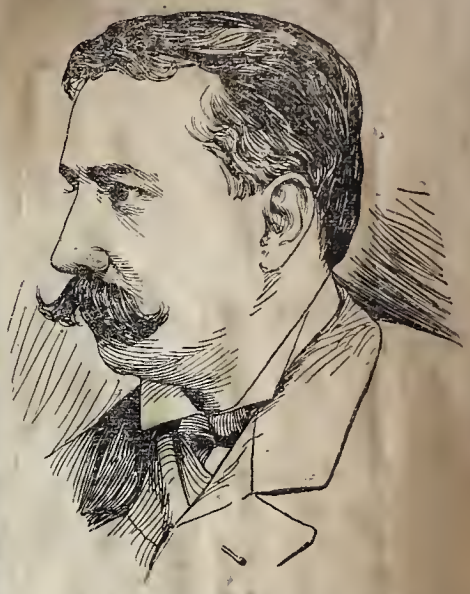
The business meeting then adjourned.

AT THE MONUMENT.

Immediately afterward the survivors fell in line and marched to the 97th's monument, at Marshall Square where other exercises were held. Rev. Thomas R. McDowell, of Parkesburg, an honorary member of the association, opened with prayer.

THE ORATION.

He was followed by Thomas P. Worrall, who delivered the following oration:



THOMAS P. WORRALL.

A third of a century ago the great war Governor of this Commonwealth with words of burning eloquence, within the limits of this town, handed you in behalf of the State and the nation the colors of your regiment. As a lad, it was my high privilege to listen while the Governor vividly recounted among other things the stirring events which years before found their place upon the scroll of our county's history, names and places transmitted from the days of our struggle for independence. These names stand high in the gallery of our National fame. Brandywine, Paoli and Valley Forge, all synonyms of Freedom and Freedom's triumphant struggle, were given you on that occasion as the Shades and Shibboleth for your precarious future.

I remember that gallant Adjutant, whose life blood in after days bathed the fields of Strawberry Plains, as he received that standard from the hands of the Governor. I saw the flash of his eye, the crimson of his cheek, the quivering lip. I heard the rounded periods of his brave words as he pledged you to your trust. You know the intrepid quality of that brave soldier's life and this shaft tells how loyally and how royally he died. I saw this Regiment, at that time more than a thousand strong, wheel column by companies and salute that beautiful banner and the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth. That day and that hour have never been forgotten. What brilliant and patriotic lessons were stamped with indelible imprint upon the rising manhood of those days. What transmissions of glory and renown you have since given to country, to State and to posterity.

The swift and rapidly succeeding changes of time being all that is left of you together again. Remorseless time, monarch and tyrant, is he not, confronting us at every moment of our lives from the cradle to the grave? His cycles recur under inexorable laws, like those of the planets. His sceptre is a weapon of destruction. He is the enemy of life, the ally of death. He crowns your head with the silver livery of declining years. He robs you of the brightness of your eye. He leaves his scars upon your face. He enfeebles your step, and all the while he gloatingly notes the sands as they run their course from glass to glass, when by lightning sweeps of his cruel sceptre he cuts you down

grass of the field and in a moment ...ates a world. Time, like life, like war, ill end. Eternity will unfold. Let us hail the advent of the tyrant's limitation; the complete annihilation of his despotism.

Under the shadow of this beautiful column, on this entrancing spot, where the God of light has blended his sunbeams with Nature's glorious tints of gold and fire, your old Commander, whitened by remorseless time, yet sturdy and erect, rallies you again, not as in days gone by to meet the wild surges of conflict, not to bear the brunt or the burden of the day, but to receive the homage of your fellow citizens, to render memory's sincere and appropriate tribute to those comrades who bowed and died before the terrible storm of war and to thank an infinite and divine Providence abounding in mercy and grace that you still survive.

Your heroic dead live at this moment, I doubt not, in your hearts. They live in the hearts of their countrymen. They are embalmed in the archives of the nation, state and county. Time remorseless as he may be, can never obliterate their fame, for it is the imperishable possession of a grateful Government and a grateful people.

You with these heroes were the strong arm of the law when treason to the flag, to the Government, when treason to Humanity swept the balance from the hands of Justice, when our free institutions which have blessed us like a Gospel trembled before the whirlwind of fratricidal wrath. How proudly we claim you as our neighbors, our relatives and our fellow-citizens.

We knew these brave men who died, but you knew them infinitely better, for you have seen how they could die that a nation of millions, the pride and glory of every civilization, might live. May we not at this time, as Moses and Miriam who sang exultant and triumphant over Israel's deliverance, join the swelling harmony of the hour as the cords of hallowed associations, born of the camp and conflict, vibrate under the magic touch of memory, with the anthems of our hearts for your deliverance of this later Israel and that you saved

"The arch that spans the continent, so
mighty and sublime;
The problem of the sages, the marvel of the
time?"

The story of your patriotism, the history of your gallantry are known throughout the land, for they have been emblazoned on the battle flags of the Republic, recounted in "Fox's Three Hundred Fighting Regiments" wherein you rival the bravest, for there you rank fourth in that mighty galaxy of mighty men in the number of your losses. The people of this great Government, also through their National Congress, have voted you the thanks of the nation. But aside and above all this you are enshrined in the homes and the hearts you left to defend. There you are household gods dedicated to duty, to country, to valor and to victory.

The youth of the county, and I am glad some of them are here, should know the lustre you have shed, not only upon the nation and State, but around our domestic altars and firesides. I would teach them that heroes have lived and died for standard and country, not alone in pagan Greece and in infidel Rome, but in Christian America, in Quaker Pennsylvania, in beautiful Chester county. I would recount to them that the steady tread of your regiment, massed by companies, "when the long line came gleaming on," was always the precursor of the bold, impetuous charge of this fighting organization; that fronts of glistening steel broke like ropes of sand before the onslaught of your brave battalions; that you dared the most when the harvest of the day was ruin, desolation and death; that your flag, like the cross of Constantine, was your inspiration when your country's honor hung suspended above the tide of war; that you guarded it "when it hovered in the sulphur smoke" on the treacherous slopes of Wagner and Gregg; that you hailed it as a benison of victory "when shoots of flame like lightning on midnight's pall" surrounded it at Green Plains, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Darbytown road; that you supported it; that you looked up to it; that you adored it in that magnificent climax of martial daring when the gallant Pennypacker, with an arm nerved to the tension of steel, in the face of death belching from ten thousand guns planted it on Fort Fisher, and I would tell the boy of to-day that there

"Its blendings shone afar,
Like rainbows of the cloud of war,
The harbinger of victory."

I would lead ambition to altars like this broad base and towering shaft, not to swear vows of vengeance, like the Carthagenian youth, but to learn the duties of patriotism, the love of country, the obligations of citizenship, the divine principles of life. I would go further; he should know the ground upon which he treads; I would tell him that the mother of this Regiment, in whose lap it was nursed and who sent it to the front as the flower of her manhood, bathed in the tears of women and children, and who to-day receives its decimated ranks with garlands and wreaths that the brave only can wear, was the county of Chester.

Let the story of the land we live in be the common property of every child within our border. Make it a part of the curriculum of our common schools. Let ambition know that here we have always been loyal, and above all, that here religion found her first sanctuary in Pennsylvania. Tell him also of the secret and mystic coil from whence springs our love of country, our energies, our resources, our churches, our meeting houses, our schools, our mills, our ten thousand happy homes and our ninety thousand prosperous and intelligent people. Tell him further that to William Penn, whose grant from James II made him the first proprietor of this Government and who lived for a time within our ancient limits, we owe the installation in this fair county of the divine principles that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, that righteousness exalteth a nation and that worship of Almighty God should be the primal and fundamental principle of every life. Let him know that the titles to all the land and real estate in this county issue out of, and are a part, of that grant and that these divine principles have been with the land handed down among our people from generation to generation. Tell him that this greatest Commoner of this great State here found an asylum and a refuge which England had denied him for his most holy faith. Let every boy and young man of to day know that this faith engendered by oppression and religious persecution is his righteous heritage. If you do this you will have touched the secret of the coil and opened to his plastic mind the wonders of this foreign graft upon the "Wild Olive" of the Western Hemisphere.

By contact and dissemination this graft in the two centuries of its growth has become the blood, the bone, the sinew, the web, the woof, the very fibre of America. It is our life, it is our success. It broke the yoke of Britain. It gave to our county a Wayne and a Morton (names on the roster of your regiment) for service and for council in the days of the Revolution. It was the victor in the war of 1812. It entrenched John Brown in advance of his country behind the brick walls of the round house at Harper's Ferry and when they took him and hanged him it sent his honest old soul marching on. With undaunted faith and the fortitude of martyrs it toiled along the foot hill of the Rebellion and made your highways and hedges the avenues to freedom. It gave the North for the impending conflict between freedom and slavery this brave regiment and millions of other valiant men ready for the sacrifice and slaughter. It was at the front at Antietam, Gettysburg and in the Wilderness. It received the submission and surrender of rebellious States and Commanders at Weldon and at Appomatox. It wrote, and by statutory provisions made operative the amendments to the Constitution. It was the author of that flat known as the "Monroe Doctrine," and it may yet "read a fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of steel" to despotic Spain, and

take a hand in the adjustment of the boundary of Venezuela. Like the hosts of the God of Jacob, it has deposed tyrants, established the State, given permanency to laws, overthrown idols, liberated slaves, and given the Gospel of salvation to perishing men throughout the world. It is your patrimony by lineal descent from God and your fathers. Therefore, guard it as you would your lives for the generations which are to follow, remembering that the Present is the trustee for the Future.

Maintain your vigilance, for it is still true that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Set your watch towers and call your watchmen to duty. Tell them to look for foes within as well as without. Your next enemy as your last is already to be found within your borders. He is alert and active. He is organized. He walks your thoroughfares. He invades your lyceums, your societies and your homes. He is even bold enough to preach from the pulpit of a Christian Church. Mark him under the fiction of other names. See him under masks that defy the detection of the human eye. He is of hideous mien and dreadful purposes. He has ruined principalities and powers and numbers his victims by myriads. He is as sinister, as wily, as cruel and as abhorrent as the serpent that betrayed our first parents. He is as wicked as the devil that placed the Redeemer of the world on a pinnacle of the temple. His name is "Infidelity" and out of his mouth proceed the fires of hell. He is bold through our impunity and our indifference. He subtilely enters into party strife under the specious guise of public policy. He incites contempt for law and order. He deprecates the Sabbath and seeks to destroy both its sanctity and its holy rest. He enters the nursery of the State and lays violent hands upon the Word of God. He would rob the schoolroom of its Bible with one hand, while with the other he plants a brothel or a saloon to debauch our children. It is the Dragon of the Apocalypse sowing his teeth. And the harvest, unless you destroy him, will be red-handed anarchy, the annihilation of the State and the death of both body and soul.

"Let the Hero born of woman crush the serpent with his heel."

THE DINNER.

When the exercises at the park had concluded, the survivors returned to the Tattersall, where a sumptuous repast awaited them. A group of fair young ladies officiated as waitresses, and such that each and everyone was amply provided for.

AN INFORMAL MEETING

Will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon when addresses will be made by Congressman Marriott Brosius, of Lancaster; ex-Mayor Maris Pierce, of Sioux City, Ia., and others.

THE CAMP FIRE TO-NIGHT

Will fittingly conclude the exercises incident to the reuniou, and among those who will speak are the following:

General J. P. S. Gobin, of Lebanou; James Morrison, Department Adjutant-Geueral of the G. A. R; Abram Leveriug, Department Quartermaster-General; G. Harry Davis, of Post 1; James McCormick, of Philadelphia; William Simmons, of Naval Post 400, Colonel Hampton Thomas, Comiade Thomas H. Kay, Protessor Walker and others will also be present and will assist with the musical portion of the programme. Mrs. William T. Haines will also entertain with a select recitation, "The Last Charge of Green Plain."

Everybody is welcome, good order will be maintained and a fine entertainment given.

The Roster.

The list of those in attendance is as follows:

Staff—John Wainwright, Wilmington, Del.; Rev. David Moore, Chaplain, Norristown; Colonel Henry R. Guss, West Chester; Samuel W. Hawley, Sergeant Major; Major Isaiah Price; George Ellinger, Wilmington, Del., Leader of the Band.

Company A—William H. H. Startz, Thornton, Delaware county; Samuel Hutton, Lombard, Cecil county, Md.; Charles Stone, Mortonville; George L. Taggart, South Orange, N. J.; Joseph W. Wilkinson, Kemblesville; Charles A. Stone, Mortonville; Thomas D. Matthews, Berwyn; H. T. Gray, 1430 Wharton street, Philadelphia; A. M. Chandler, Newtown Square; Thomas E. Webber, Reading; James Y. Clark, Coatesville; Jeptha Clark, Coatesville; Joseph Winkle, Manayunk; G. W. Hawkins, 902 Linden street, Wilmington, Del.; George P. Mathews, 887 Forty-third and Havard streets, Philadelphia; Samuel J. Cloud, West Chester; Francis M. Guss, West Chester.

Company B—R. B. Wallace, Philadelphia; Benjamin Linton, 434 South Fortieth street, Philadelphia; Dr. Theodore A. Worrall, North-East, Md.; Kirsey Drummond, Chester, Pa.; John B. Griffith, Coatesville, Pa.; Samuel Miles, West Chester; Thomas L. Sloyer, Coatesville; Edmund Esrey, Philadelphia; Webb A. Nichols, Avondale; Nelson P. Boyer, Coatesville; Joseph Sweney, West Chester; Joseph H. Emerson, Cochranville, Pa.; J. M. C. Savage, Moorestown, N. J.; K. H. Drummond, Chester, Pa.; Samuel I. Day, Coatesville; Al. Harkins, Atglen; James Rees, Fisherville.

Company C—Jesse D. Farra, West Chester; R. A. Wilson, Russellville; Oliver B. Chaunell, West Chester; Isaac A. Cleaver, Berwyn; Captain Isaiah Price, C. Burleigh Hambleton, Atglen; Eugene Vickers, 332 State street, Philadelphia; E. B Hickman, West Chester; J. Jones Still, Malvern; Samuel A. March, West Chester; Edward Mendenhall, Philadelphia; John L. Kitts, Brandywine Summit: E. O. Griffith, Lyndell; John R. Miller, Downingtown; William F. Whisler, Devault, Henry Kauffman, Washington, D. C.; George W. Abel, Concordville; W. Harry Kirk, 1119 Palmer street, Philadelphia; Emmor G. Griffith, West Chester; Stephen H. Eachus, West Chester; Charles Wagner, Manayunk; Thomas Jefferis, Goshenville; A. Cobourn, 3227 Locust street, Philadelphia; William H. Speakman, 5423 Hunter's avenue, Philadelphia; Isaac Paschall, Newtown Square.

Company D—Frank M. Frame, Parkesburg; William W. McIntosh, Paschallville, Pa; William W. Bullock, Wilmington, Del.; John Sharp and Robert J. Furgeson, Upland, Delaware county; James Beaumont, 5720 Warner street, Germantown; Nathan Wilson, Downingtown; Lieutenant Jno. W. Brooks, Coatesville; Robert Fairlamb, Norristown; Captain Isaac B. Taylor, Columbia, Pa.; Walter Pyle, Cheyney; William Smith, Toughkenamou; John E. Davis, 2230 Taylor street, Philadelphia; Samuel McBride, Frankford, Philadelphia; George W. Eavenson, V. W. Thornton.

Company E—Robert Sherman, Embreeville; James McWilliams, Philadelphia; John Sullivan, West Chester; Domiuick Cumming, Mortonville; George L. Smith, Wawaset; William Emely, who was State Commander in 1894; Patrick Joyce, East Bradford.

Company F.—Isaac J. Nichols, Port Kennedy, Pa.; Josiah G. Garrett, Gradyville, Pa.; Jesse M. Boyles, West Chester; John W. Edwards, Oxford; Captain L. P. Malin, Leopard; Edward Townsend, 707 North 43d street, Philadelphia; Peter J. Sanford, Waterbury, Connecticut; A. W. Stephenson, South Amboy, New Jersey; John W. Keeley, Spring City; John H. Brower, Pottstown; Joseph Richardson, Sadsburyville; Harry C. Reagan, West Chester; Thomas E. Brown, Trainor, Pa.; W. E. Stiteler, Kimberton; Hugh Hale, West Chester; De Witt Clinton Lewis, late Captain and Brevet Colonel, Morton, Delaware county.

Company G—Hillary Fox, West Chester; Captain Caleb Hoopes, Media; Sergeant Thomas J. Wade, Haverford, Montgomery county; Charles S. Jones, Landenberg; F. P. Clapp, Media.

Company H—Levi F. Snyder, Glen Moore; Robert Walker, Downingtown; William F. Smith, Conshohocken; I. B. Davis, Hopewell

Cotton Works; George A. LeMaistre, Baltimore; Ezra Sullivan, Wilmington, Del.

Company I—J. McDermott, Ninth and Berks streets, Philadelphia; James Groff, Clifton Heights, Delaware county; John C. Morton, Chester; Lieutenant George M. Middleton, 230 Washington avenue, Philadelphia; John J. Richardson, Linwood, Delaware county; C. Stewart, Norwood, Delaware county; T. Edwards, Morton, Delaware county.

Company K—Barnett R. Rapp, West Chester; John H. Kauffman, Berwyn; William T. Davis, Strafford; R. L. Fithian, Muirkirk, Md.; E. Lane Schofield, Berwyn; Hon. Marriott Brosius, Lancaster; John S. Famous, Devault; Wm. M. Sullivan, Warren Tavern; Captain W. Wayne, Paoli; Charles Miles, West Chester; Isaac Miller, Elk View.

VISITORS.

J. C. Aitken, 2d Pennsylvania Reserves, Philadelphia. Charles H. Ott, Company G, 112th P. V. Harry Cornish, Media, Post 34. Major L. G. McCauley, West Chester. Mrs. Josephine Katterin, Malvern. Henry I. Yohn, Captain, Philadelphia. Thomas H. Kay, Company D, 124th Regiment, Philadelphia. William Emsley, Post Department Commander. Company A, 116th Pennsylvania. William N. Taggart, Post 51, Philadelphia. Theodore F. Turner, West Chester, Company E, 3d Artillery. Joseph B. Darlington, West Chester, Company A, 1st P. R. V. C. Thomas Whisler, Commander of Post 31, West Chester. F. B. Speakman, Coatesville, Colonel of the 133d P. V. George W. Ferree, 117th Pa. Cavalry, Parkesburg. Colonel Hampton L. Thomas, Philadelphia; Hon. Smedley Darlington; Dr. Charles Roberts, East Whiteland; Mrs. Jos. Sweney, Mrs. Nelson P. Boyer, Coatesville; Miss Ella Vance, Mrs. Eugene Vickers, Philadelphia; Miss Mary L. Eavenson, Thornton; Miss Ellen D. Rees, Fisherville.

From, Item
Philada Pa
Date, Oct 27 1895

OLD SOLDIERS MEET.

Reunion of the Ninety-Seventh Regiment.

WEST CHESTER'S WELCOME

Five Members of the Original Drum Corps Parade.

It was Old Soldiers' Day at West Chester, yesterday and the ancient country town was literally overrun with aged, white-haired men, who served their country honorably and faithfully in the late rebellion.

The occasion was the twelfth annual reunion of the surviving members of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Since the last reunion a large number of comrades have been summoned by the last hugle call to join the army of their Supreme Commander.

The ranks of the gallant old Ninety-seventh are thinning out rapidly and each succeeding annual reunion cannot help but show a decided decrease in the membership, until the name of the grand old regiment will only be a memory.

However, the survivors turned out in goodly numbers yesterday, and the reunion in West Chester was one of the most pleasant occasions o fthe kind held in a number of years.

The early trains brought the aged soldiers to West Chester, and by 10 o'clock there was quite a large gathering of them at the Tattersall, where the meetings and festivities of the day were held.

Five members of the original Ninety-seventh Drum Corps, composed of Charles Riley, of West Chester; C. C. Fahnestock and James Eavenson, of this city; John Kaufmann, of Berwyn, and Milton Taylor, of Kennett Square, were among the first to report at headquarters, and it was fittingly arranged that they should head the procession to the monument at the park.

It was an unusual but thrilling sight to witness these five old men; all that was left of the former large corps of field music, marching at the head of the procession of their aged comrades, playing the familiar notes to which the boys in blue marched bravely off to the scenes of carnage over thirty years ago.

At 10 o'clock Colonel H. R. Guss called the business meeting to order, after which Chaplain Moore, of Norristown, offered a fervent prayer.

Colonel Guss then made a few well-chosen remarks and concluded by introducing Chief Burgess Marshall S. Way, who bid the soldiers welcome.

Dr. Theodore A. Worrall, of Northeast, Maryland, responded to Burgess Way's address. Then Captain W. S. Underwood spoke on behalf of the Executive Committee.

Following Mr. Underwood, Colonel Isaiah Price, of this city, the historian of the regiment, read the annual report, which was al ong and exhaustive document.

After the Secretary had read the usual letters of regret there was an election of officers. Colonel H. R. Guss was elected president; I. A. Cleaver, first vice president; William Wayne, second vice president; George A. Le Maistre, third vice president; John Wainwright, secretary, and E. B. Chamnell, treasurer.

Following the election of officers a number of the old comrades spoke and the meeting then adjourned for dinner.

At 3 o'clock there was an informal meeting called and last night the day's ceremonies ended with a camp-fire in which nearly all the old members took an active part.

From, Local News
West Chester Pa
Date, Oct 28 1895

AROUND THE CAMP FIRE.

The Closing Hours of the 97th Regiment's Annual Reunion.

The Veterans Touch Shoulders in Old Time Style and Spend a Happy Evening.

About six hundred persons attended the camp fire of the survivors of the old 97th Regiment, Pa. Vols., which was held at the Tattersall on Saturday evening, and which was a happy termiuation of the pleasurable exercises incident to this the twelfth annual reunion. There was a bevy of prominent orators present, all of whom were in their jolliest mood, and their addresses bubbled over with jocundity, which was received in the same spirit by the large assemblage. The meeting was called to order by the chairman of the Executive Committee, Samuel W. Hawley, of Media.

DR. WORRALL PRESIDES.

Dr. Theodore A. Worrall, of North East, Md., was called upon to preside and made a happy address. He said that he had started out remarkably young in life for one of his age, but young as he was he concluded at the beginning to seize every opportunity within his reach, hence he had no hesitancy in presiding at the camp fire. He considered it an honor to preside at any assemblage of soldiers and was of the opinion that he who dared to present his life as a saerifice for the Star-Spangled Banner, when it was in peril, has a right to a good place on this earth while he lives and a nice place in heaven when he dies. The speaker said he had been one of the Union's defenders, and that if it hadn't been for him the war might be going on yet. Candidly speaking, the loved and hallowed dead are the only ones who excel the survivors. God bless them all!

Comrade Thomas Kay, of Philadelphia, who is a great favorite among the old soldiers hereabout, sang in his own inimitable style, "Jim Brown Had Just Been Married," which elicited much merriment.

CAPTAIN UNDERWOOD RECOGNIZED.

"If there is any one man who has done more than another to make the reunions of the 97th Survivors a success, he is Captain William S. Underwood," remarked Dr. Worrall as he arose to his feet again, "and I move that we give him a rising vote of thanks."

Every one arose.

"There, Captain, accept the sincerest thanks and best wishes of your comrades." added Dr. Worrall. "Does it make you feel good, Bill? Yes? Well, you deserve every bit of it."

THE OLD SOLDIERS' GRATITUDE

Hon. Mariott Brosins, of Lancaster, was the first speaker introduced. He said that among the noblest feelings of the human breast is that of gratitude, and when we consider the success of this reunion, it seems that this noble feeling should have some expression. There was a novel feature introduced at the banquet in the afternoon in the character of a number of beautiful and attentive young ladies in the role of waitresses, which added much to the pleasure of the occasion. If the Colonel who sat at my side had given expression to his thoughts as he sipped his cup of coffee, I am sure he would have said, "A sweeter draft from fairer hands was never quaffed." When God made man he looked at him and said, "I think I can do better." Then he made woman, and so great was the improvement that the gentler sex have ever since outnumbered the men. Yes, the young ladies were a charming success of our banquet, and I am expected to convey an expression of our gratitude to them, and to the citizens of Chester county as well. We shall continue to remember in kindness your generosity so long as you continue to remember the heroic and patriotic service of the old 97th.

Mrs. William T. Haines, of this place, was next introduced, and prior to reading T. Campbell Holt's lines on "The Last Charge on Green Plains," made a few appropriate remarks, assuring the soldiers that, as Old Time has silvered many a head, the women of the North still remember their loyalty when the nation's flag was in peril. The poem was recited in Mrs. Haines' usual pleasing manner, and called forth the approval of the audience in a burst of applause.

Colonel Hampton Thomas, of Philadelphia, afforded no end of amusement with his song of the Irish soldier.

Comrade J. C. Aiken, of Philadelphia, followed with a few remarks, impressing upon his hearers the fact that loyalty is always worth something.

THE GETTYSBURG GUIDE.

Comrade James Long, the Gettysburg battlefield guide, was the next speaker, and gave a fine description of those historic, blood-stained grounds. He said that there is one spot which he always points out to the visitors on his daily tours of the battlefield. It is a little white slab on the west side of the Valley of Death, and marks the spot where the gallant Colonel Fred Taylor, of Chester County, gave up his life. The speaker said that sometimes he regrets that he had not been a member of the 97th, and referred to how near he came enlisting in this regiment. When a boy in his teens he had enlisted for the 99th, together with Comrades Morris and Taylor. The latter two didn't like the looks of the Colonel, and before being mustered in they sneaked across to West Chester and joined the 97th, leaving the speaker behind, as they considered him only a "kid."

"I'm glad I was a member of the 99th, though," concluded the speaker. "Why? Because it saved this nation." And the old soldiers gave Comrade Long a hearty "Ha! ha!" as he took his seat.

Comrade Kay then favored the audience with his Chinese song, "Ah Sing."

COLONEL GUSS CANED.

Dr. Worrall than turned toward the 97th's old commander, and, addressing a few eulogistic remarks to Colonel Guss, on behalf of the comrades presented him with a beautiful gold-headed cane as a token of their love and esteem. "My dear Colonel," added Dr. Worrall, "as fine and bright as this cane is, it pales into insignificance with the high regard and affection in which your comrades hold you."

Colonel Guss was almost too greatly surprised for utterance, but, rising to his feet, modestly thanked the donors, and called upon Comrade Marriott Brosius to make the respouse.

A SILVERY RESPONSE.

"I don't wonder that the Colonel feels a little timid about expressing all the emotions of his heart upon this occasion," said Mr. Brosius. "One of the most marked attributes of a great soldier is modesty. Some noted soldiers of the Old World is quoted as saying, 'If I tremble in the presence of your Majesty, I have never trembled in the presence of your Majesty's enemy.' Colonel Guss was never known to tremble in the pre-

sence of his country's enemy. The courage, the coolness, the gallantry of the Colonel were commented upon by even the New York papers. I know that if he had given expressions to his feelings to-night, emotion would impel him to say, 'This token of love and esteem touches my heart in its tenderest part, and I beg you to accept the assurance that I reciprocate your affection in the fullest measure. I have no words to express the distinction this gift confers upon me. When I lean upon this staff I will feel that the love and friendship of all the boys of the 97th are sustaining me in my age. My constant prayers shall be for blessings manifold for all the dear boys of the old 97th.'"

The cane is a beautiful ebony staff, and upon the large gold handle is the inscription:

COLONEL HENRY R. GUSS.
Brevet-Brigadier and Brevet Maor General from
97th Regiment, Penna. Vols.
1895.

COLONEL STEWART'S PICTURES THE TRAGEDY.

Thomas J. Stewart, of Norristown, Adjutant-General of the N. G. P., was next introduced, and after cracking a few of his original jokes, he delivered a stirring address, during the course of which he vividly portrayed the great struggle to maintain a united nation, graphically describing each scene as the curtain arose and fell on the greatest tragedy chronicled in history.

DR. WORRALL'S REGRET.

"Everytime I hear Tom Stewart speak it makes me feel sorry that I didn't die for my country," said Dr. Worrall as he arose to announce the next number on the programme.

Comrade Kay then sang the "Song of '61," and the audience joined in the chorus.

ALL THE OTHERS SAT ON THE FENCE.

Comrade James Morrison, of Philadelphia, the next speaker called upon, infused no end of humor into his address, and concluded by saying that "These fellows of the 97th did all the fighting in the war, and all the rest of us just sat on the fence and looked at them."

THE NAVY HEARD FROM.

Comrade William Simmons, of Philadelphia, who followed Mr. Morrison, referred to the part the Navy had taken in the late unpleasantness. He said that he was a native of Oxford and came near enlisting in the 97th also. He was an enthusiastic admirer of the old soldiers, and said that if he had his way they would all be pensioned and given fat offices. "If we get short of money paying pensions, we can sell the White House and let the President go fishing," he said in conclusion.

HON. D. SMITH TALBOT.

Hon. D. Smith Talbot, who is also an old veteran, was the last speaker of the evening, and made a rattling address, which was well received. He said that the people of West Chester were glad to have had this remnant of the old 97th with them to-day, and hoped that they would continue to come as long as they can, until at last only one survivor was left—and that he, too, would come here and hold a little reunion of his own, as he knew our residents would meet him and give him a grand ovation.

The meeting then terminated.

CHESTER'S RELIC.

PROJECT TO DESTROY THE CITY'S HISTORIC OLD COURT HOUSE.

Edifice of Tragic Memories—Pathetic Fate of Elizabeth Wilson, Hanged Just Before Her Brother Arrived With a Reprieve—Fitzpatrick's Execution and Other Points of Interest.

There is a measure now pending before the City Council of Chester, which should it become a law, will wipe out of existence one of the oldest historic buildings in the country. The bill, which was first drawn up over half a score of years ago, only to be cried down by the voice of public sentiment, provides for the sale of the historic old Court House of Chester, on Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, and for the appropriation of the proceeds to the erection of a new city hall, with a small park about it, near Seventh and Market streets.

The Chester city government has used the old Court House as a City Hall for over a quarter of a century. The offices of the Mayor, Chief Engineer, Chief of Police and City Engineer occupy the first floor, and on the second floor is the Common Council chamber. Select Council meets in an adjoining building, and it was at a recent session of the latter body that the bill for the new City Hall was reintroduced by Samuel Greenwood, the member from the Second ward. The matter was referred to the appropriate committee, and there it will probably go to sleep again, for the lapse of 10 years has strengthened public sentiment against the sale or destruction of the old building.

IT ANTEDATES INDEPENDENCE HALL.

The people of Chester are proud of the fact that the old Court House, while figuring less prominently in the nation's history than the old State House of Philadelphia, antedates it by a score of years. A plain, time-worn slab of granite, set in the east wall of the old building, bears the date, "1724."

In the 171 years of its existence the old Court House was the scene of no occurrences of national import; but there is much history of local significance and much of broad human interest attaching to the place. The present structure was not, however, the first Court House that Chester boasted. Before the learned Judges of the early Colonial days took their seats there they had dispensed justice to the people of Chester and the surrounding country from four other courts. The records show that the first court was held in the public house of Neeles Learson, and there it remained for several years.

On November 13, 1677, Captain Hans Jargin, who had been occupying the "House of Denfense," or blockhouse, as a barracks, was ordered to fix up the house and furnish it "fitt for ye Court to sitt in against ye next Court." The Court House in those days was used between sessions as a market house, for the sale of all sorts of commodities.

The third was built in 1684-85, and this was succeeded 10 years later by the immediate predecessor of the present structure. It stood on the west side of Edgmont avenue, near Third street, and its old foundations are there to this day.

The new Court House was built of heavy gray stone, so solidly put together that it seems as strong to-day, after the lapse of nearly two centuries, as it was in the beginning.

A CURIOUS OLD COMPLAINT.

The new Court House seems to have suffered neglect, however, very soon after its completion, for Joseph Paken, the clerk, in a petition to the Governor, dated January 24, 1737, reported the building to have been in a frightful condition.

"Doors are most Commonly Left Open for Horses and Cattle to go in and out at Pleasure," he says, "and the Furniture broke and Exceedingly Deminished and the place made a Common Stage whereby Rude people break the windows. Treads down Ceiling and Commits many Disorders."

This petition seems to have aroused the Government to a sense of its neglect, for the same year John Owens was authorized to make repairs.

The old county jail, which stood until 1850 at the corner of Fourth and Market streets, was built in 1724 also, and was connected with the Court House by a line of tall poplar trees. Under the shade of these trees the orators of the time were wont to hold forth, and many meetings were held there for the drafting of soldiers in the various wars. Along the walk under the trees going to and from the jail and Court House, passed more than one criminal whose life and the manner of whose death were alike intensely dramatic.

James Fitzpatrick, the notorious free booter, was tried for his many burglaries and robberies and was sentenced to death in the Court House in 1778, and in the jail yard near by he was hanged. The rude gallows proved too low, for when the trap was sprung the doomed man's toes struck the ground. The hangman, however, jumped upon his victim's shoulders, and with this added weight upon the rope Fitzpatrick was strangled.

ELIZABETH WILSON'S WEIRD ORDEAL.

A few years later, on January third, 1786, another execution that was even more sensational took place in the same jail yard. Elizabeth Wilson, a young girl of good family, had given birth to twins as the result of her intimacy with a young army officer whom she had met during a visit to Philadelphia. After the birth of her babies the young mother was disowned by her parents and for weeks she wandered about the outskirts of Chester, an object of charity, where charity was scant. One winter evening she walked into the house of a relative in Philadelphia, haggard and weary. Her babies were not with her and she could not account for them. A day or two later the dead bodies of the infants were found in a wood near Chester and the mother was at once placed under arrest, charged with their murder. She was locked up in the Chester Jail, and very shortly afterward was placed on trial in the old Court House. When the customary question as to her guilt or innocence was put to her she refused to make any reply whatever, and during the entire trial she sat mutely listening to the damaging evidence of witnesses, making no effort to clear herself.

The Court sentenced her to death, it could do nothing else under the circumstances.

A few days before the date set for the execution, however, William Wilson, a brother of the prisoner, who had been absent from home, returned to Chester, and for the first time of his sister's trouble. He hurried to the jail, and the prisoner, who had suffered in silence up to that time, threw herself into his arms and sobbed out the story of her shame. It was a story almost passing belief, and yet there were many beside her sympathetic brother who gave credence to it.

She had gone to Philadelphia, she said, to beg the father of her children to give those little ones a name. He promised her that all would be right, and told her to meet him the next day in the woods near Chester. They met there, and the young man not only refused to marry the girl, but demanded that she instantly kill the babes. Horror-stricken, she begged piteously for the lives of her children.

TOO LATE TO SAVE HER LIFE.

The man drew his revolver, and, holding it at her head, threw the babies upon the ground and stamped out their lives with his heels. Then he made her take an oath of perpetual silence, and so left her. She wandered about in bewilderment and horror all that day, finding herself toward evening on the outskirts of Philadelphia, and secured a reprieve. He then learned that his sister's seducer had departed for South Jersey. He followed, but fell upon a false scent and wasted much time.

Arriving again at Chester on New Year's day, he was shocked to learn that his sister's reprieve would expire in two days. He hastened again to Philadelphia to have the reprieve extended. He was subjected to many unexpected delays, but on the morning of January 3, the day set for the execution, armed with a second reprieve he started back to Chester. It had been raining furiously during the night, and the Schuylkill River was a torrent. The ferryman refused to attempt a passage in the face of such danger, and Wilson was compelled to swim his horse across.

Crowds of people, knowing the importance of his mission, lined the banks and cheered him on. In midstream his horse was swept from under him, and was drowned; but Wilson, being a sturdy swimmer, reached the western shore. He secured another horse, and continued on his way over roads deep with mud.

The Sheriff at Chester, meanwhile, knowing that Wilson was pleading for a reprieve, delayed the execution as much as possible. Toward afternoon the prisoner was placed in a cart and drawn under the gallows-tree. The Sheriff, to give Wilson every opportunity to save his sister, posted deputies far out along the Philadelphia road to signal the approach of the rider.

The executioner waited even beyond the limit of his orders, and then the unfortunate girl was launched into eternity. Scarcely ten minutes later the furthermost watcher, far up the road, waved his white handkerchief. The signal passed down the line, and shortly thereafter Wilson fell senseless from his horse at the feet of his sister.

SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Shortly after this dramatic chapter in the history of the old Court House the building was abandoned by the Court, the county seat having been removed to West Chester. The sale took place on March 18, 1788, the property being bought in by William Kerlin for £414. After the passage of the act of September 26, 1789, creating the county of Delaware, the authorities bought the property back for a trifle over £693.

On the night of October 5, 1824, the Court House was the scene of a reception to General Lafayette, who came down from Philadelphia by steamboat, arriving at the Chester wharf at midnight. The ladies of the town served a repast in the Court House

at 1 o'clock in the morning.

The Court House, the jail and the Prothonotary's office adjoining were sold again in 1850. The borough authorities bought the Court House and two lots adjoining. Several changes were made in the old building, and the city officers were quartered there. The old belfry, which had been built in 1729, and in which the old bell (now in the schoolhouse at Fifth and Welsh streets) had marked the passage of the hours for over a century, was torn down and replaced by a steeple.

OLD ACCOUNTS.

How John Yearsle Kept His Books 160 Years Ago.

A Chester County Store Keeper Who Imported Bread and Dealt in Everything.

There are many curious little matters brought out concerning the way people lived in the early times when the population of this country was sparse, if one takes pains to investigate old papers that have been preserved. A reporter of the NEWS has been shown some old accounts kept by one John Yearsley, who lived in either Thornbury or Westtown township about 160 years ago and kept some kind of a general store. His accounts were kept in pounds, shillings and pence.

We print some samples of these bills. They are interesting because they show prices of a great variety of articles at that time as compared with present prices, and also show how people lived in those days. For instance his account with "St. Christoperous" shows that he imported seven barrels of bread by the Sloop Happy.

An average voyage from England in those days was not less than six weeks, yet here were seven barrels of bread that had made the sea voyage to be eaten after that time. How would West Chester people who do not like to eat bread to-day that was baked yesterday take to such stale loaves as those must have been?

The date $17\frac{30}{31}$ which appears at the top of that bill means the year 1730 or 1731. At that time the calendar was kept by both the old and the new style and indicated some times in this way. In another of the bills is seen 1739-40 which is another way of expressing the same double calendar time.

CLOTHING, FOOD AND SCHOOLING.

In this first bill he has recorded the cost of clothing for himself and family, also some provisions. A peep is given us to at the methods by which the children were educated. The schoolmaster boarded around and the parents furnished firewood in proportion to the number of children sent to the school and paid their share of the expenses of repairs. John Yearsley evidently sent three children to school. Here is bill No. one:

1738. JOHN YEARSLEY, DR.

	£.	s.	D.
2d. 10-mo. To 1 Ps of Clows for his daughter	0	5	6
3d. 1-mo. To 1 Ps for his son	0	7	0
7d. 2-mo. To 1 Ps for him	0	7	0
2-mo. To 1 Ps for his daughter	0	5	6
To 1 Ps for Jacob	0	7	0
28d. 5-mo. To 2 Ps for him and son	0	13	0
10d. 6-mo. To 1 Ps for Jacob	0	7	0
7-mo. To 1 Ps for his daughter	0	5	6
To 1 Ps for John	0	8	0
To 1 Ps for Nathniell	0	6	9
	3	7	3

cr. by cash 1 10 0
To Ps for Robort 0 7 0

JOHN YEARSLEY DR. TO MY BOOK 173[illegible].

	£.	S.	D.
1730. To 3 Bushel of Seed Rye 3s p Bushel	0	9	0
To over paid in mollasses	0	7	6
To Soling Robert's shoes	0	1	6
Total	0	18	0

December ye 15th, 1731.

JOHN YEARSLEY. DR.

	£.	S.	D.
To his share of ye Schoolmasters Diet without ye firewood which he found himself for three schollers	1	4	0
To his share of ye Repairs	0	3	3
To make up my 10s Deducted	0	1	6
	1	8	9
	0	18	0
September ye 30, 1730. In all	2	06	9

	£.	S.	D.
Had of John Yearsley 40 pound of baken att 6d pr pd Comes to	1	0	0

SHOE MENDING AND STORE GOODS.

It appears that he mended shoes and supplied almost any article of trade. Here is his account with Ann Gilpin and final settlement:

Ann Gilpin Dr. to John Yearsley, March the 25, 1747.

	£	s	d
To one hundred of midling	0	8	0
To soleing a pear of shoes	0	1	8
To a pear of new shoes	0	4	9
To 2 yards and a quarter toe cloth at 1-10 pr yard	0	4	1
To making of two pear of trowsers	0	1	0
To a yard and a quarter of the same	0	2	3
To making of one shirt	0	0	6
To soleing a pear of shoes	0	1	3
To one hogg 137 lb for 2½ a pounds	1	8	6
To one new hatt	0	3	6
To one sheep skin to make an eaporn	0	1	3
Total	2	16	9
Upon ballance	0	12	0
To one bushell half oates	0	2	6

Selted with Ann Gilpin and payd one pound seven shillings and six pence.

NATHAN YEARSLEY.

A BLACKSMITH'S BILL.

The following is a blacksmith bill with which John Yearsley charges himself, but does not give the name of the blacksmith to whom he owed the bill:

JOHN YEARSLEY, DR.

	£.	S.	D.
1737, November 26, due to ballance of accompts	1	13	10
1738. April 13. To 2 new shoes for the stone horse	0	1	7
21 and 23. To irons sharp, 6d. To laying a coulter, 5s	0	5	6
27 and May 7. To mending a clevis 3d. To S hook, 4d	0	0	7
10 and 18. To mending a hook and link for the 3-horse tree, 6d. To 2 coulters and spear sharpd	0	1	3
20 and 21nd. To 1 remove, 4d. To sharping 2 hooks, 6d	0	0	10
Junei ye 2d. To irons sharpd, 6d. To a new shoe and 1 remove, 1s	0	1	6
6. To mending a hook, 4d. To irons sharpd 6d	0	0	10
10. To 2 nib wedges and grass nail, 1s. To 2 new shoes, 1s., 8d	0	2	8
July 17 and 24. To irons sharpd, 6d. To 2 new shoes to your son John, 1s., 6d	0	2	0
19 and 31. To staple for heims, 4d. To irons sharpd, 6d	0	0	10
August 5. To a shear steeling and coulter sharping	0	4	0
14 and 21. To sharping 2 coulters and one shear, 9d. To irons sharpd, 6d	0	1	3
28. To a shear laid and coulter sharpd	0	3	3
September 13. To 2 pair irons sharpd	0	1	0
16 and 26. To irons sharpd, 6d. To ditto, 6d	0	1	0
October 4. To 2 removes, 8d. To 2 new shoes to your son John, 1s., 6d	0	2	2
November 4. To mending a pot	0	2	6
	3	12	5

A SHIPPERS ACCOUNT.

The following is his account with "St. Christopherus" for merchandise and freight on Sloop Happy:

$17\frac{30}{31}$. ST. CHRISTOPHERUS.

Sale of 7 barrells of bread imported in the Sloop Happy, Robert Gallbreath, Master, from Pensilvania on accti of John Yearsley, of Chester county, January 26th.

DR.

To freight paid	£2	5	
To comiss @ 5 p cwt		9	
To his accot currtt for ntt proceeds	6	10	7
	£9	4	7

CR.

By cash for 7 barrills of bread wtt 923 ntt @ 20 s p ct £9 4 7

JOHN YEARSLEY HIS ACCO CURRTT.

DR.

1731, April the 9, to sundries shipped on ye sd Sloop Happy:

To 1 hhd of molases qt 117 gall @ 9 d p	£4	8	9
To duty @ 4¼ p ct		3	6
To duty for cask			10½
To the cask	1	8	
One barrell of sugr			
No. 1: 264, T. 30 nt 234 @ 17 s p cwt	1	19	10
Duty @ 4½ p ct		1	11
Enumerated duty @ 1-9 p ct		4	1
To the barrell		8	
To 8 lb ¼ cotten wth @ 11 d p ct		7	7½
To an abatemt made on the price of the bread		4	
To commissions for shipping @ 5 p ct		6	6
To freight of molasses £1			
To freight of sugar 5 10			
To freight of cotton 8			
	1	6	6
	£10	14	7

CR.

By the nt proceeds of the above acco of sale	£6	10	7
Ball due to Jos. Weldon	4	4	
	£10	14	7

A MECHANIC'S BILL.

The following memoranda, which give more or less definitely the amounts paid for labor done, has been preserved in the same way as the John Yearsley accounts.

A memorandum of Robert Yearsley told me on ye 21st of this instant January, 1739-40, concerning his Dues and Demands for Mason Work this last Summer in Manner as followeth:

IMPRE. JOSEPH GIBBONS, DR.

	£	s	d
To Building of his Kitchen, which I Agreed to Build by ye Pearch not yet Measured, to which he Rec'd In Cash	1	6	0

JAMES RUSHTON, OF GOSHEN, DR.

To building of a Chimney & Walling a Seller	3	3	0
To w'ch he Rec'd by Paying Simcock pr. shoes	0	7	0
Jan. 16, 174½ James Rushton settled and is due to him	0	12	5

JOHN MILLISON

For Building a small Corner Chimney.

JOHN TAYLOR, DR.

To grubbing 8 acres of ground by supposition at 6s pr Acre	2	8	0
And Other Acc'ts Unsettled.			
With a bond on John Collins for	5	0	0
And a note in ye house for	4	15	0

Faithfully taken from his own word by me,

JNO. TAYLOR.

HOW TO MAKE COMPARISONS.

It may be of use to some of the readers of the NEWS to state that seven shillings and six pence of Pennsylvania colonial money were equal to $1. With this informat on it is easy to make comparisons in prices. For instance 40 pounds of bacon at 6 pence per pound came to just £1 that is 240 pence. 7 shilling, 6 pence are equal to 90 pence. Dividing 240 pence by 90 pence we have the price in our money or $2.66⅔. The present price per pound is 10 cents and 40 pounds would come to just $4. In this way anyone can make such comparisons as may suit him

THE BOUNDARY LINE.

It Was in Dispute One and Three-Quarters Centuries Ago.

Ex-Senator S. E. Nivin Has Some Rare Old Documents of Considerable Interest at This Time.

"Do you know that the boundary line between the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware was in dispute as far back as the year 1714?" queried ex-Senator S. E. Nivin, of London Britain township, of a reporter of the NEWS this morniug.

The scribe admitted that his memory did not extend back quite two centuries ago.

"Well, here are the documents that prove my assertion to be cor.ect," continued the ex-Senator as he proceeded to exhibit some rare old papers which he has in his possession.

Inasmuch as the boundary line is the cause of an important suit that it is soon to come up in our courts and which may eventually find its way to the Supreme Court, these ancient records are of considerable interest at this time.

The first of these is the drawing of a tract of land along the boundary liue made in the year 1713 by one Isaac Taylor, at that time a noted surveyor of this State. The survey was made for a tract of 100 acres of land for John Evans, and on the plot the boundaries are clearly outlined, being marked principally by trees and the White Clay Creek. Beneath the map appears the following:

"These may certifie that by virtue of a warnt from James Logan of Philadelphia Esqr attorney to William Pen junr Esqr Dated the 23 of the 1 month 1713—I surved to John Evans of White Clay Creek in the County of New Castle a certain tract of Land in the sd County on the same White Clay Creek within the said Wm. Pen's mannor of stening—Beginning at a hickery tree standing on the western side of the sd Creek in the line of the London tract thence north by the sd Line 184 perches to a corner marked Black oak thence east by the Vacant Land of the sd Mannor 148 perches to a hickery by the same Creek thence Down the same traversing the several Courses thereof 270 perches to the Place of beginning Containing one hundred acres.

Surveyd ye 29th of ye 1th mo 1714

ISAAC TAYLOR.

The property described above is now in the possession of ex Senator Nivin, it having been inherited by one ancestor after another until the present time. The John Evans referred to was a great-great-great-grandfather of the present owner of the property, and Mr. Nivin has all the original deeds of this and other lands owned by his ancestor. Although the surveyor describes the above tract as in New Castle county, Delaware, the deed for the same shows it to be in the county of Chester. and fully establishes the property lines. The deed was made "the nine & twentieth day in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & fourteen, & in the thirteenth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Anne Queen of Great Britain." The document further sets forth that William Penn, of London, did "grant and confirm to his son William Penn, Jr, a certain tract or parcell of land on the south side of Brandywine Creek, part thereof in the County of Newcastle & other part thereof in the County of Chester in ye sd Province & Territories thereof, containing by computation fourteen thousand five hundred acres." This portion of the tract set apart by the surveyor, containing 100 acres, was sold for "two & twenty pounds ten shillings," but it is hardly probable that the

present owner, Mr. Nivin, would accept this sum for the place.

The lettering of the deeds would be a very creditable production for an expert penman of the present day, and is as legible as though the work was done only yesterday. Mr. Nivin also has in his possession another deed bearing the date of 1720 and conveying to John Evans a tract of 200 acres of land, of which he is now the owner. He also has a rare old document in the shape of the original warrant from the commissioners of William Penn directing that this property be sold. All the manuscript is upon a heavy parchment paper, which is in a most excellent state of preservation.

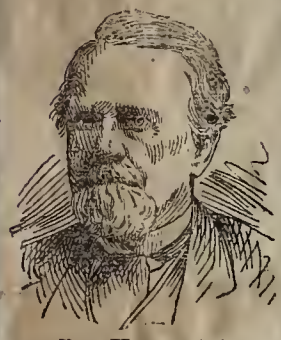
The owner prizes these old records very highly, and scarcely any sum of money would induce him to part with them.

OUR HISTORIANS.

WHAT WAS DONE AT THE STATED MEETING LAST EVENING.

Dr. Sharpless Read a Valuable Paper on the Life and Services of Moses Marshall, M. D, and Secretary Cope Read a Letter From F. D. Stone, of Philadelphia — Many New Members Added.

A stated meeting of the Historical Society, of Chester county, was held last evening in Library Hall. The attendance was very good and Dr. Wm. D. Hartman was in the chair in the absence of the President, Prof. G. M. Philips. At a meeting of the council of the society which had preceded this a long list of new members were proposed and elected. Later in the evening this list was read as a part of the proceedings in the stated meeting and was as follows:



DR. HARTMAN.

Harry Sloyer, Hon. Daniel F. Moore, Phœnixville; George B. Thomas, Dr. Charles R. Palmer, George S. Zane, Mrs. Chas. W. Roberts, Josephine Roberts, William P. Marshall, Horace F. Temple, West Chester; Dr. Benjamin Thompson, Lanoenberg; Samuel Lamborn, Philadelphia William Brower, Spring City; Josiah W. Leeds, Seal; H. F. C. Heagey, M D., Cochranville; Thomas Allen Glenn, Wilmington, Del.; Henry C. Townsend, Philadelphia; Benjamin Nields, Gertrude W. Nields, Wilmington, Del.; Watson W. Dewees, Westtown; J. Preston Thomas, Whitford; Henry L. Brinton, Oxford; Mary D. Biddle, Birmingham; Theo. K. Stubbs, Oxford; Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, honorary member.

VOTE OF THANKS.

After reading the minutes of the previous meeting a recommendation from the Council that a vote of thanks from the Society be extended to James Monaghan, Esq., was read and the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"Resolved, That the hearty thanks of the Chester County Historical Society are due, and are hereby offered to Mr. James Monaghan, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for placing the marker for indicating the position of LaFayette, when wounded in the Battle of Brandywine. The results of his zealous and efficient labor continued for two years, amid apathy and discouragement, must have pleased him, as it gratified the community by drawing forth such a blaze of patriotic enthusiasm."

On motion the regular business of the Society was postponed immediately after the adoption of the resolution of thanks to Mr. Monaghan, when Mrs. Wm. C. Husted, Miss Bessie Smith, James Ruth and William S. Brooke sang very sweetly the national hymn, "America," Mrs. Brooke rendering the accompaniment on the piano. On an easel on the platform was an autograph copy of the hymn, with a portrait of the author, Dr. S. F. Smith, recently deceased.

"Rust on the Sword" by T. Buchanan Read, was recited by Miss Marion Eachus, of the West Chester High School, in a style that was greatly appreciated by the audience which applauded vigorously when she had concluded her effort.

DR. SHARPLESS' TRIBUTE TO MOSES MARSHALL, M. D.

Acting President Hartman then introduced Dr. William T. Sharpless, of West Chester, who read a very able paper upon the "Life and Services of Moses Marshall, M. D." who was the able assistant of Humphry Marshall in his botanical studies. We give this paper in full as follows:

DR. MOSES MARSHALL.

The subject of this sketch has an especial claim upon the notice of the people of Chester county, for he was the first of a long line of men who, in addition to being successful physicians, have been distinguished as scientific men.

Besides Dr. Marshall there have been William Baldwin, William Darlington, Ezra Michener and George Martin, who are deceased, and Dr. Hartman and Dr. Rothrock, who are well known to us all as members of this society.

In almost every case their reputation as scientists has overshadowed that as practitioners of medicine, and, indeed, after considerable time spent in looking into the lives of the men who practice medicine in this county in the last century, I believe that any physician is soon forgotten unless he has some other claim upon posterity than his strictly professional work of attending the sick.

In 1849 Dr. Darlington published the memorials of Bartram and Marshall, which contain eight letters either written to or written by Dr. Marshall, and in Humphry Marshall's correspondence he is frequently mentioned. In addition to this a foot-note in the "Memorials" contains a sketch of Dr. Marshall. This sketch by Dr. Darlington was also published in the Medical Reporter in 1853, a journal then published jointly by the Chester and Delaware County Medical Societies, and was copied into the "History of Chester County" by Futhey and Cope.

As the sketch is short I will give it entire:

Moses Marshall, son of James Marshall (the younger brother of Humphry), was born in West Bradford, Chester county, on the 30th of November, 1758. After receiving a tolerable education, both English and classical, he studied medicine with Dr. Nicholas Way in Wilmington, Del., from 1776 to 1779. He had an extraordinary opportunity of being initiated into surgery in attending the soldiers who were wounded in the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777. After practicing medicine a short time, he seems to have become an inmate in the family of his uncle Humphry, devoting his time and services exclusively as an aid to his uncle in the business of collecting and shipping plants and seeds to Europe. He made several long exploring journeys in that pursuit

through the wilds of the West and Southwest. He was a good, practical botanist, well acquainted with most of our indigenous plants, and rendered valuable assistance to his uncle in preparing the Arbustum Americanum. On the 6th of April, 1796, Governor Mifflin appointed him a Justice of the Peace, in which office he did excellent service as a peace maker in the community around him. In all his acts he was a remarkably cautious, upright, conscientious man. The editor had the happiness to know him well, and passed many pleasant, instructive hours with him investigating the plants in the Marshallton botanic garden. Dr. Marshall discontinued the business of sending seeds and plants to Europe soon after his uncle's death, and the garden in consequence has been almost wholly neglected. Dr. Marshall died on the first of October, 1813, aged 54 years and 10 months.

This sketch and the eight letters before mentioned are all, so far as I know, that have been published of Dr. Marshall.

Parts of his diary, journals kept while on his exploring expeditions, letters received from scientific friends abroad, copies of his answers to these and various note books have been preserved by his descendants and others, and kindly placed at my disposal by them. They have seemed of sufficient interest to merit a more detailed sketch of his life.

As before mentioned, he was the son of James and Sarah Marshall and the grandson of Abram Marshall, who came from Gratton, in Derbyshire, England, to Darby, Delaware county, about the year 1697. A few years later he bought a large tract of land on the west branch of the Brandywine, near the forks (part of which is now occupied by Abram Marshall, a descendant), where he died in 1767. He was a minister in the Society of Friends for about 70 years and a memorial of him, published by Bradford Monthly Meeting, says that by the general account he was in his ninety-seventh year, though there is some reason to believe he was one hundred and three.

Abram Marshall married Mary Hunt, whose sister, Elizabeth Hunt, married William Bartram, so that their son John Bartram, the first American botanist, was a first cousin of the Chester county botanist, Humphry Marshall, and of James Marshall, the father of the subject of this sketch.

The first authentic record we have of Dr. Marshall is the following document:

"Memorandum of an agreement made and concluded upon between James Marshall, of Chester county, and Dr. Nicholas Way, of Wilmington, in the county of New Castle, as followeth, viz.: The said Dr. Way undertaketh to instruct Moses Marshall, the son of the said James, in the art of physick, according to the best of his understanding, for the space of two years, which time the said Marshall is to abide with him and his wife. He is to find and allow him sufficient meat, drink and lodging during said term. And in consideration thereof the said Marshall is to give the sum of seventy-five pounds, the one-half now and the other half in one year from this date. Witness of our hands the first day of November, 1776."

Dr. Nicholas Way, who thus became the preceptor of Moses Marshall, had been settled in Wilmington for some time, having received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in the first class that graduated in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and in fact the first class that graduated in medicine in this country in 1768; and in 1771 he received the further degree of Doctor of Medicine. At the same time a cousin of Moses Marshall, Abram Baily, also from Marshallton, was a pupil with Dr. Way.

The associations thus formed in Wilmington were kept up in after life, and in Dr. Marshall's diary he frequently speaks of his trips to Wilmington, and always states that he dined with Dr. Way.

Moses Marshall never received any medical degree, none being at that time, or for nearly a hundred years afterward, required in order to practice medicine in this State. The first to receive such a degree who settled in Chester county, was Dr. Darlington in 1804. But it was customary after serving two or more years as an apprentice to a doctor's office to attend one or two courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. Accordingly we find that the advice of Dr. Thomas Parke was asked relative to Moses Marshall spending the winter in Philadelphia for this purpose. Dr. Parke was a native of Chester county, had taken his medical degree at Edinburg, had an extensive practice in Philadelphia, and was one of the physicians to the Pennsylvania Hospital. He advised him to attend the lectures, especially those on anatomy, by Dr. William Shippen, and those on chemistry, by Dr. Rush. The winter of 1779 and '80 was spent in this manner, and his diary covering this period has been preserved. The entries are short and relate mostly to his own doings, though he occasionally gives us some comments on the times. There is nothing to indicate that he realized that in sitting under the teaching of Dr. Rush he was brought into almost daily contact with the most dignified and exalted character that has graced the annals of American medicine. Although Dr. Rush had taught chemistry and practiced medicine in Philadelphia for ten years or more, had served in Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence he had not reached that professional eminence or rendered those public services which made Dr. Lettsom say of him: "All Europe is astonished at his novelty and bold decision, his unprecedented sagacity and judgment."

It must be admitted that some entries in Moses Marshall's diary at this time indicate that his time was not exclusively devoted to medical studies and scientific work, for a certain Polly Howell receives more frequent mention than does the immortal Rush, and Sally Samson, who "behaved for three evenings, especially the last, in a most engaging manner," evidently occupies his thoughts more than hospital clinics or work in Parke's shop.

Here is a sample page from his diary describing his parting from these charmers:

"Feb. 25, 1780. Sat by the fire until two or three o'clock P. M.; went to Savery's; S. Samson came there; shall never forget her loving behaviour; afterward we went to Horner's; staid at the door some time; was coming back for Polly Howell; met her and B. Savery, who told me some one was come for me; we all went to Savery's and sat there awhile; then went to the Bull's Head; after awhile went to Horner's again; that was the last time I saw S. Samson; then went to Allen's and took my last farewell and came away; Betty Allen took some of my hair; Betty and Polly came down the alley with us and I went back with them.

"26th. Saw Polly Howell and Betty Emslie and bade them farewell; osculatio primum; scrins; ad S. Samson; (we remember that he had parted with her but the day before;) went to see Cad. (Dr. Cadwallader Morris,) and left Philadelphia."

He then returned to Marshallton, and we are not surprised that a little later we find him writing to Dr. Morris: "Since I left Philadelphia I have scarce enjoyed one hour of contentment. I have had an aversion to this part of the country for some time, but especially since I left Philadelphia. I would go to sea or anywhere rather than live in this dead and detested part of the country; but pater meus will not consent. He advises me to content myself with reducing to practice whatever of the Esculapian art I may have acquired. But my mind is constantly with you in the midst of some agreeable company. The truth is, I am naturally of a melancholy disposition, and I see no prospect of anything but a continued scene of discontent."

In answer to this Dr. Morris writes: "I am sorry to see that you are still in a state of discontent and suppose that nothing short of the company of those ladies with whom you have attained an intimacy will make the time pass agreeably with you. You say that the proximate cause of your unesssness is owing to want of employment. You

know, my dear Moses, that all things must have a beginning and so must your practice. There are many poor people in the neighborhood who would be willing to have their children inoculated (for smallpox), but can't afford the current prices. A word to the wise is sufficient."

Possibly as a result of this suggestion we find that after staying at his father's, doing nothing of account for a year, and spending another year keeping a sort of apothecary shop in Wilmington, which, he says, "came to nothing and less," that in the spring of 1782 he "came up into the country and inoculated for the smallpox about Londongrove, making his home at Samuel Sharp's, and afterward about Kennett with Dr. Pierce, making a home there."

After inoculation was over, in the spring of 1872, he stayed at his father's, professing to practice medicine, but really doing very little, if we may judge from his diary, until 4th-month 27th, 1784, when he became an inmate of the family of his uncle Humphry. The years 1782 and 1783 appear to have been unprofitably spent, and his diary indicates that at that time he was drifting into idle company and questionable habits.

He was now 26 years of age and up to this time we see nothing in his career to give promise of future distinction. As a sample of the way he spent his time we may quote the following:

"1783. Dec. 24, Die Mercurii. Snowing. Went to Welsh's; D. Marshall and A. Baily came along, going to election, and took me along, nolens volens, to Carpenter's and with several others to the Red Lyon; saw several people; nothing very material; fighting, damning, etc. * * * Col. Hannum there; supped, drank wine, etc., and all came down the road; our company came to Carpenter's and staid all night.

"25th, Die Jovis, Christmas. Got up this morning between 10 and 11 and got breakfast; then got to sporting and passed the day.

"1784. Feb. 15, Die Solis. My resolution is, not to lose sleep, etc., for the future, nor yield to any persuasion that may be a means of bringing upon me trouble and disgrace.

March 18. Went to town and staid too late; mean never to do the like again; unless I break off connections with them, I shall be ruined.

19th, Die Veneris. About home all day, repenting."

These entries give us a glimpse of his character. They show us a strong man under temptation. They also show us that he realized his peril, and we may anticipate his future history at this point and say that after entering his uncle's family and finding congenial employment with him in botanical work, his good resolutions were kept, as shown by Dr. Darlington's statement that in middle life he was "a remarkably cautious, conscientious, upright man."

Having, therefore, laid aside his youthful follies, and having found occupation that was agreeable and suited to his talents, we enter upon the period of his scientific work from 1784 to 1801.

In Dr. Darlington's sketch it is stated that during this period he "devoted himself exclusively to botanical work." While this seems to have been true in a large measure, yet his diary indicates that he was frequently called upon to attend the sick.

Under date of June 25th, 1875, John Hannum, who may be regarded as the founder of the town of West Chester, writes:

"Esteemed Friend, Please send by my daughter Peruvian bark sufficient for two or three doses or more, and a gentle vomit for a person of a weak constitution, with proper directions for taking them. With respect, I remain, Thy friend, JOHN HANNUM."

It is difficult to determine when Dr. Marshall began the study of botany. His intimacy with his uncle Humphry and a few entries in his diary suggest that he had made a beginning before he entered his uncle's family, and in 1786 the latter, in a letter to Sir Joseph Banks, the President of the Royal Society of London, solicits employment for Dr. Marshall, and suggests that if the society should want any one on this side the water to explore our western region in search of botanical specimens, fossils, minerals or inflammables, that Dr. Marshall would be willing to serve them, and states that he is "well versed in the knowledge of botany."

Humphry Marshall also writes to Benjamin Franklin in 1785 and suggests that his cousin William Bartram and his nephew, Dr. Marshall, would be willing to explore the western part of the United States if they should meet with proper encouragement, and thinks that the Philosophical Society or possibly Congress would give them substantial support.

This appears to have been the work that the elder Marshall had mapped out for him, and it is evident that Dr. Marshall was favorable to such an undertaking, for in 1783 he writes to Dr. Lettsom: "I have indeed had a design highly favorable to discoveries in view—a journey to the Mississippi westward, but have not yet been at leisure to prosecute it."

He had already, in 1784 taken his first trip in search of seeds and botanical specimens. This was almost immediately after entering the family of his uncle, and consisted in going to Pittsburg with the wagons and returning by the same route.

He writes from Bedford to his uncle: "We have been among the pine mountains, where we have seen cucumber trees, rhododendrons, mountain raspberries, and yesterday about Juniata the broad willow-leaved oak and the redberried elder. In coming along I have seen many strange plants, but may be chiefly varieties of what we have already. However, I shall gather what seed I can of any such or bring the plants."

He kept a journal of the trip, which has been preserved. He also speaks of having seen the horse chestnut and of getting specimens to bring home.

In 1786 Sir Joseph Banks wrote to Humphry Marshall asking for a hundred weight of the fresh roots of the ginseng on the curing of which he wished to try some experiments. The procuring of the roots was undertaken by Dr. Marshall. It occupied about twenty days, and necessitated his going into the Alleghanies for them.

The following extracts may be of interest. When he was on the Juniata he writes:

"Die Solis. Dined at Freer's, then came up the river near a mile to the mouth of the Raystown branch, and got upon a ridge or mountain upon which was a small path, which I followed four or five miles without seeing any house or person. On the ridge is a very fine prospect of large mountains on every side, with narrow gutters of valleys winding between them. On this high ridge about three o'clock p. m. I stopped and put on a clean shirt, unstopped my bottle of bitters, which was ready to burst with rarified air, and with a small sup of bitters and one of my cakes, refreshed myself and proceeded. I went down a steep hill to a little cabin near the river, where I expected further direction, but found no person at home, therefore kept on a path to the river side, and by reason of a large and steep hill was obliged to cross over on the other side, where I tore my way through high weeds and spice-wood bushes a mile or more till the mountain came close into the river, obliging me to cross again. I made an attempt, but plunged in till my horse was almost taken off his feet; then tacked and came out, went higher and crossed by a fish dam; water belly deep and rocky bottom. Came through a bottom filled with high weeds of almost all kinds. (Mem. Saw here the three-leaved sunflower or telphium, and lower down a little arrow-leaved coltsfoot.")

Arriving at his destination he writes:

"Thus situated we in the first place struck up a little fire, then made with the bobbles and put them upon our horses, and, also putting upon each a cow-bell, turned them loose to eat leaves. We made a shelter by propping up with a couple of small sticks to an angle of forty-five degrees, a piece of bark about five feet in length which had lately by some person or other been stripped entire from the body of a neighboring chestnut. In this we passed the night in a much more comfortable manner than I expected. Our feet indeed were unavoidably exposed to the rain. My own,

however, were somewhat sheltered by my mat, which was covered with oiled cloth. In the morning, after drying ourselves, we took some meal and a piece of chestnut bark to the run, washed the bark a little and put some meal into the hollow side of it. I dipped up water with a hat, while my companion kneaded the meal to a dough, which we baked in the ashes and ate with our cheese."

He returned with about a hundred weight of ginseng roots, and charged for them an English crown a pound.

Dr. Marshall soon began a correspondence with scientific men in Great Britain and Europe on his own account, especially with Dr. Lettsom, of London. In these letters he sends descriptions of new or rare plants that he has found, and occasionally ventures to suggest a name. One of these descriptions (that of the talinum teretifolium), is especially praised by Dr. Darlington, who says that it was written long before the plant was generally known to the botanists or published in the books, and adds that "from diffidence or want of opportunity to publish many of the discoveries, much of the credit really due to Bartram, Marshall and Muhlenberg has been ascribed to or appropriated by European botanists."

About this time we find Dr. Marshall in correspondence with Rev. Henry Muhlenberg, of Lancaster, Pa. It was due to the influence of this distinguished botanist that the Marshallia, a genus of plants of which there are several species in the South, was named in honor of Moses Marshall, as the following correspondence will show. The first letter is from Muhlenberg to Dr. Marshall:

"DEAR SIR:—I beg leave to inform you that the new edition of the Genera Linnaei is safely arrived. I am happy to see that the editor, my friend, Dr. Schreber, has done what I requested of him. He has given your name to a hitherto undescribed plant that belongs to the Syngenesia, which he names the Marshallia. Give my best respects to your uncle, Mr. Humphry Marshall, and believe me, with great esteem, sir, your humble servant, HENRY MUHLENBERG."

In the collection of the Marshall papers in the possession of Gilbert Cope, I have found the following copy of the reply to this note in the handwriting of Dr. Marshall.

WEST BRADFORD, April 13, 1792.

REVEREND SIR:—I have just received yours of the 9th instant, and am much pleased to hear of the arrival of the Genera Plantarum. I am very sensible of the honor done me through your request by Dr. Schreber, and think myself but too undeserving. I shall be pleased in your calling on your intended journey, and hope you will consider my uncle's house as a welcome stage. I am, with all due respect, your much obliged friend, MOSES MARSHALL."

I have given this correspondence complete, as, in the list of plants named for Chester county botanists, prepared by Dr. Darlington in 1857, we find the following statement:

"The genus Marshallia was so named in 1791 by Dr. Schreber in honor of Humphrey Marshall, of West Bradford township."

In another place Dr. Darlington says that the plant was named for Humphry Marshall and his nephew, yet the above correspondence indicates that Moses Marshall alone was recognized by Schreber and Muhlenberg in the transaction. It may be interesting in this connection to give the list of plants named for Chester county botanists, as prepared by Dr. Darlington. In addition to the Marshallia, which was the first, there is the Baldwinia, named in 1813 by Thomas Nuttall for Dr. William Baldwin, of Newlin township, who accompanied Major Long in an exploring expedition to the west, and died at Franklin, on the Missouri, in 1819.

The first Darlingtonia was dedicated in 1825 by Professor DeCandolle, of Geneva, to Dr. Wm. Darlington.

The genus thus proposed was merged into a prior one, and a second Darlingtonia was established on a rare and remarkable California plant plant by Professor Torrey in 1850.

The genus Townsendia was named by Sir Wm. J. Hooker in honor of David Townsend in 1833.

A species of lichen, the Biatora Michenerl, was named by Tuckerman in 1853 in compliment to Ezra Michener, M. D., of New Garden township.

A tree of tropical growth was called the Hoopesia, in compliment to Joshua Hoopes, and a species of the Townsendia has been called the Rothrockil for Dr. Rothrock. There may be others not mentioned in the list.

Dr. Marshall's correspondents appear chiefly to have been Descemet, of Paris; John Reichert, of Belvidere; Grimwood, Hudson & Barrett and Dr. Lettsom, of London; Richard Barnet, of Dublin; Thomas Russell, of Middletown, Conecticut, and Joseph Watson, of Charleston, South Carolina. The last supplied him with many southern plants for shipment abroad. In addition to plants he shipped other natural objects, as shells, live tortoises, frogs, birds' eggs, etc.

His letters speak of many trips of which the Journal has not been preserved. On one of these he went to Pittsburg, then south through Kentucky and Tennessee, then over the mountains into South Carolina to Charleston. From thence he proceeded into the western part of Georgia and returned to Charleston, and thence by water to Philadelphia, and says: "Notwithstanding the great fatigue, danger and expense in traveling, I have in contemplation a second and more extensive route."

We have seen that Humphry Marshall was interested in having the country west of the Mississippi explored in search of plants and other specimens of scientific interest, and that he wrote to Dr. Franklin and to Sir Joseph Banks, stating that his nephew was willing to undertake such a trip. We also know that for at least fifteen years before the Lewis and Clarke expedition started for this purpose, that Thomas Jefferson was active in endeavoring to procure a suitable person to lead such an expedition and to raise the funds to detray his expenses. The following letters from Dr. Caspar Wistar, of Philadelphia, are of much interest in this connection. In a postscript to a letter to Humphry Marshall, dated May 27, 1792, Dr. Wistar inquires: "Has Dr. Marshall any inclination to explore the country west of the Mississippi? If so, I shall be glad to see him when he comes to town." And on June 20th he writes to Dr. Marshall: "Respected Friend:—By a conversation with thy uncle, I find that thee is already acquainted with the wishes of some gentlemen here to have our continent explored in a Western direction. My reason for writing at present is to inform thee of the present state of the business. Mr. Jefferson and several other gentlemen are much interested and think they can procure a subscription sufficient to insure one thousand guineas as a compensation to any one who undertakes the journey and can bring satisfactory proof of having crossed to the South sea. They wish the journey to be prosecuted up the Missouri, as the easiest and perhaps most interesting track * * * * If thee has any inclination I think it would be very proper to come to town immediately and converse with Mr. Jefferson, who seems principally interested. I am confident that no small matter will stop them if thee is disposed to engage in the business. At any rate shall be glad to hear from thee as soon as possible, and am, with respect for thy uncle and thyself, thy assured friend, Casper Wistar, Jr."

My friend, James Monaghan, suggests that this letter indicates that Dr. Wistar, at least, considered Dr. Marshall a suitable person to lead the expedition, which afterward became known to history as that of Lewis and Clarke, and there seems to be no doubt that this was the case. Whether Dr. Marshall went to see Thomas Jefferson or not, we do not know, but it is a matter of history that Thomas Jefferson, in the same year in which Dr. Wistar wrote to Dr. Marshall, "proposed to the American Philosophical Society a subscription to engage a suitable person to proceed to the northwest coast by land, and Captain Meriwether Lewis, who

was then stationed at Charlottesville, in Virginia, was engaged for the purpose. M. Michaux was to be his companion. They had gone on their journey as far as Kentucky, when Michaux was recalled by the French Minister to pursue in other quarters his botanical researches, which put a stop to the enterprise."

But in 1803 the expedition under Lewis and Clarke set out and proceeded by the same route up the Missouri, as was suggested in Dr. Wistar's letter.

In a letter to John Reichert, dated December 31, 1795, Dr. Marshall says, with reference to the shipment of seeds abroad: "There was nothing forwarded last year for these reasons: The present war and confusion in Europe has greatly lessened the demand for articles in this way; from this and other causes my attention and pursuits have been otherwise employed and directed, and taking into consideration the uncertainty and precariousness of safe conveyance, owing to the confusion of the times, determined me not to forward anything. I have contemplated to decline this business altogether, yet it is probable that for next season, if early orders are received, they may be complied with."

The "other cause" which diverted his attention and pursuits was probably his appointment as Justice of the Peace, which occurred in 1796. The list of cases tried before him and of the marriages at which he officiated, have been preserved, and show the business of the office to have been considerable. He held this office until his death. That he did not at once discontinue the business of shipping seeds is shown by a letter to Thomas Russell, of Middletown, Conn., in 1797: "I may observe that the present convulsed state of European affairs, with the uncertainty of safe transportation, has given a considerable check to business of this kind. However, a few plants of the following kinds may be procured. The average price of a general collection may be about ten cents per root."

Humphry Marshall died in 1801, and on his death a considerable part of his farm west of the Brandywine passed into the hands of Dr. Marshall. He made use of the water power in the Brandywine and erected a stone mill and dwelling house. The house is still standing. The mill was burned a few years ago. The village of Northbrook, which was formerly known as Marshall's Mill, stands on land once owned by Dr. Marshall, and much is still owned by his grandson, Dr. Edward Marshall.

After Humphry Marshall's death his nephew seems to have discontinued his former business, as well as his scientific work. I have not been able to find any records of this period, except some accounts which refer to his milling business and are of no particular interest to us. He was married about 1797 to Alice Pennock. They had six children, who have left a numerous progeny, most of whom live in Chester county. He died in 1813.

For much of the material for this sketch I am under obligations to the grandchildren of Dr. Marshall, Dr. Edward Marshall, of Northbrook, and Mrs. William T. Matlack. I am also, as usual, under many obligations to Gilbert Cope.

ANOTHER RECITATION.

Miss Martha Jones, of the West Chester High School, recited "Chester County" by Brinton Woodward. This like the previous recitation by Miss Eachus was very appropriate and was well received by the audience.

THANKS ALL AROUND.

When Dr. Sharpless had concluded the reading of his paper a vote of thanks was extended to him and when Miss Jones had concluded her reading a vote of thanks to both of the young ladies who had recited so acceptably and to the Quartet for their music was proposed and unanimously adopted.

A LETTER FROM DR. STONE.

The following letter from Dr. F. D. Stone, Librarian of the Pennsylvania Historical Society was read by Gilbert Cope:

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNA.,
PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1895.

GILBERT COPE, Secretary of the Chester County Historical Society—Dear Sir:—In June last I delivered an address in Birmingham Meeting House before the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, on the Battle of Brandywine, and in reviewing the authorities on the history of that battle, I noticed that a map of the field, prepared by a person who had evidently accompanied the British Army, (as the map was published in London the following spring), showed that after that part of the American Army, which was commanded by Sullivan, had been driven from its second position, which I believe was south of the meeting house, it retreated towards Dilworthtown. It also showed that many of the troops passed north of the road leading from the meeting house to Dilworthtown; and that over this line of retreat they were followed by the British.

In July or August last, I published a communication to this effect in the West Chester DAILY LOCAL NEWS, and explained that I had had the English map reduced to the same scale as the maps in the Chester County Farm Atlas, and that by placing the reduced copy of the English map on the farm atlas and puncturing the positions on the former, indicating the places occupied by the troops, it showed that fighting took place on farms now owned by Minshall Sharpless, James Hickey and Joseph Dilworth. As this was directly opposed to the tradition that most of the fighting between the Meeting House and Dilworthtown occurred in Bennett's field south of the road, I asked if there was any local tradition or evidence that there had been fighting north of the road. To this communication I have received no reply, but while lately in Washington, I examined a Hessian map in the Library of Congress, a portion of which, depicting the battle-field of Brandywine, is given in vol. 6, page 422 of "The Narrative and Critical History of America," by Justin Winsor. While the map is very large, covering nearly all of the military operations of the Revolutionary War, that portion relating to the Battle of Brandywine is on a much smaller scale than the British map already mentioned. The roads on the Hessian map differ considerably from those on the English map, and I do not think that it is as accurate; nevertheless there is no doubt as to the road leading from Birmingham to Dilworthtown, and indeed the differences in the two maps are not more than sufficient to show that the one has not been copied from the other. The Hessian map gives clearly Sullivan's second position. On his retreat toward Dilworthtown, it, like the English map, shows that some of the troops passed north of the road. It also shows that a body of Americans took up their position across and at right angles with the road, immediately east of where Sanday Run crosses the road, thus, to my mind, supporting the tradition of the fight in Bennet's field, as well as the evidence given on the British map, that some of the troops passed north of the road. That the British should have done this is natural; they knew that Knyphausen would endeavor to get in the rear of Washington's army by crossing at Chadds' Ford and that another portion of Cornwallis's command was endeavoring to force its way through the woods nearer to the Brandywine. If therefore they could turn Sullivan's right flank and drive him back towards the Brandywine Washington's army would have been surrounded.

I do not know whether the result of the examintion of the Hessian map will interest the members of the Chester County Historical Society or not, but if you see fit you can read this letter at the next meeting and perhaps it may call forth some additional light on a subject that I think must be interesting to its members.

Very truly yours,
F. D. STONE.

PAPERS PRESENTED.

Dr. William D. Hartman presented to the Society the commission of his father, George

Hartman, as Sheriff of Chester county, and also a series of commissions appointing him to military offices from Captain up to Major General, and signed by the various Governors of the State from 1814 to 1835.

These and a few other papers of value made up in a little package were accepted with the thanks of the Society.

We have been permitted to glance over an interesting old book. Its title page, as written with considerable flourish, reads thus: "Historical Incidents Connected with the Origin, Rise and Progress of the Fame Fire Company, No. 3, of the Borough of West Chester. Prepared to February 12, 1859, by the following committee appointed at a stated meeting of said company, held Saturday evening September 11. 1858, viz: Charles Stow, Thomas Townsend, Cyrus P. Painter, Samuel S. Heed, De Witt Clinton Lewis, Wilmer Worthington, Jr."

Then follows a regular history of the organization of the company. In the latter part of 1837 the preliminary meeting was held looking to the organization of a new fire company, and a committee was appointed to wait upon those having in charge or owning "a very dilapidated and inferior apparatus known as the Neptune, then standing in a small frame building on the Court House lot, facing south on Market street, and procure it, if possible."

They evidently procured it, as the following would prove:

"To James B. Morrison, Samuel S. Heed, John Skullen: The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Neptune Fire Company to present you with the Neptune engine, do hereby tender it together with the house and apparatus belonging hereto. Respectfully,

ANGUS McKAY,
NICHOLAS MENDENHALL,
EDWARD M. BARTLETT.

"December 30, 1837. Committee."

We don't believe if the Fame boys of to-day were to make a similar request for the apparatus of the companies now with us that the response would be quite so prompt and favorable, which only goes to show that the amenities of the firemen of those times have not descended to those of the present generation.

The name "Fame" was selected at a special meeting held in Odd Fellows' Hall, February 9, 1838. The names voted on were Fame, Relief, Hope and Liberty. "After several ballotings the name of Fame having the majority of votes polled, viz, 17 to 9, it was declared the name of the company."

It would appear from this history that the first fire to which the company was summoned was "on the 28th of March, 1838, at the house of William Williamson, Esq., in Gay street, east of Church. The first engine on the ground. No occasion to go into service." Just about that time a Chief Engineer was selected in the person of Samuel S. Heed.

It appears that the "dilapidated" old engine underwent repairs in the summer of 1838, from the following minute: "The work was done at James Powell's carpenter shop by a number of gentlemen, members of the company, who kindly volunteered their aid gratis."

The first occasion to go into service was in March, 1839, and is thus recorded: "Since our last meeting we have been called into actual service for the first time since our organization, at the fire at the brew house owned by Mrs. Rachel Taylor, and in the occupancy of Mr. John Tweddle. We were the second company upon the ground and we believe gained credit from our fellow citizens from our active exertions toward extinguishing the fire. The loss is estimated at $200. No insurance."

It appears that the annual appropriation of $100 to each company by the Borough Council commenced January 1, 1852, after much solicitation on the part of committees from the three companies. This appropriation is still paid.

The entire book makes interesting reading and throughout its pages we find many allusions to fires heretofore noticed from time to time in this column.

From, Republican
Phoenixville Pa
Date, Dec 5 1895

SOME OLD CHURCHES.

HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF SOME OF PHOENIXVILLE'S OLDER CHURCHES.

How Our Fathers Raised Altars for Worship in the Wilderness—History of Church Growth.

As soon as the early settlers of Phœnixville had cleared away the forest and built themselves homes, they also erected altars for the worship of God. The early settlers were rather a hetrogeneous people, and they consequently represented a variety of creeds. Among them we find Quakers, Mennonites, Episcopalians, Lutherans and representatives of various Reformed sects; and no sooner were their rude homes built, than they also "made God a house in the wilderness."

THE FIRST CHURCHES BUILT.

The first church building erected in the vicinity of Phoenixville was an Episcopal church, St. David's we believe, in the Valley. This church still stands, and some of the descendants of the pioneer churchmen still live in the parish and worship in the old church. The Presbyterians were the next to build a house for worship, which was erected in Charlestown. The Mennonites followed with a small house of worship on the Ridge. The first meeting house erected in Schuylkill township was built in 1750. This house stood about two miles from Phoenixville, and it was for all the religious sects in the neighborhood that felt the need of a house of worship. But like most mutual religious enterprises it never proved very successful. The building was soon afterward converted into a dwelling house.

THE MENNONITES.

In 1772 the Mennonites who were quite strong in the neighborhood at

that time built a meeting house at the intersection of Nutt's Avenue and Main street. It was built for the double purpose of religion and education, and was known as Morgan's and Buckwalter's school and meeting house. Where the Central Lutheral Church now stands there used to stand the old Mennonite meeting house. The Mennonites by removals and death became too weak to longer support a house of worship, and the property changed hands. But the graves of those who worshipped in the old meeting house are still clustered around the present church edifice. This is one of the most interesting spots in the neighborhood, for here are the graves of those who made our early history; men who preached and men who fought. In this sacred enclosure we find headstones bearing the names of the Buckwalters, the Showalters, the Funks, the Rapps, the Andersons and others whose names are enshrined in the early history of Phoenixville. These ancient headstones stand as silent sentinels left to guard the past.

The Quakers were never very strong in Phoenixville. They found too strong a current from the old Dutch settlers to make much headway, and the spirit of Zwingli. Luther and Calvin seemed to dominate rather than that of Fox and Penn. The trend of religious thought has always been towards the Reformed religions.

In 1818 shortly after the War of 1812 had ended, a few of the followers of William Penn worshipped in a small building, at Corner Stores, that had formerly been used as a school house. The organization however was never very flourishing, and after a time was abandoned entirely. The Quakers never had a meeting house iu Phoenixville, although a few adherents of that sect have always been found in the borough.

The Methodists began to show themselves in Phoenixville in about 1820. In 1829 they formed an organization and erected a church on Church street where they remain to this day. Samuel Levis, a pioneer preacher, and a disciple of the Wesley's was the first Methodist preacher to visit and preach in Phoenixville. His field was large and his visits were not very frequent. When the Methodists built, Reeves and Whitaker gave the ground and assisted them in other ways. In 1845 the Methodist Church was the centre of the famous Wythes—Chambers Controversy which caused intense excitement in the community at the time, and was only ended by judicial process.

This controversy grew out of the Temperance question and it spread to the Baptist church which it also convulsed for a time. The death of the wife of one the most bitter leaders of the controversy softened the temper of the disputant, and when the days of mourning were over, the enthusiasm was too cold to arouse into fighting ardor again, and it was finally dropped although several attempts were made to re-enkindle the strife and discord.

In 1854 the present M. E. Church edifice was erected while Rev. C. J. Crouch was pastor.

Along in the "Thirties" a Baptist Evangelist by the name of Moore came to Phoenixville, and by his fervent, earnest work as an evangelist, he soon gathered many followers, and organized a Baptist Church in 1833 when a small building was erected on the site of the present church edifice. The chnrch grew from the start, and the little building soon proved too small to hold the people, when the present edifice was erected in 1853. This church has been fortunate in having some very able men as its pastors. To-day it is the largest evangelical church organization in Phoenixville.

The present Episcopal Church building was erected in 1840, on ground given for that purpose by Reeves and Whitaker. A grave yard was also given, but the borough authorities forbade the burying of the dead in the town limits, so a parsonage was erected thereon in 1870. The Episcopalians worshipped in the Tunnel Hill school house before they built their church. As soon as they moved away the Catholics took possession of the abandoned territory, and began an active propaganda which resulted in the building up of St. Mary's parish, now the largest religious organization in Chester county. The church to-day numbers nearly 3,000 communicants, besides a parochial school of some 500 pupils and nine teachers.

The Presbyterians formed an organization at the old Mennonite meeting house in 1848. For a time they had no house of worship. In 1850, they built their present edifice. This church has had some able men in its pulpit, and is one of the strongest organizations in the community.

The other church organizations are of comparatively recent date, and can hardly be classed among the older churches of Phoenixville.

SOME LOCAL HISTORY

F. G. HOBSON, ESQ., TALKS OF CERTAIN FEATURES.

Portion of an Address Delivered By Mr. Hobson Before the High School at Pottstown.

The following is a portion of a lecture delivered before the Pottstown High School recently by F. G. Hobson Esq., of Collegeville.

We may well be proud of the land of the free and the home of the brave, and no state of this great free land has a prouder history than our own. In the War of the Revolution to free us from the yoke of England and in the war of 1812 to cement that liberty, Pennsylvania furnishpd a proud array of soldiers. It was on our soil that two of the most important events in the history of our country occurred; the encampment of the Continental army at Valley Forge and the defeat of Lee at Gettysbury. The Declaration of Independence was signed on our soil. And no spot in this historic state is so fair, so green, or so rich in a history of its own than our own county of Montgomery. History is a record of great events. Certain spots all over the world have become immortal for great deeds done there. Montgomery county has its sacred spots and its great men. He had no sympathy for those who can see only the historic spots abroad and let those near at home pass with little notice, when here at home we have so many.

He then took up the subject of early settlements. The history of the settlement of this county is the history in miniature of the settlement of the state. The earliest were the Swedes, English, German and Welsh. We do not know which of these was the first, but it was probably the Welsh, who settled at Libertyville, Lower Merion, in 1682. The English settled at Cheltenham and Abington, in 1683, and others under Nicholas More, at Moreland, in 1684.

GERMAN SETTLEMENTS.

The greater part of the country, however, was settled by the Germans who made their first settlement at Germantown in 1701. These people came here upon invitation from Penn, and were to enjoy social and re igious liberty. They belonged to the Mennonite faith and were non-combatants. Hence in the persecutions to which they were subjected in their own country they did not make resistance, and so were glad to have a more free home here. But their great numbers alarmed the English. They opposed the Germans. Even Franklin thought they were objectionable, so a commission was appoionted, who reported that they were a frugal and industrious people and that ended the trouble. It was the Germans who first printed the Bible here. They were also the pioneers of education. The Lutheran churches at New Hanover and Trappe each had a school connected, and the pastor was required to teach the young as well as preach the gospel. Mr. Hobson would thus show that the idea that the Germans opposed education is false.

An important agency in the settlement of New Hanover was the organization of the Frankfort Land company, which in 1701 purchased 22,377 acres of land comprising New Hanover, Lower Pottsgrove, and the lower part of Pottstown. One of the early settlers was John Henry Sprogel, who purchased the land upon which a large part of that borough is located and after whom the name Sprogel's Run comes.

When the country began to be more thickly settled it was found necessary to establish communication by roads. The Manatawny (P. & R. Turnpike) was the first road to be opened, and its history is a most interesting one. He spoke especially of its two great bridges, the Perkiomen and the Manatawny.

EARLY HIGHWAYS.

Great difficulty was found in raising funds for the Perkiomen bridge which was built about 1794, at the cost of $60,000. It was built by act of Legislature which provided that a lottery be held to get the funds. The highest ticket was worth $300, and by this means a part of the money was raised, the balance by tolls collected on the bridge. Afterward the state purchased both bridges and presented them to the county under provision that no tolls be collected within one mile of the Perkiomen and a half mile of th Manatawny. The latter was built in 1804.

There was much shad fishing in the Schuylkill about 1738, and Mr. Hobson told of the "naval" battles on this account at Phoenixville.

Washington and his array were nine months witin our county, which was more time than he spent in any other one county in the country during thh war. In order to shut Howe from reaching Reading, he encamped at Pottstown before going into quarters at Valley Forge.

He next spoke of the noted men of the county. First the Muhlenbergs, the founders of the Lutheran Church here in 1742. David Rittenhouse, the greatest astronomer of the times, lived here. He and Franklin made observations together. Andrew Porter, of Worcester, whose son was a governor; Francis R. Shunk, of Trappe a governor, and Gen. John Hartranft, of Norristown, were spoken of as the three governors. W. S. Hancock, Charles Thompson of Lower Merion; Johnathan Roberts, a member of congress, and Peter Rothermel and Thomas Hovendon were great men of our county. Montgomery county has produced more great men than any other county in the United States. And the little village of Trappe holds with great pride the distinction of having produced more really great men than any other place on the earth.

From, News
West Chester Pa
Date, May 24/1896

A Landmark Going.

The old Caleb Cope barn, in East Bradford township, is in course of demolition by a force of men in order to make room for the new structure, 42x60 feet in dimensions, which will be erected at once. The old barn was one of the landmarks of this section. It was erected in 1769 and was a very substantial structure, the work being of the best. There are no nails to be found about the part of the original barn now standing. Everywhere, even in the flooring boards, wooden pins are found instead of nails.

A CAVALRY FIGHT

In the Most Central Portion of This Beautiful Borough.

WHERE RED BLOOD WAS SPILLED.

In Those Days Which Tried Men's Souls in the Cause of Freedom and Against the Band of Tyrants From Over the Deep, Blue Sea—Colonel F. C. Hooton Contributes a Valuable Historical Matter in West Chester's History.

Col. Hooton.

It is the custom of the Sons of the Revolution to erect stone monuments as a memorial of events which took place in the Revolution.

Colonel Hooton, who is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, is engaged in the enterterprise of having a stone tablet erected in our Court House yard in commemoration of a cavalry fight which took place in 1777, opposite where the Court House now stands.

The history of this incident covers two days, September 15th and September 16th, 1777. There was at that time a cross roads at the intersection of Gay and High streets, as there is now. The Wilmington road was here then as now, it being now High street. The road to the east was the direct road to Philadelphia, going by the Baptist meeting on the West Chester road and out by the White Horse in Willistown. The Turk's Head Hotel stood back of where the banking house of E. D. Haines & Co. now is. The ground where Hogue's store and Pierce's drug store now are was the garden of the tavern. At the opposite corner, where Pierce's hat store now is, was a log school house, with grounds around for the children to play in. On the morning of September 15th, 1777, a troop of American Light Horse came to the Turk's Head. They were tired and hungry. They dismounted, unsaddled and fed their horses and the men went into the tavern for refreshments, first having placed a picket on High street at the point where Union street now crosses High, it being about opposite the Episcopal church. The day was warm, and the man, being very tired, went to sleep, sitting on his horse. It appears that the British, who were still at Dilworthtown, had on their hands a number of the very badly wounded Americans left on the field at Birmingham. That morning they started out to take these wounded up to this log school house above mentioned under the escort of a strong body of Hessian Cavalry. As they came up by where the Normal School now is they saw this American Cavalry picket sitting on his horse and immediately started for him on the gallop. A young girl who was near saw that the man was asleep. She went to him, awakened him, and told him the British were coming. The man turned and went up High street shouting to his comrades, who, hearing the noise, rushed out of the tavern, hurriedly saddled their horses, and the whole thing, British and Americans, went up over Quaker Hill, the British shouting and yelling. All of the Americans escaped. These British, or, rather, Hessian Cavalry are described as wearing helmets with horse tails, flying, as having long swords and riding small horses. The Hessians deposited these wounded Americans in this log school house opposite the Turk's Head and abandoned them. Many of the wounded died there and were buried in the yard around the school house and their bones at the present time remain in the ground in the yard of the house at Pierce's hat store, and in Mrs. Ruth Johnson's side yard. The next day, September 16th, A. D. 1777, the entire British army marched from Dilworthtown. The part which Knyphausen commanded, it being the part which had opposed Washington at Chadd's Ford, marching right straight for Chester, while the part which had been the turning column at Birmingham, under General Howe in person, came right straight up the Wilmington road and turned east on the White Horse road at what is now the Green Tree Hotel. It was raining heavily and it took them four hours to pass. The head of the column arrived opposite the then Turk's Head Hotel about nine o'clock in the morning. The place where they turned to the east is where High and Gay street now intersect. The Americans had a heavy cavalry picket stationed at this point. They at once engaged the advance of the British cavalry. The fight took place up and down High street, opposite where the Local News office now is, where the Court House now is, and north of Gay street. Two British cavalrymen were shot dead off their horses on High street and fell between where Market and Gay streets now are. It is not known that the Americans lost any. The British immediately carried the bodies of their two dead comrades into the Turk's Head garden, dug a grave and placed the two bodies therein. In A. D. 1827 the late John W. Townsend built two offices where Pierce's drug store now is. In digging the cellar they came upon the remains of these two men. William P. Townsend placed their bones in a box and buried them in the

lot opposite Painter's Opera House. Colonel Hooton derived the above information from Philip Sharples, now in his eighty-fifth year, who has a manuscript account of the affair written by Joseph Townsend, who wrote the account of the Battle of Brandywine.

Colonel Hooton desires the Sons of the Revolution to put up the monument commemorating these events at the corner of the Court House yard, near the Meconkey Building. It is proposed if it can be got ready in time to have its erection on September 16th of this year. As this is probably the only case in Pennsylvania, in which a cavalry fight took place in the Revolution directly in front of where a Court House now is and in the centre of what has become a large town, it is more than likely, the monument will be set up. It will be necessary to have the assent of the County Commissioners, but there will be no trouble on that score.

Charles H. Pennypacker, Esq., says the American Cavalry were commanded by Major Harper.

Philip Sharples says it was always understood that the men killed were Hessians.

From, Record Phila Pa

Date, Feby 2 1896

GREAT BIRD MAN'S HOME

Lovely Perkiomen, Where Naturalist Audubon Dwelt.

PLACE BUT LITTLE CHANGED

Ancient Stone House and the Famous Pine Trees Have Outlived the Century—$1000 for His Book.

Phœnixville, Pa., Jan. 30.—No region in Pennsylvania is more picturesque or richer in local traditions than the Perkiomen Valley in Montgomery County. The valley is small in extent and extremely narrow in places, where the abutting hills rise almost from the banks of the creek; yet small as it is, it has been the theatre of some very stirring scenes, and the home of some of America's great men. Across the Schuylkill River lives famous Valley Forge. No one associated with the historic valley will live longer in the memory of his countrymen than John James Audubon, America's most celebrated ornithologist and naturalist. The home of Audubon stands on the south bank of the Perkiomen, about three miles east of Phœnixville. The house once occupied by the naturalist was built just 136 years ago, and is now owned by Harry Wetherill, of Philadelphia, who spends his summers there. It is renown in the region thereabouts as the "Mill Grove House." It stands on a knoll of rising ground overlooking the surrounding country, and the view to be had is unsurpassed in beauty. The old house is of stone, and the walls are remarkably thick and substantial, and look as if they would stand another one hundred and thirty-six years. They are covered with a growth of ivy, which has formed its tendrils around the casements. There are several ancient pine trees standing around the old house. Beneath these old pines Audubon used to sit for hours watching the birds build their nests, or fly to and fro in quest of food for their nestlings. In the shade of these tall pines the world-famed naturalist did some of the best work of his life.

HIS HOME WAS A MUSEUM.

The hills slope away from the house on all sides, and in the summer-time, when the fields are green and the scattering trees are in leaf, no more beautiful spot could be found. In Audubon's time it was more picturesque than now, for the woodman's ax has spoiled many a noble tree.

The old house itself has been changed somewhat, but the owner in making his improvements has been careful to preserve its original appearance as much as possible. The changes have mostly been wrought within, to add comfort and convenience, which the builders had neglected. There is still to be seen the old chimney corner, where Audubon sat by his tallow candle on winter nights and wrote or read. The ceilings are very low. The fireplaces have been preserved, and on cold winter nights the oak logs are blazing on the hearth.

When Audubon occupied the house it was a veritable museum, filled from cellar to garret with stuffed birds and animals and all sorts of birds' eggs, from the egg of the condor to those of the tiny humming bird. The walls were decorated with drawings of birds and animals. The house contained the noblest collection of birds and animals to be found at that time on the American continent, and the best work in the field of ornithology was performed in the old house by the most eminent of America's naturalists, for it was here that Audubon passed his best working days.

STOOD CLOSE TO NATURE.

Audubon, from his own confession, loved Nature above everything else. There is little wonder, too, that the naturalist chafed when business drove him back into the busy world. The wild birds that nested in the groves, the busy bees at work among the flowers, the squirrels gathered their winter's store, and the brooks that run through the green meadows, had more attraction for

him than the noisy streets, the hum of business and the sound of jingling coin in the till.

The land upon which the Audubon house stands was a part of the original grant of 2000 acres to William Penn. The land lies between the Perkiomen Creek and the Schuylkill River, and it is now cut up into several fine farms. The purchase of the property by Audubon's father included an old grist mill, one of the oldest in the State, which still remains.

The first mention made of the mill was in a deed of transfer recorded November 16, 1776, when the property was transferred from Rowland Evans to John Penn. Copper was discovered on the property, when the owner, with a number of others, including Stephen Girard, formed a mining company. But the enterprise proved unsuccessful, and in a short time was given up after considerable money had been sunk in the venture.

The great naturalist was born in Louisiana, of French parentage, in 1780. When a mere lad he was sent to Paris, where he studied art under David, the great painter. When he returned to America his father gave him the Perkiomen farm. In a short time after his return from France he married Lucy Bakewell. Their eldest son was born on the Perkiomen farm.

In 1823 a fire destroyed most of his drawings, which represented years of toil and study. He mourned two days over his loss, and then went to work more bravely than ever to repair the loss wrought by fire. In two years his masterpiece. "The Birds of America," was ready for the press. "Birds of America" is a colossal work, and contained nearly five hundred colored plates of birds life-size, and four large octavo volumes of carefully prepared letter press. The original subscription price was $1000 per set.

From, News
West Chester Pa

Date, Feby 6 1896

A PAGE OF HISTORY.

Lancaster County's Part Taken in the Battle of Brandywine.

ECHOES FROM OLD BIRMINGHAM

Which Are Calculated to Stir Patriotic Blood and Further Cement the Bonds Which Unite the People to the Idea of Freedom, Not Only Here, but Everywhere in This Grand Land of the Free and Home of the Brave.

The gentlemen composing the patriotic organization in Coatesville known as the Washington Memorial Association are diligently applying themselves to the work of raising funds for the erection of a beautiful and costly monument to General Washington on the battlefield of Brandywine at Old Birmingham Friends' Meeting House. To assist in this they are getting out a handsomely printed and profusely illustrated memorial volume, which will be replete with historic matter and data relative to that struggle, and it is from the advance pages of this book that the following abstracts, written by Mr. William D. Doan, are taken.

The story is devoted to the telling of the part taken by Lancaster county in that battle, and we believe that it will find many readers in the subscribers of this paper:

LANCASTER COUNTY AT BRANDYWINE.

In view of the fact that the scene of the Battle of Brandywine near Coatesville, Chester county, was not far distant from Old Mother Cumberland, we publish the following carefully prepared abstracts relative to that historical engagement:

The Lancaster County Militia, at the Battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, the first, second and third battalions, which included all the militia of Lancaster county, were called out in June, 1777, to march to the Delaware to aid Washington's army in preventing the invasion of Pennsylvania and the capture of the capitol, the city of Philadelphia, by the British Army, then in New York city, and which was preparing to march through New Jersey to the Delaware River. On June 13, 1777, a messenger was sent by the Supreme Executive Committee at Philadelphia to Lancaster to notify Col. Bertram Galbraith, who was then the Lieutenant Colonel of the county, to call out a certain number of militia during the emergency. The messenger upon reporting the news to Col. Galbraith was sent by him to Donegal, on Sunday, June 16, 1777, to notify Col. Alexander Lowrey to embody his battalion immediately. Col. Lowrey was attending services at the Old Donegal Presbyterian Church when the summons came. The patriotic congregation immediately upon receiving the news adjourned to the shade of a large forest tree (for photograph of this tree see plate 32) which still stands in

front of the church. Under the peaceful shade of this noble tree Col. Lowrey called around him his company and field officers and gave them orders to muster the respective companies for immediate action. After receiving the orders from Col. Lowrey the entire male portion of the congregation joined hands and marched around the old oak tree and pledged themselves to each other, to stand united in defense of the colonies, and particularly of the State of Pennsylvania. All those who were assembled in that body on that day were in favor of an Independent Government. A number of Menonites who resided at that time in Donegal, formed a secret organization to resist the draft and embodiment of the militia, and quite a large number of them met at Maytown and endeavored by mob law to prevent the officers under Col. Lowrey from mustering the militia. One of the latter was killed and several others wounded, when the militia fired into the mob and killed and wounded several of them. This interference by the unpatriotic Menonites, delayed Col. Lowrey's march for a short time after which he proceeded with his battalion to Lancaster, thence over the old Philadelphia and Lancaster road to the Delaware River, and took their first position near Easton. The militia that was under the command of Col. Lowrey formed the 3d battalion. The 2d battalion was under the command of Col. James Watson, and marched from Sadsbury and Bart townships in the southeastern part of Lancaster county to the Delaware. The 1st battalion was under the command of Col. Philip Greenwalt and was composed of militia in and around the town of Lebanon. This battalion marched over almost the same route towards the Delaware as did the 2d and 3d. At this critical period Arnold had been put in command of Philadelphia. His command embraced the western bank of the Delaware, with all its fords and passes, and he took up his station there with a strong body of militia to oppose any attempt of the enemy to cross the river. He was instructed by General Washington to give him by expresses, posted on the road, if any fleet should appear up the Delaware Bay, and to endeavor to concert signals with the camps of Sullivan, who was then at Princeton, by alarm fires upon the hills, Gen. Washington's camp being along the heights of Middlebrook, N. J. The British at this period took up a strong position, having Millstone Creek on their left, the Raritan all along their front and their right resting on Brunswick. While both the American and British armies were in this position the Lancaster county militia reached the Delaware River, and were ready to aid Arnold and Mifflin who held the west bank of the Delaware from Philadelphia north to near Easton. * * * After Gen. Washington discovered that Gen. Howe had really evacuated New Jersey and had abandoned his design of moving through Jersey to Delaware and by that route to Philadelphia, the militia marched along the Delaware as far south as Chester, where they remained some time, while the other divisions of the American Army had been summoned to the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia. * * * On the 6th day of September, 1777, the militia of Pennsylvania were mustered at Newport, Delaware, which had previously been arranged by Gen Wayne at Chester, by order of Gen. Washington.

Col. Lowrey's Battalion guarded the wagon trains on the 11th of September, 1777, at the Battle of Brandywine, and did valuable service in releasing the regular troops from that duty. He successfully protected his train, and brought it away without loss. During the night, while in the immediate vicinity of old Birmingham Meeting House, some British soldiers attacked the train, while many of the teamsters and militia were lying on the ground under the wagons asleep. The brave Colonel, instead of sending a staff officer to call them into line, passed along the train himself and wakened them up with his broad sword, and told them that the "Red Coats were upon them, to fall in line immediately," the British skirmishers were soon put to flight without any loss to Col. Lowrey's train. A number of the Lancaster county militia were killed in the battle at various points.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF COL. ALEXANDER LOWREY.

Alexander Lowrey was the son of Lazarus Lowrey, who came from Donegal, Ireland, to Donegal, Lancaster county, Pa., in the fall of 1729. Alexander was then six years of age. His father took up three hundred and fifty acres of land, which is now owned by Hon. J. D. Cameron, United States Senator. He at once established an Indian trading post, and gradually become one of the most successful traders in the State. Alexander also followed the footsteps of his father, becoming a very prominent and rich Indian trader, spending much of his time trading among the Indians along the great lakes and down the Ohio River, and as far west as the Mississippi River. His influence among the many tribes of Indians that he came in contact with during his trading expeditions was very great, so that Gen. Forbes during his campaign in 1753 appointed him as guide. In 1776 he was appointed by the Committee of Safety of the State of Pennsylvania, for the county of Lancaster, to raise a battalion of militia. On June 18, 1776, he was a member of the convention which met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, which passed the memorable resolution urging an Independent Government, and instructing the delegates of the National Congress from this State to vote for a Free and Independent Government. On July 15, 1776, Col. Lowrey was a member of the convention which formed the first constitution of the State. He was also a member of the General Assembly in that year and many succeeding years. In 1777 he commanded the 3d Battalion of the Lancaster county militia at the Battle of Brandywine, and deserves much praise for his noble and patriotic work in the field of battle. In the year 1784 we find him bringing various Indian tribes which inhabited that country lying along the southern border of the great lakes and in the vicinity of the Ohio River to the treaty at Fort McIntosh (Beaver). In 1791 he was elected to the State Senate under the new constitution. Governor Mifflin appointed him as Justice of the Peace, an office he held for a number of years. He died upon his plantation in Donegal, near the present town of Marietta, January 31, 1805. * *

Col. Lowrey married Miss Mary Waters, September 26, 1752, by whom he had six children, as follows: Alexander, Elizabeth, Mary, Lazarus, Margaret and Daniel. He was again married in the year 1773 to Mrs. Ann Alricks, of Cumberland county, Pa., by whom he had one child, Frances, who was born February 1, 1775, who afterwards married the Hon. Samuel Evans, of Chester county, Pa. A few of Col. Alexander Lowrey's great-great-grandchildren are still living near his old homestead. Mr. W. D. Blackburn, editor of the Mechanicsburg Free Press, is one.

The first steam fire engine purchased by the borough was purchased back about 1867. This was the old Johnson engine in the possession of the Fame Company. She appeared to be more ornamental than useful, though she did some good work during her career. The question of her purchase was not decided until after considerable agitation, public

meetings being held in the Court House to decide on the matter.

So far as we now recall about all those prominent in the matter at that time have been called hence, with the exception of James H. Bull, Esq., who as a member of the Council, made the trip up to the Johnson manufacturing establishment at Portland, Maine, to look into details. He was either accompanied by Wm. T. Haines, Esq., or the latter made the trip alone, yet we think we recall that both went up there.

But this wasn't exactly what we started out to recall. From a little resolution we stumbled across the other day things were not exactly moving smoothly about that time between the Borough Council and the Fame Fire Company. This resolution appears on the minutes of the fire company of date March 3, 1867, and was offered by Cyrus T. Painter. It reads thus:

Resolved, That we consider the course of our Borough Council in their action in reference to the steam fire engine as truckling, contemptible, evasive, vacillating, treacherous and cowardly, and that our officers furnish the Council with a copy of this resolution and that it be published in the borough papers."

No necessity in reading between the lines to ascertain that the fire company was not altogether pleased with the way things were moving.

As a matter of course there had to be a Heed around in the early days of this new Fame steamer. It appears it was shipped to Philadelphia, and then set up and polished in the house of the United States engine, they having a steamer of the same build. John C. Heed was attracted around that way one day and seeing the men at work stepped inside to see what was going on and thus stumbled upon one of the first glances any Fame member ever got of that steamer.

In recalling the shipment of the engine out here, Jack says he happened to see the horses of the United States engine hauling the new engine down Third street en route to the West Chester depot. Accompanying the steamer down the street proudly rode poor Theo. Apple, proud of his position on the new machine as it progressed toward home.

....

OUR HISTORIANS.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Society Held Last Evening.

AN INTERESTING PROGRAMME.

Professor G. M. Philips' Lecture on Mason and Dixon's Line Was Very Instructive—An Interesting Discussion of the Subject in Which Several Members Took Part—A Fine Musical and Literary Programme Rendered—Several New Members Elected.

The quarterly meeting of the Chester County Historical Society which was held last evening in Library Hall, West Chester, was very numerously attended considering the extremely cold weather. The meeting convened at 7.30 o'clock and after transacting some business of importance a very interesting programme was rendered, as previously announced in the News.

CHESTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
WILLIAM PENN PROPRIATOR AND GOVERNOR OF CHESTER
ORIGINAL SEAL OF CHESTER COUNTY 1683
1893

MEMBERS ELECTED.

Prof. George M. Philips, Principal of the West Chester Normal School, is the President of the society and was in the chair last evening. After transacting the usual routine business the following persons were elected members of the society:

Charles R. Hoopes, Rees Palmer and Wilmer E. Pennypacker, West Chester; Samuel Wagner, Greene Hill, and John L. Balderston, Kennett Square.

A vote of thanks was extended to Henry C. Townsend for an autograph letter from T. Buchanan Read and a photograph of himself neatly framed; also to Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker, of Philadelphia, for a copy of his recent lecture on "Congress Hall."

MUSICAL AND LITERARY.

Mr. Sharpless D. Green recited T. Buchanan Read's poem "Sheridan's Ride," with good effect. A piano solo entitled "Murmuring Breezes" was very skillfully rendered by Miss Elizabeth M. Perry, after which the audience settled down to hear the address of the evening by the President of the society, Prof. Philips, which proved to be indeed very instructive.

STATE LINE TROUBLES.

The Professor had a blackboard on which the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland were outlined, so as to give the lines to which it would be necessary for him to refer.

After briefly referring to some of the events connected with the early settlements that lead up to the boundary disputes, Professor Philips proceeded to say: "King Charles the Second granted to the Duke of York, his brother, land along the Delaware bay which subsequently became the State of Delaware.. In 1631, in payment of a debt due Admiral Penn, father of William Penn, Charles the Second granted the territory known as Pennsylvania to William Penn. It was to embrace the country between the 42d parallel on the north and the 40th on the south, and extended five degrees west from the river Delaware. Soon a dispute arose between him and the Duke of York concerning the lines of their respective grants. Newcastle was the capital of the Duke of York's colony. The Duke of York succeeded his brother as King of England, and he was still unwilling to give up the claims of William Penn. The only map of the country was one prepared by Captain John Smith, of Virginia, which made the 40th parallel of latitude to run through the northern part of Maryland. William Penn soon found that the 40th parallel, which was to have been his southern boundary, was north of the mouth of the Schuylkill. This prevented

him from having the open harbor he wanted in winter time, and was likely to shut his colony off from desired ocean trade. At last it was agreed that the northern line of Delaware should be a curved line with a radius of twelve miles from Newcastle. That the south line of Delaware should be run west from a point which they then called Cape Henlopen, and its western boundary a line running in a northerly direction to the curved line mentioned above and these lines were run. This territory, embracing the three counties of Newcastle, Sussex and Kent, were added to William Penn's domains. There were three counties laid out in Pennsylvania. They were Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks, and for twenty years the three counties of Delaware sent delegates who sat in the legislature with the delegates from the three counties of Pennsylvania. Each county had two delegates. Delaware was up till about the time of the Revolution a part of Pennsylvania, when it obtained a separate government.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

The line between Pennsylvania and Maryland long remained a matter of dispute. About 1725 an agreement was reached between the sons of William Penn and Lord Baltimore concerning the line. It was that the line between the two colonies should be a line running due west from a point 15 miles south of South street, Philadelphia. Mason and Dixon, of England, with a corps of surveyors were appointed to run the line. They started from a point on South street and ran a line due west for the purpose of getting clear of the creeks and rivers emptying into the Delaware. This line crossed the Wilmington pike about a mile and a half south of West Chester, crossed the Brandywine at Jefferis Ford and continued on to the property of Joseph Harlan, near the Chester County Home. There a stone was erected which is still in place. It is known as the star gazer's stone. There by taking an observation on the Polar star the exact latitude was determined and from that point they measured due south 15 miles. In doing so they had to cross the Brandywine three times. Had they gone a little farther west with their line they would only have had to cross the Brandywine once, but a bend in the stream of which they were not aware at first lay right in their southward course. From the point reached by the southern terminus of this 15 mile line they proceeded due west and ran what has ever since been known as Mason and Dixon's line. They proceeded with this to a point beyond the Monongahela River. There they struck an Indian trail. The Indians positively refused to allow them to cross that trail and the survey stopped within 18 or 20 miles of its intended terminus. The remainder of the line was run many years afterward.

DISPUTED LAND.

A little tongue of land extending down between Maryland and Delaware belonged in reality to Pennsylvania and for that matter still belongs to it, although the recent boundary commission attempted to cede it to Delaware. They did not have that power. It could only be done with the approval of both State Legislatures and of the Congress of the United States. There is about 800 acres of land in that strip. The people have always claimed that they belong to Delaware and have paid taxes in Delaware. Living on that strip was years ago one William Smith who was elected to the Delaware Legislature and it is said that while there by his vote prevented Delaware from becoming a free State.

In connection with this fifteen mile long line running south from the star gazer's stone it is interesting to state that the latitude of any place can be determined by an observation on the Polar star. The North Pole is just as many degrees above the horizon as the position of the observer is north of the equator. Observations have been made at many different points upon the earth. Here the observation was made at the star gazer's stone and at the point where the 15 mile line intersects Mason and Dixon's line. But this is the only place in the world that the length of the line connecting the two points of observation was actually measured. In all other cases a shorter base line was measured and the long line determined by triangulation.

THE SUBJECT DISCUSSED.

Several of those present took part in the discussion and some very interesting points were evolved.

James C. Sellers said: "Perhaps many persons present are not aware that there is at present a case pending in our court to test the validity of the work of the Boundary Commission. A man named Johnson claims that he is in Delaware and the new line puts him in Pennsylvania."

Prof. D. W. Howard said: "I had a conversation recently with Benjamin Smith, one of the actual surveyors of the line adopted by the Boundary Commission. He said they found a record of some points in the line. They found that an arc of a circle would not take them all in and they had to make a complex curve."

Gilbert Cope: "It may be interesting in this connection to say that they not only searched up records but took the testimony of the oldest inhabitants in the neighborhood as to the line."

James Monaghan, Esq., said: "In Appleton's Encyclopedia I find it is stated that astronomical observations were made at the forks of the Brandywine for the purpose of determining the going of a clock sent thither, by the Royal Society in order to find the difference of gravity between the observatory at Greenwich and the spot where the clock was set up in Pennsylvania.

"Mason was a trained observer, and has recorded in his private journal, mingled with the original field notes of the survey, not only incidents of each day as they occurred, with the name of every personwhose hospitality he shared, but accounts of the flora and fauna, the geological structure and the agricultural capabilities of the country, interspersed with notices of the Mohawk, Seneca, Delaware and other Indians who served as his escort or whom he encountered on his route.

"These journals were accidentally discovered at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1860, in a pile of waste paper in the cellar of the Government house where they had been thrown."

Mr. Thomas Mercer stated that the marking stones were all brought from England, and that as far as Chester county was concerned, the originals are all preserved.

Charles H. Pennypacker, Esq., said: "It is interesting to know that the boundary between Delaware and Pennsylvania is the only State line in the United States that is a circle. Another point worthy of mention is that the title to some of the farms in Chester county run back to the grant to Lord Baltimore, as he claimed jurisdiction over some territory north of Mason and Dixon's line."

Prof. Philips displayed a map of the Court House grounds prepared by Walter Hibbard and E. W. Beans in 1843 on making which they determined the exact latitude and longitude of the Court House, which is as follows: Latitude 39 degrees 57 minutes 31 3-10 seconds north; longitude 75 degrees 36 minutes 32 7-10 seconds

west of Greenwich.

Prof. Howard called attention to the fact that a delegation from the six tribes of New York accompanied Mason and Dixon when they made their survey and that this was due to the fact that the six tribes had conquered the Indians of this section and did not allow them to call themselves anything but squaws.

MUSIC AND RECITATION.

When the discussion was concluded Miss Charlotta N. Hardee was introduced and sang very sweetly the familiar hymn "One Sweetly Solemn Thought." Miss Aimee DuVal Zane recited a poem entitled "Elizabeth Zane," which recounts the heroism of a young lady in West Virginia in the time of the Indian wars. Miss Zane is herself a descendant of the family to which Elizabeth Zane belonged. Elizabeth Zane was a sister of the great-grandfather of Miss Aimee, who was the founder of the city of Wheeling. Zanesville, Va., is named for the family.

A solo entitled "Gallop My Steed," from Denza, was rendered as a piano solo by Mr. James S. Heberling, of the West Chester Normal School.

On motion of Prof. Howard a vote of thanks was extended to Prof. Philips for his excellent lecture and to the young ladies and young gentlemen who had furnished the musical and literary part of the programme, after which the meeting adjourned.

From, Republican
Phoenixville Pa
Date, Mar 5/96

SOME REMINISCENCES.

Of the Old Sunday School at Port Providence.

Our Oaks correspondend writes as follows:

About every time we pass the spot where once the old meeting house stood, in Port Providence our curiosity is aroused and we wondered who built it We refer to the old original building, two stories high, pebble dashed; with covered stairway on the outside to reach the second story which was used for a school room. However Mrs. Harry Cressman, has loaned me a paper, *The Gospel Messenger*, printed in the interests of the Church of The Brethren at Mount Morris, Illinois, which contained a letter written by the Rev. James Quinter when he was conducting a revival meeting here at Green Tree, January 1888, and was stopping with his daughter who is the wife of the Rev. J. T. Myers, pastor of the Green Tree church. At that time Mr. Quinter was at the head of the editorial staff and in his letter gave a short history of the beginning of the church at Port Providence, at that time known as Lumberville.

The growth of the Dunkard or more properly speaking the Church of the Brethren has been remarkable since that time. The Coventry church was the "Alma Mater," the parent vine, from which came many fruitful branches, more particularly the Green Tree church.

According to Mr. Quinter in 1835 when Port Providence was Lumberville the church was built. The old building presented quite a fine appearance lacking any pretensions to show, being plain, and finished in the greatest simplicity, characteristic of the denomniation, who worshipped there. The church was known as a union church, open to all denominations.

The Puritans built their churches on one side of the road and the school house on the other, but in this case the job was "lumped," for the school room and the room for worship, were under the same roof, the school room occupying the second story, reached by the before mentioned flight or stairs from the outside.

After the building was completed Mr. Quinter taught school there, and the school was known as the Lumberville Seminary or Academy. Those days the privileges of common schools were rather meagre. This school, in the words of one of its pupils, was not surpassed by any school in the state, and acquired quite a reputation throughout the country. James W. Pennypacker, now dec'd, lumber and coal merchant of Phoenixville, Sarah Rhinewalt of Moore Hall; S. Jones Garber, of the Great Valley; Joseph and Albert Fitzwater, E. K. and P. P. Nichols of Lumberville were among his pupils.

This is before my time and I am only repeating hearsays, and what I have many times heard.

When the great religious tidal wave came sweeping up the Valley in 1835, or thereabouts, the Methodists held meetings here, and Abel Fitzwater's house according to Mr. Quinter, was the stopping place for the itinerants and religious travellers. Mr. Fitzwater was very charitably disposed. A Deacon of the Dunkard Church, a true Christian, his house was open to all, no matter what creed, religion or color.

The old building has been remodeled and a nice cozy chapel takes its place.

I have a reverential feeling for the old meeting house for here I went to Sunday school. It is the Sunday school of "ante bellum" days I remember so well. Samuel Supplee was about the first man I ever heard of as a superintendent. Mr. Supplee was a member of the Methodist Church and a class leader. These class meetings

were held in a one story building, situated on the main road next to the canal just below the lime kilns. This building was at one time occupied by a man by the name of Anderson (Isaac I think) who carried on the business of jeweler and dentist for the neighborhood. An addition, or two storied dwelling, was built in the rear, as an attachment to this little shop; but the little room was kept intact for a class room for a long time afterward. The main building was occupied by Stephen Dewees, father of "Dad."

At the many class meetings held in this room the religious feeling would reach the highest pitch; would be intense, warm and ardent characteristic of the Methodists; so much so that the little building was called the "pepper and salt box."

Across the way or opposite the class room, a man named of the of Smith & Harper, store keepers of the place, built himself a house, now owned by Mrs. Mary Wesler, wife of Solomon Wesler who was killed in battle near Spotsylvania Court house. Mr. Smith sold the house to George D. Price, and moved to Reading. A Mrs. Vanderslice, sister to Mr. Quinter, lived in this house and as she was a milliner, Mr. Price built the little annex to the main building for the millinery store.

Among the many superintendents of the Sunday schools, were Frederick Reigner, Jesse Conway, Charles Batt, Mr. Cievenstine, Samuel Kram and John Sheeler. There were others but I cannot recall their names. These days we were given a blue ticket for coming, and one for good behavior while at school. Twelve blue tickets would be equivalent to a red ticket and so many red tickets would be exchanged for a book. An appropriate verse from the Bible was printed on the red and blue tickets.

Several years before the war O. Pennypacker or as we knew him, Perry Pennypacker was superintendent. The Sunday school prospered and was well attended, and under Mr. Pennypacker's superintendency a spirit for good was awakened in the community. He was liked by one and all and was indefatigable in his efforts to make the sessions of the school interesting and entertaining.

From, Press
Phila Pa
Date, Mch 8 1896

TAYLOR'S FOX HUNT WAS REPRODUCED.

Six Thousand People Help Commemorate "The Story of Kennett."

300 HOUNDS CHASE REYNARD

The Characters Portrayed in the Poem Reproduced and the Big Meet Was Characteristic of That of 100 Years Ago.

Special Despatch to "The Press."

Kennett Square, March 7.—To-day was a gala day in Kennett and the town had a holiday appearance all day. The cause being the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Fox Hunt in Bayard Taylor's story of Kennett, and a very fitting celebration it was. It is estimated that nearly 6000 persons witnessed the release of the fox and over 300 hounds and 600 riders were in the chase. The day opened cloudy and with showers, and for a time put a damper on the jubilant spirits of all, but before 10 o'clock the clouds dispersed and the sun shone forth as on a Summer day. Had the weather remained clear it is estimated over 10,000 persons would have been present.

It was just 2 o'clock when John Montgomery, Sr., stepped forth with a large dog fox, around whose neck was a collar, trimmed with red, white and blue ribbon, and on which was a plate engraved with the following:—

"One hundredth anniversary Hunt, Bayard Taylor's story of Kennett, March 7, 1896."

When he was relieved Mr. Fox shook himself and started off on a lively chase, taking nearly the same course his ancestors did 100 years ago—a little east, then south, down by the rock and to his lair on the farm of Evan Pyle, Kaolin, where he was holed, Will Keating being first at the hole. As Mr. Fox had gotten away from so many hands, he was allowed liberty and was not dug out. The hunt was the largest ever held in this section of the State.

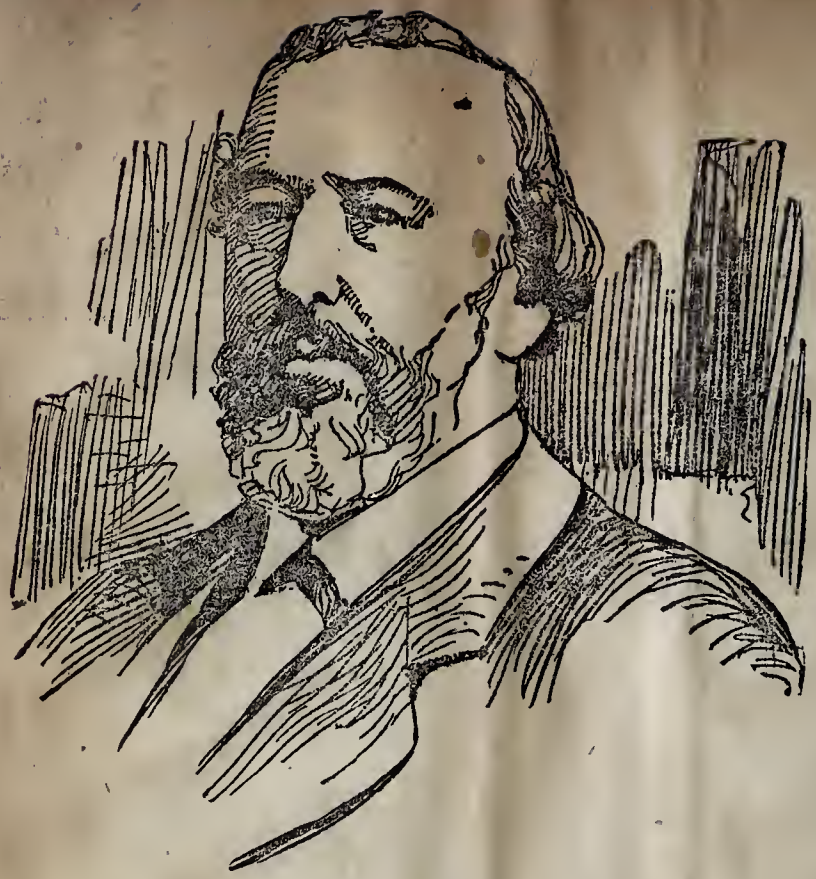
THE HUNTS REPRESENTED.

Among the hunts represented were the following:—

Kennett Hunt—Kennett Square, Pa., James Ford, master of hounds; Theo. Pennock, whipper-in; 55 riders, 25 hounds.

Belwood Hunt—Pottstown, Pa., H. Flannery, Jr., whipper-in; George Smith, Jr., master of hounds.

Hickman Hunt—Cheyney, Pa., Mifflin Hickman, master of hounds; Jesse J. Hickman, whipper-in. Among the riders were Darlington Baily, Edward Hunes, Morton Falley, William Hurlock. Twenty



BAYARD TAYLOR.

riders, 30 hounds.
Pinkerton Hunt—Cheyney, Pa., William Pinkerton, master of hounds; Samuel

The original house on the Barton farm, where the fox was dropped 100 years ago. This picture was drawn by Bayard Taylor in 1840, and was covered with glass taken from a house built in 1716. This house was torn down several years ago, and in its place a handsome mansion was erected.

Pinkerton, whipper-in; riders, William Baker, George Yarnall, George Proctor,

E. V. Wingard, the present owner of "Bar-ton Farm," where the fox was released on the celebrated hunt in 1796—and also the Memorial hunt of 1896.

Edward Pinkerton, Elmer Smith; 15 riders, 30 dogs.

Fairhurst Hunt—Wilmington, Del., T. M. Bullen, master of hounds; Samuel Miller, whipper-in; 10 dogs.

Flowerdell Hunt—Near Chester, John R. Flower, master of hounds; A. E. Ebright, whipper-in; 15 riders. George Leiper, Spencer Worrall, Ellwood Powell, John Wier, H. G. Mason, Frank Ebright, F. R. Smith. Twelve dogs.

Gibson Hunt—West Chester, Edward Gibson, master of hounds; William Gibson, whipper-in; 15 riders, 10 hounds.

Plankerton Hunt—Ashland, Del., Edward Plankerton, master of hounds; 7 riders, 15 dogs.

Lionville Hunt—Chester County, Frederick Wilson, master of hounds; Frank McCormick, whipper-in; 6 riders, 15 dogs.

Dixon Hunt—Ashland, Del., Willard Dixon, master of hounds; Maris Dixon, whipper-in; 12 riders, 10 dogs.

Lewisville Hunt—Lewisville, Pa., 7 riders, 5 dogs.

Cream Ridge Hunt—Ten riders.

Malvern Hunt—Malvern, Pa., 3 riders.

Highland Park Hunt—Two riders.

Farmers' Hunt—Kaolin, Pa., J. P. Pyle, master of hounds; J. Phillips, whipper-in; 12 riders, 15 dogs.

Radnor Hunt—Radnor, Pa., Mr. Maher and son.

New London Hunt—New London, Pa., James M. McCament, master of hounds; Thomas E. Agnew, whipper-in; 25 riders, 12 dogs.

Rose Tree Hunt—Media, Pa., J. Norman Risley.

Mortonville Hunt—Mortonville, Pa., Charles Yetter, master of hounds; Eugene Faddis, whipper-in; riders, M. B. Hickman, Thomas Thornbury, Moses Worth; 25 riders, 15 hounds.

Longwood Hunt, Longwood, Pa., Joseph Carter, master of hounds; 7 riders, 12 dogs.

Taylor Hunt—West Chester, Pa., J. Howard Taylor, whipper-in; Ambrose Taylor, master of hounds; riders, Lieutenant David O'Brien, Win Bishop, Webb Fulton, John H. Babb, George W. Hinkle, Howard Green, William Snyder; 12 riders, 10 dogs.

Londongrove Hunt—Londongrove, Pa., John Worth, master of hounds; William King, whipper-in; 20 riders, 15 dogs.

West Chester Hunt—West Chester, Pa., Howard Sharp, whipper-in; John Gheen, master of hounds; riders, Percy Darlington, Robert Waddell, Fred Wollerton, Ed. Rambler, William Sharp, Jr., Jefferson Shaner; 20 riders, 12 dogs.

Pocopson Hunt—Pocopson, Pa., Charles Burns, master of hounds; William Burns, whipper-in; riders, John Rodenbaugh, Elmer Strode, Bert Lancaster, Charles Strode, George Rodenbaugh; 20 riders, 15 dogs.

White Horse Hunt—White Horse, Pa., William Stewart, master of hounds; Thomas Rodgers, whipper-in; 12 riders, 10 dogs.

Chatham Hunt—Chatham, Pa., John Cochran, master of hounds; 7 riders, 6 dogs.

Lima Hunt—Delaware County, Pa., Dr. C. A. Dohan, master of hounds; Marshall Altemus, whipper-in; riders, William H. Dohan, Harry Sloan, Leander W. Riddle, V. D. Litchenberg, George Leiper, S. Powall.

West Grove Hunt—West Grove, Pa., George W. Lukens, master of hounds; 13 riders, 11 dogs.

Wright Hunt—Centreville, Del., Charles

Wright, master of hounds; Theodore Smith, whipper-in; 11 riders, 12 dogs.

Besides the regular hunts there were many old veteran fox hunters present, among them James Martin, of Wilmington, Del., aged 80 years, and a follower of the hounds sixty years; Abijah Stephenson, Warren Tavern, Chester County, aged 70, followed the hounds twenty years; John Yeager, Spring City, aged 71 years, fox hunter fifty-five years; D. Marshall Taylor, Philadelphia, aged 75 years, fifty years a fox hunter; Jackson Baker, Gradysville, Pa., aged 70 years, fifty years a hunter; Jacob Stewart, Ridley Park, 75 years old, fifty-five years a hunter; Smedley Green, Gradyville, aged 65 years, thirty-five years a hunter; Jesse Hickman, Cheyney, aged 75, fifty years a hunter; Thomas Moore, Pleasant Hill, Md., aged 87, sixty-seven years a lover of the sport.

Among the distinguished guests present were Dr. J. Howard Taylor and Mrs. Annie Carey, brother and sister of the dead author; ex-Congressman Hon. Smedley Darlington, ex-Senator Septimus E. Nevin, Representatives Hon. John Henry Marshall and daughter and Hon. D. Smith Talbott, Superintendent C. G. Bechdolt, of Media; Professor Richard Darlington, Douglas E. Brinton, Editor Oxford "Press;" Thomas E. Lock, Esq., ex-District Attorney John G. Gheen, Dr. H. D. Entrikin, Plummer E. Jefferis, County Commissioners Davis W. Entrikin and R. Thomas Garrett, R. N. Thomas, Dr. Milton E. Conard, John M. Chalfant. Miss Edith Bringhurst of Wilmington, was the only lady rider at the hunt.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S STORY.

"At noon, on the first Saturday in March, 1796, there was an unusual stir at the old Barton farmhouse, just across the creek to the eastward as you leave Kennett Square by the Philadelphia road," thus Bayard Taylor opened his "Story of Kennett." The author then goes on to describe a fox hunt that took place at this time and it was at the Barton farm that the fox was released. It is the 100th anniversary of this hunt that the citizens of Kennett Square and vicinity celebrated to-day.

In the story, which Bayard Taylor dedicated to the people of Kennett, "some of whom inhabit the very homes and till the very fields which I have given the actors in it," the fox gave the hunters a fine chase up the Toughkenamon Valley and was caught in Avondale woods, Gilbert Potter, a young swain of the neighborhood, getting the brush.

The work of arranging this hunt was in charge of a committee of Kennett Hunt, viz.: Theodore Pennock, Joseph Hughes, Charles S. Swayne, John J. Taylor, John Montgomery and Robert E. Dallas.

STORY CHARACTERS REPRESENTED.

As far as possible all the characters as described by Bayard Taylor in his story of the hunt of a century ago were reproduced with the same costumes as worn on that day. Lewis Agnew, a brother-in-law of Bayard Taylor, took the character of "Sandy Flash" the outlaw and robber; "Giles" the English soldier who deserted the royal ranks after the Battle of Brandywine was impersonated by Joseph J. Hughes; the Fairhorn boys—Joe and Jake—ready to spoil the fun, were taken by Masters Samuel and Theodore Pennock; "Martha Dean" the fair heroine, Miss Mary P. Wilkinson; "Betsy Lavender," the village spinster, Mrs. Charles C. Wilder; "Gilbert Potter," the hero of the hunt, Robert E. Dallas; "Alfred Barton," owner of the farm, Theodore Pennock; "Joel Ferris," John Montgomery; "Mark Dean," Charles S. Swayne; "Sallie Fairthorn," Mrs. Mintford Levis, a cousin of Bayard Taylor; "Deb Smith," Frank Maxwell, were all where they were supposed to have stood just 100 years ago.

BARTON'S FARM AND MANSION AS IT APPEARS TO-DAY.

The dinner was served to hundreds in the borough hall. The old Unicorn Tavern, where the dinner mentioned in the story, was served, was burned down twenty-five years ago.

What made the event all the more interesting was Taylor's fondness for the sport. Just after he was appointed Minister to Germany by President Hayes, in 1877, his friends gave him a reception here, and just as the event was closing some of his old companions dragged a lot of straw, on which a fox had been lying, through the streets of the town, and then let loose the hounds, who made a lively chase over the route the straw had gone, and the tonguing of the dogs made music to his ears, as he remarked to a friend.

From, News
West Chester Pa
Date, 3-25-96

HISTORICAL GLEANINGS.

Organization of the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Science.

The Ten Pioneers All Dead Long Ago—What the Object of the Organization Was As Defined by Its President.

Everybody in West Chester who knows anything whatever about the history of West Chester has heard of "The Chester County Cabinet of Natural Science," and many are familiar with some of the facts connected with the organization. Just now, when the future course of the Chester County Historical Society is in doubt and some are predicting that it may run a similar career to that of the Chester County Cabinet, a history of the latter organization will be read with interest by all. There is not now living a single one of its founders and only a few of its members are now surviving. Its history has been preserved in records carefully kept, and from the annals of the society we publish the following as the first chapter in th history of a useful scientific organization that long since ceased its work. All its valuables were scheduled and turned over to the West Chester Academy in 1850, and subsequently went into the possession of the West Chester State Normal School, where they form an important part of the collection belonging to the school. The following paragraphs give an account of its organization:

HOW IT WAS ORGANIZED.

On January 26th, 1826, a few of the citizens of West Chester assembled at the Turk's Head tavern for the purpose of forming themselves into a society to cultivate a knowledge of natural science, and especially to collect the materials requisite for a complete Natural History of Chester County. Those present were William Darlington, M. D., John W. Townsend, Henry H. Amriage, David Townsend, Abraham Marshall, Jr., Thomas S. Bell, Jonathan Gause, Wilmer Worthington, M. D., Isaac Thomas and Eusebius Townsend, ten in all.

William Darlington, M. D., submitted a draft of a constitution for the government of the society, which was adopted, and the society assumed the name of "The Chester County Cabinet of Natural Science." All of the men mentioned above have been dead for a long time past. Dr. Isaac Thomas was the last survivor, and he has been dead probably fifteen years.

At the first meeting Dr. William Darlington was elected President, John W. Townsend Corresponding Secretary, and David Townsend Recording Secretary and Treasurer.

They adjourned to meet again at the Turk's Head, where the meetings continued to be held until April 15th,1826,when the society adjourned to meet in the northeast room of the second story of the Academy on May the 20th.

In the opening address of the President he explained the object of the association as follows: "It is a pleasing circumstance amid the arduous and perplexing duties of our vocations and the turmoils inseparable from our condition in society, that there is a common object to which we can all occasionally turn as with one heart, to find relief from the rude cares of the world, and indulge in recreation, which is calculated at once to promote our usefulness as citizens, to chasten our affections and elevate our intellectual character as men. This object is the study of nature, an acquaintance with her various productions founded upon scientific principles by which we may be enabled to comprehend the wisdom of their structure, the harmony of their arrangement, the laws by which they are governed and the properties with which they have been endowed by a beneficent creator. I hesitate not to aver, that no pursuit has ever yet engaged the attention of men more happily calculated to enlarge his mind, to wean and pacify it from sordid passions and grovelling views or to exalt it to just conceptions of the power and goodness of the deity than a rational and philosophical study of the objects of Natural Science."

Again he says: "We have associated for the purpose of devoting a portion of our leisure to the acquisition and promotion of natural knowledge. Our primary object is to collect the materials for a complete history of the natural productions of the county in which we live."

This address was delivered at that first meeting in the northeast room on the second story of the academy.

The academy property was on West Market street extending back to Gay street. A large part of it is what is now the Farmer's Hotel and that building is the old school building remodeled and fittted up for a hotel.

A PIECE OF COAL PRESENTED.

At that meeting, May 20th, 1826, Dr. William Gillingham presented the organization with a piece of anthracite coal from Schuylkill county. It makes one smile in these days to read of such a present. Coal has come to be so plentiful that it is hardly ever out of our sight,but in those days it had not come to be burned in West Chester at all and was only used to a limited degree. It is more than likely that some of the members looked upon it that night for the first time.

The record we have pursued so far shows the circumstances under which the Chester County Cabinet was organized. How feeble were its beginnings. We shall show something of its growth development and untimely death in future articles and those who read may judge of what the causes were that brought about its dissolution.

ght not be amiss to say here that e several points in which its be- was like that of the Historical First a few met for the pur- organization. Its objects were nat similar. The fact that it took session of a room in the West Chester Academy and remained for a time associated there with and even after moving away was at last swallowed up by the latter may be worth considering, as we progress in the relation of the story. Why it turned out that way others may determine from a perusal of the facts. There were many events in its history which are not likely to find any parallel in the experience of the Historical Society. These, too, have their lessons. All of which will be worked out as time goes by and the story is unfolded.

HISTORICAL GLEANINGS.

More Facts Concerning the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Science.

Where the Members Met in the Early Days of the Organization and How They Worked.

In the opening paper of this series on the history of "The Chester County Cabinet of Natural Science," published in the News of March 25th, after stating that the meeting of May 20th, 1826, was held in the northeast room of the second story of the West Chester Academy, we said that "the academy property was on West Market street, extending back to Gay street. A large part of it is what is now the Farmers' Hotel, and that building is the old school building remodeled and fitted up for a hotel."

This explaination was not just as it should have been. It is true that the property stretched across the space between what is now the north line of Market street and the south line of Gay street, but in 1826 Market street had not been opened West of Church, and the entrance to the school property was from Gay street. The academy building referred to in the annals of the Chester County Cabinet was not what is now the Farmers' Hotel. That was built later and used as a boarding house in connection with the school.

The old academy building to which this reference property applies was much nearer Gay street than Market, but was back some distance from the street line. It was built of stone and was a substantial building thoughout. On the outside of it was plaster, pebble-dashed and painted yellow. It was torn down to make room for the block of new brick houses that now front on the Gay street end of the lot. The property had no outlet to Market street for several years after the date of the Chester County Cabinet beginning its meetings there.

In the latter part of the same year, 1826, the Chester County Cabinet rented the front room on the second story of what is now Wm. A. Pierce's drug store. The lower story was built for lawyers' offices. The entrance to the second story was by a door opening into the narrow alley which separates that building from the one belonging to Thomas C. Hogue. The stairway was across the building between the front and back offices down stairs, and was afterwards torn out to make the present store room out of the two offices. The building was erected in 1818, and was comparatively new at the time referred to. It belonged to John W. Townsend. The society placed cases and shelves in the room in which they kept their minerals, books and papers. Here they remained, and the society continued to hold its meetings there until the building now used for the post office was built and named Cabinet Hall.

At a meeting of the society held January 19th, 1828, the curators were requested to prepare and present to the next stated meeting a report of the progress of the Cabinet from its foundation to that time.

Henry W. VanAmringe, the Chairman of the curators, made a lengthy report on April 19th of the same year. After reviewing in a general way the progress and success of the society in Chester county, he gave a short biographical sketch of each of the persons who engaged in the study of natural science. He then went on to say: "From the above review, it appears that at an early period considerable knowledge was diffused over Chester county in relation to natural science, and that many persons had been actively engaged in the study. But no connection existed to concentrate the efforts and stimulate the exertions of individuals.

"In the year 1825 several gentlemen were accustomed to assemble weekly in the vicinity of West Chester to accompany Dr. Darlington in his botanical explorations.

"The association, gradually formed by this means, presented a favorable opportunity for instituting a permanent society for the cultivation of natural science. In this manner the Chester County Cabinet was produced, having for its object the study of nature and more especially a collection of the materials necessary for a complete natural history of the county. The society held its first meeting the 18th of March, 1826. The number of members is at present twenty-five. As the constitution requires that members shall be admitted unanimously by the ballot, the number will probably be restricted, but the harmony of the society will be less liable to interruption."

After recapitulating the natural advantages to be derived from the study of nature, he proceeds: "But we are urged to the study of nature by motives independent of considerations of temporal utility. Certainly no pursuit is more calculated than the study of natural science to enlarge the mind, to cherish a benevolent disposition and to confirm us in our dependence upon an overruling Providence. In the contemplation of nature from the most stupendous to the humblest productions before us, we behold a mysterious and unerring wisdom and power in the structure and adaptation of the minutest parts, and in the relation which distinct objects have to each other and the approximation of the natural departments, we are no less astonished at the display of infinite power and goodness. The same Almighty hand which created the revolving spheres, which upholds them in the immensity of space, has been employed in the formation of the hooded violet and the fragile innocence, and to whatever subject of nature we direct our attention we discover manifestations of the presence and the government of the Author and Finisher of the universe."

At the same meeting to which the curators reported, Dr. Darlington moved that at each meeting of the Cabinet the President appoint a lecturer to the second meeting thereafter, a lecture upon any subject of his own selection connected with the object of this society. The motion was approved, and Dr. Worthington was appointed the first lecturer. These lectures were delivered at the regular meetings and were intended for the members only. They were kept up for some years, but were gradually discontinued through neglect to make the appointments

HISTORICAL GLEANINGS.

Another Chapter Concerning the Chester County Cabinet.

How Apparatus Was Bought and a Building Erected—The Masons Once Donated $200 to the Organization.

In the early part of the year 1835 a series of public lectures were given by members of the Chester County Cabinet, for the purpose of raising money to purchase chemical and philosophical apparatus for the use of the cabinet. The lectures commenced about the first of January and closed about the first of April. Two lectures were given each week. They were well attended and nearly $400 was realized.

The gentlemen who delivered these lectures were members of the society, and their names and themes were as follows: "Astronomy," by Joshua Hoopes; "Anatomy and Physiology," by Isaac Thomas, M. D.; "Chemistry," by Wilmer Worthington, M. D.; "Natural Philosophy," by Philip P. Sharples. William Darlington, M. D., gave the introductory address and Wilmer Worthington the valedictory, both of which were ordered to be printed and placed in the library for the use of the members. These lectures were well attended and gave general satisfaction.

As there are only five speakers named in the above list it is presumed that some of them delivered more than one, but the book from which we quote the foregoing paragraph does not state.

A GIFT FROM THE MASONS.

"Fifth-mo. 16th, 1835, the following letter was received. As Treasurer of Lodge No. 50, of Ancient York Masons, held at West Chester I herewith transmit to you the sum of two hundred dollars, in accordance with the following resolution passed said Lodge:

"Resolved, That the Treasurer of this Lodge be directed to pay the Treasurer of the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Science, for the use of said Cabinet, the sum of two hundred dollars, to be applied by that institution toward the purchase of chemical and philosophical apparatus. Signed, H. T. JEFFERIS."

"The money was received, the thanks of the society returned, and the money applied as directed.

PREPARING TO BUILD.

All along the Cabinet had been occupying a rented room. Some of the members thought they should get a building of their own.

On May 21st, 1835, a committee was appointed to ascertain what amount of funds could be raised for the purchasing of a lot and erecting a suitable building for the accommodation of the Cabinet. This committee reported June 20th, 1835, that almost $1,600 had been subscribed and that William Williamson offered as his subscription for the purpose mentioned fifty feet of ground at the north side of his lot on Church street, whereupon the following action was taken:

"Therefore Resolved, That the said offer be accepted, and that a committee be appointed to receive a title therefor; also, to submit a plan for the building for the Cabinet at an adjourned meeting."

The committee appointed under this resolution consisted of Nathan H. Sharpless, Thomas S. Bell and Dr. William Darlington.

"The meeting adjourned to the 27th of the same month, when the committee reported that the title had been executed, on condition that the Cabinet erect a building thereon within the space of three years from the date of the title papers, and also accept it in lieu of his subscription of fifty ($50) dollars towards erecting the building."

Although counted in at so small a valuation of $1 per foot, or $50 for the whole lot, it was regarded as fairly worth at that time $10 per foot. On it the building was subsequently erected and is what is now known as the post office building.

The following paragraph in the annals from which we have been quoting gives a description of what this lot was like at the time:

"The lot on which this building stands as all the older natives of West Chester will remember, was occupied by a pond in winter that was scarcely dried by the heats of summer. It was the usual grounds in the proper season for the young people to slide and skate upon. This fact accounts for the very low price at which it was valued at that time. Since the improvements it has increased at least fifty fold in price, and was the most valuable pecuniary contribution the Cabinet ever received. The committee was continued for the purpose of procuring a suitable plan for the building."

On November 31st, 1835, Dr. Wilmer Worthington and Joshua Hoopes volunteered to deliver a course of public lectures on chemistry and natural philosophy for the benefit of the building fund. The offer was accepted and the thanks of the society extended to the lecturers.

On December 19th, 1835, the committee reported a plan for the building with the estimate cost of the same. The report was laid upon the table at that time, but on January 16, 1836, was adopted and all committees outstanding on the subject were discharged.

The plans were prepared by Thomas W. Walters, a Philadelphia architect, and the same who was the architect of the present capitol building at Washington. He also drew the plans for the Bank of Chester County, the Court House and the jail.

The discharge of preceding committees was followed up then or soon after with the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President to contract for materials and the erection of a suitable building for the accommodation of the cabinet as soon as two thousand dollars shall be subscribed for the purpose."

The committee appointed under this resolution consisted of Nathan H. Sharpless, Dr. W. Worthington and Dr. Wm. Darlington. John Marshall and Washington Townsend were appointed a committee to collect subscriptions and to notify the Building Committee as soon as $2,000 was subscribed.

It appears by the annual report that the $2,000 was subscribed but no other notice was taken of that matter so far as the minutes are concerned.

The building when completed had cost $4,500 and about $2,200 had been subscribed. The first meeting was held in it November 19th, 1836.

Much had been accomplished in the ten years that had elapsed from its organization. Its membership was limited, but those composing the organization were full of confidence and had worked heroically for the end in view. Their building was erected and the debt that remained was not so great but what they had con-

fidence that they could pay it off in due time. In our next reference to this subject we hope to give a list of the contributors to the building fund.

HISTORICAL GLEANINGS.

How Money Was Raised and Cabinet Hall Built.

The Members of the Chester County Cabinet and Others Subscribed to the Bonds to Fund the Debt.

In our last article on the history of The Chester County Cabinet, which appeared in the News of April 3d, we traced its history down to the first meeting in the new hall, which was held November 19th, 1836. That evening a committee was appointed to ascertain if it was practicable to have a course of lectures delivered during the following winter. The committee reported November 28th that they thought it would be advisable to give a course of lectures on anatomy and physiology, astronomy, chemistry, natural philosophy and constitutional law. They also reported that the services of the following named gentlemen can be obtained: Dr. Isaac Thomas on anatomy and physiology, Joshua Hoopes on astronomy, Dr. Wilmer Worthington on chemistry, and William Darlington on constitutional law. This lecture course was given during the winter that followed.

On the 17th of December, 1836, the building committee reported that the new hall would cost, when finished, about $4,500, and of this sum about $2,200 had been subscribed in money and materials. David Townsend, William H. Dillingham, and Dr. J. W. Cook were appointed a committee to ascertain the best method of raising funds to defray the expenses unprovided for of building the new hall. On the 27th of the same month they reported that "Upon considering the subject they are of the opinion that the only eligible mode is by loans from members of the Cabinet in such sums as each is willing to contribute," and in order to render justice to all it was recommended that such loans be secured upon the property of the Cabinet. Dr. Jesse W. Cook was appointed to wait upon the members to ascertain what portion of the proposed loan they will each take.

On March 19th, 1837, Dr. Jesse W. Cook reported that the sum of $2,650 had been subscribed by the members pursuant to the resolution of December 27th.

THE SUBSCRIBERS.

The following is a list of the subscribers to the hall funds and the amount of their respective subscriptions as far as they could be ascertained:

William Apple	$ 10 00
William Adle	12 00
Samuel Auge	10 00
Thomas S. Bell	50 00
Joseph H. Brinton	25 00
Caleb Brinton, Jr	50 00
John H. Brinton	25 00
George Brinton, Sr	50 00
Mordecai Evans	10 00
Townsend Eachus	12 00
Jonathan Gause	25 00
Townsend Haines	30 00
Cheyney Hannum	25 00
Joseph Hemphill, Jr	20 00
Abner Hoopes	5 00
Benjamin T. Haines	20 00
Robert Irwin	10 00
H. T. Jefferis	50 00
Jonathan Jones	10 00
George Brinton, Jr	50 00
Ruth P. Brinton	25 00
Edward Brinton	5 00
Es'y Boyer	5 00
Enion Cook	10 00
Wm. H. Dillingham	100 00
Wm. Darlington, M. D	100 00
Isaac Darlington	50 00
John McGinley	10 00
Joel Matlack	10 00
Augustus McKay	10 00
C. & A. Nields	10 00
Robert Mercer	10 00
Ziba Pyle	50 00
Philip Price	50 00
Philip M. Price	25 00
Eli K. Price	25 00
James Pownall	20 00
John D. Pettit	10 00
J. Lacey Darlington	25 00
Thos. Darlington, Birmingham	25 00
Ziba Darlington	10 00
Edward B. Darlington	10 00
John T. Denny	10 00
Wm. Everhart	100 00
Jacob Ehrenzeller	50 00
Henry S. Evans	20 00
Wm. P. Sharples	25 00
Edward Shields	10 00
Nimrod Strickland	10 00
Robert Smith	4 00
David Townsend	100 00
Isaac Thomas, M. D	50 00
Mary H. Thomas	25 00
Washington Townsend	50 00
Wm. P. Townsend	25 00
Eusebius Townsend	25 00
John R. Thomas	25 00
Chalkley Jefferis	25 00
John James	10 00
William Jackson	10 00
Jesse Kerns	10 00
Joseph J. Lewis	10 00
Daniel Lord	10 00
John Marshall	50 00
David Meconkey	50 00
Jesse Mercer	10 00
Thomas Powell	15 00
Eli Pyle	10 00
Robert Roberts	50 00
Phillip P. Sharpless	60 00
Joseph P. Strode	50 00
Nathan H. Sharples	50 00
Henry P. Sharples	15 00
Benjamin Sharples	10 00
George Thomas	25 00
John Tweddle	10 00
Wm. Williamson	50 00
Wilmer Worthington	50 00
Walker Yarnall	10 00
Cash	25 00
Rachel Taylor	10 00
H. P. Davis	——
George W. Irwin	——
Samuel R. Kirk	——
William Morris	——
Nathaniel Potts	——
Samuel Shafer	——
Evan Evans	——
Jesse Evans	——
William Kremer	——
Levi Murray	——
Francis Potts	——
John Templin	——
Nathan Benker	——
Wm. H. Brown	——
Thomas P. Bishop	——
Horatio G. Evans	——
William Kirk	——
David Potts	——
Enoch Meredith	——
James Rocks	——
James Whitesides	——

The list as given above are the original subscriptions, which, as we have stated, were in cash and materials.

ATTACKING THE DEBT.

On the 1st of June, 1837, the Committee on Ways and Means was requested to examine the accounts of the building committee and take such measures as they

think most expedient for liquidating the same. On August 22d of that year the committee reported that the whole expense incurred in erecting the hall amounted to $4,839. To meet this subscriptions had been made to the amount of $2,274, leaving $2,565 to be provided for by a loan on the property.

On Dec. 16th, 1837, David Townsend, Philip P. Sharpless and Dr. Jesse W. Cook were appointed to devise ways and means to meet the liabilities of the society.

On July 16th, 1838, the committee reported that they had examined the bills of the building committee and find that "the expenses incurred in erecting the hall, outbuildings, fencing, paving and fixtures for the reception of deposits and gifts intended for exhibition amounted to $5,043; that the donations for the building at the present time amounted to $2.372.70, leaving a balance of $2,670.80 against the company.To meet this deficiency the following named persons loaned the society the amounts set opposite their names, the balance, $20.84 being paid out of the funds:

Hannah P. Davis	$ 50 00
Isaac Thomas M. D.	100 00
W. Worthington, M. D.	50 00
J. L. Darlington	50 00
Nathan H. Sharples	500 00
Washington Townsend	50 00
William Everhart	50 00
Euseblus Townsend	50 00
Ziba Pyle	100 00
Wm. H. Dillingham	500 00
Philip P. Sharples	50 00
John Marshall	50 00
David Meconkey	50 00
Wm. Darlington, M. D.	500 00
David Townsend	500 00
Total of loans	$2,650 00
Balance paid in cash	20 84
Grand total	$2.670 84

The effort that had been put forth was a very determined one, and at last it had been crowned with success. The society had occupied the building now nearly two years, and had been all the time working aggressively. They felt gratified as they recorded their history up to that time.

HISTORICAL GLEANINGS.

How Interest in the Chester County Cabinet Declined.

Lectures Were Neglected—Some Objected to The Hall Being Used for Military Drills. The Abolitionists Shut Out,

In the last article that we published on the subject of the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Science and its history an account of the raising of necessary money to build Cabinet Hall was given. To all appearances it was then about to start upon a career of extended usefulness but there is a climax in the height of glory to which anything human can attain, and it appears that the Cabinet had reached the zenith of its famo, and was about to begin the decline that soon ended its career.

At the time that the debt was funded in 1838 the number of members in full standing was but 34. It had arrived at a point of time at which the most sanguine wishes of the members seemed to be fulfilled. A large collection of the natural productions of the county had been secured properly labeled and placed on the shelves. The specimens of known plants and minerals of the county was nearly perfect, whilst the ornithological department had specimens of the most of the birds that make their home with us during the spring and summer, as well as those that are but transient visitors in their migrations between the North and the South. The correspondence of the society had increased until the productions of all climes seemed to contribute its quota to enrich the museum as fast as the company could prepare places for their reception. But from this date its decline began, until in 1850 it ceased to exist as a separate organization.

The following are some of the occurrences of interest during the twelve years of its gradual decline:

The lectures were gradually abandoned and then the members ceased to attend the meetings and pay their dues. Some died, others resigned and others were expelled, until the society was unable to stand alone. On October 27th, 1838, at a meeting of the society a committee was appointed to ascertain if lectures could delivered during the winter for he benefit of the Cabinet.

On January 19th, 1839, the thanks of the institution were presented to Peter A. Brown and Samuel Rush for their interesting lectures before the society. On April 20th, of the same year, the same compliment was tendered to Dr. Wilmer Worthington, Joshua Hoopes, David Paul Brown, Albert Barnes, J. J. Groff, William P. Townsend, Joseph J. Lewis, Wm. H. Dillingham and Dr. C. W. Parish for their several lectures delivered before the class of the Cabinet for the winter of 1838-9. During several months in 1839 they failed to muster a quorum at the meetings of the society. At a meeting held June 15th, 1839, the resignation of Philip P. Sharples was accepted. Mr. Sharples had been a member from June 18th, 1831, and had several times lectured before the society. His father, Nathan H. Sharples, was a member several years before he was.

MR. SHARPLES' RESIGNATION.

Having learned that Philip P. Sharples had in his possession the original letter of resignation which the society with reluctance accepted at its meeting in June, 1839, a reporter of the News asked him to allow it to be published. After a moment's hesitation he consented, and we are therefore able to give this letter to the public for the first time. It reads as follows:

"To the President and members of the C. C. Cabinet:

"At the last meeting of the Cabinet the curators were authorized to rent the hall for military purposes. I was in attendance at that meeting, and protested against its proceedings, believing that it was perverting the building to a use never designed by many of the contributors. How far policy may have influenced you in the measure, I do not pretend to say, but I think that courtesy should have dictated a different course.

"For myself, having had no connection with the military, and not wishing to have, I hereby resign my right to membership in the above institution, and desire that this, my protest and resignation, be entered on your minutes.

"PHILIP P. SHARPLES.

"4th-mo., 20th, 1837."

This letter folded was addressed as follows:

"Dr. William Darlington,
"President of the Chester County Cabinet,
"Present."

As will be noticed, the letter was written on April 20th. It was not accepted for nearly two months later. The acceptance, as we have stated, was an action very reluctantly taken, but Mr. Sharples

was conscientious in the matter and declined to reconsider his resignation. From that date, June 15th, 1839, until December 21st of the same year, there was not a quorum in attendance at any single meeting.

THE ABOLITIONISTS SHUT OUT.

Those present at the meeting held December 21st, 1839, were Dr. Wm. Darlington, David Townsend, John W. Townsend, Wm. Williamson, Dr. Wilmer Worthington, Wm. P. Townsend, Joseph Hemphill, Jr., Henry S. Evans, Dr. Isaac Thomas and Washington Townsend. The following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That on the occasion of holding meetings in the Hall of the Cabinet by the Chester County A. S. S. on the 27th inst, the curators and other members of the Cabinet believing an excitement against the said society was likely to prevail to a degree, threatening injury, t was deemed advisable to close the hall against its future meetings, which, being done, has the sanction of the Cabinet hereby expressed."

The curators at that time were J. Lacey Darlington, Wm. P. Townsend and John Rutter.

GRADUALLY DECLINING.

The interest of the members in the society seemed to be gradually declining. There was not a quorum present at any meeting between January 18th, 1840, and December 18th, 1841, a period of nearly two years. The annual meeting for the election of officers should have been held on March 21st, 1840, but as there was not a quorum present the election could not take place and the old officers held over another year. A course of lectures was delivered that winter which was reported upon to a meeting held March 19th, 1842, and are described as having been on popular subjects and were well attended, but the names of the speakers are not given in the report of the committee.

At a meeting held September 17th, 1842, Joseph J. Lewis, W. P. Townsend, John Rutter, Dr. W. Worthington and Washington Townsend were appointed a committee to consider the propriety of having a course of lectures delivered the ensuing winter. The committee never reported.

The next meeting was held September 16th, 1843, at which time Joseph J. Lewis, William P. Townsend and W. Townsend, were appointed a committee to take into consideration the propriety of having a course of lectures delivered the ensuing winter.

This committee reported to a meeting held March 16th, 1844, that they had considered it inexpedient to have a course of lectures delivered that season.

Meetings continued to be held at irregular intervals for about six years longer, but the affairs of the society were on the decline all the time, although the interest in the debt was paid and the principal was reduced somewhat before the final closing up of its affairs and sale of the property.

SWARTHMORE'S LANDMARKS.

What They Are as Looked Over by One at the College.

"M. J. W." contributes the following readable article to the last issue of the Swarthmore Phoenix:

All records of our beloved Swarthmore seem to cluster lovingly about the old West House, and as far as I can find from the histories of Delaware county, Springfield township and what we know better as Swarthmore were founded by the grandfather of Benjamin West. The name Springfield is ascribed to the fact that the painter's grandfather discovered a large spring of water in the first field he cleared for cultivation.

The Old West Home on the campus is a constant reminder of the pathetic life of the painter, Benjamin West; now it is still and quiet among the friendly trees, which in the spring so kindly shower their blossoms upon the old thatched roof, and now, instead of a painter, the gray old house shelters one of Swarthmore's most scholarly professors and his library of many rare and precious volumes.

Not far from this gray old house, and perhaps unknown to most of the students, there is an ancient crumbling church. I wonder if any of you have passed it, and heard the smothered ghostly sighs from within? Many years ago a dreadful murder was perpetrated within these sacred walls. A gentle lady came to this church, accompanied only by her mother, there to meet her betrothed and plight her marriage vows. While she was kneeling before the altar, awaiting the arrival of her lover, quiet steps crept up the aisle, and a wild shriek from the mother was her daughter's only warning, when the same hand which dealt death to the mother brought it also to the daughter. Soon the expectant bridegroom arrived, and found his murdered bride, dead in her wedding dress, beside the altar.

From that time until this, they say, galloping footsteps can be heard, then two wild shrieks, and the galloping steps die away.

But the battle of Brandywine has no such shadowed story. The cruel battle is a sad, painful reality, and the march of these Continental soldiers has left its traces about Swarthmore in many places.

On the door of the little blue house, just beyond the blacksmith shop, there is a great old brass knocker. In Revolutionary times a little old woman lived in this house, and on the night after the battle of Brandywine offered her hospitality to a red-coated cornet player. In the morning he departed, and left behind the little woman and the little house. Long ago the little woman died, but the little house and its story remain to us as records of that dreadful battle.

The farm house just across the railroad and beyond the station has also its story of Continental and American soldiers.

One branch of the Delaware Indians had their wigwams on the banks of the Crum, about where Strathaven Inn now stands, and even as late as 1810 old Indian Nelly had her cabin on a farm but little beyond Crum Creek.

But in the year 1866 the crown of Delaware county was placed on a beautiful slope above Crum Creek, in Springfield township. On the 10th of May, 1866, the corner-stone of Swarthmore College (so called at the suggestion of the wife of Benjamin Hollowell, from George Fox's home in England), was formally laid. On the 8th of November, 1869, the college was opened with about one hundred and seventy students, most of whom were but prepared to enter the preparatory classes. Since that eventful year all the preparatory classes have been abolished, and now, in 1896, our college stands as one of the glories of all our land, beautiful and noble, and truly beloved by all her children.

M. J. W.

AN OLD BAND'S HISTORY.

West Nantmeal's Leading Musical Organization Reviewed.

A valued correspondent furnishes us with the following:

In looking over some old papers I came across the secretary's minute books of the West Nantmeal Band, which was organized July 6th, 1844. It contained a preamble, showing the spirit of the young men in this section of the country over half a century ago, which I thought

worthy a place in the Bygones.

TTheir headquarters was the old Indiantown school house, in what is now Glen Moore, at that time Rockdale, which contained but four or five houses, a mill and a store. It was before Wallace township was formed out of a part of West Nantmeal, hence the name West Nantmeal Band.

There were but few bands in the county at that time and instrumental musicians scarce. After procuring the instruments distribution was made by lottery, each member pledging himself to be content with the one falling to his lot.

There was trouble in getting a leader, none of the members being able to assume that important position. Finally the services were secured of an old man by the name of Henry Crim, who was quite an expert on the B flat clarionet. From that time "Oft in the Stilly Night" sounds were made to reverberate through the hills and dales surrounding Rockdale, that if not soft and sweet, at least reminded the citizens that they had a band.

October 7th, 1845, reorganized as a brass band, disposing of the clarionets, flute, etc. Henry C. Shenaman, who had become quite proficient on the E flat bugle (the leading instrument at that time) was elected leader.

The improvement in musical instruments since then has been as great as in farm machinery.

The instructor of the band was a German, Emanuel E. Gates or Getze, who had charge of nearly all the bands in northern Chester county and parts of Berks and Montgomery.

He was a good musician and could play on any instrument. He often composed the score and arranged it with pen and ink. We never had any printed music. He made his rounds to the different bands on horseback. He afterward moved with his family to Mount Joy, Lancaster county, where I think he died.

One of the events of the time was a grand concert in Band Convention at Pottstown. All the bands under Mr. Gates instruction met together and played separately and in union.

The Sadsbury Band drove over, a distance of nearly thirty miles to Pottstown. On their way they stopped over night at Rockdale and were the guests of the West Nantmeal Band. If any of the members of that band are still living they can recall that drive over the hills to Pottstown, which half a century ago was a small village compared with the Pottstown of to-day. If not taking too much space I will give you the preamble with names of the original officers and members all of whom, with a few excepitons, have passed away:

PREAMBLE.

We the young men of the Iron township and parts adjacent, feeling ourselves called upon as citizens of a country, full of metal in trying to improve upon our iron music—the blast of the furnace and the stroke of the forge hammer—by adding thereto the brass sounds of the bugles, horns and trumpets with all the various instruments which in connection taken and with art applied may from the caverns call forth sweet echoes, causing them to resound from the rocky hills and valleys of old West Nantmeal, who rough and stony breasted though she is, can still be the nurse of soft, smooth sounds. It is therefore

Resolved, That we organize ourselves into a band to be called the "West Nantmeal Band."

President, Thomas Marple; Secretary, Jones McClees; Treasurer, Daniel Henderson, Jr.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

George G. Meyers, Daniel Henderson, Jr., Samuel Walker, Jones McClees, Abner Lilley, Samuel Henderson, Robert Walker, Samuel Irey, Isaiah Yocum, John Irey, John Byerly, James McClure, David Irey, Thomas Marple, John Adams, Henry Buckwalter, Henry C. Shenaman and Henry Williams.

BYGONES RETOUCHED.

Threads of the Past Woven into Stories for To-Day.

IN its telegraphic news a few days ago the Local News announced the promotion of Captain Mott Hooton, U. S. A., to the rank of Major. As a matter of course the notice of the promotion has been expected by his friends for some time as it was known he was the ranking Captain in his branch of service.

Mott Hooton is a brother of Colonel F. C. Hooton and was the third Captain of the Brandywine Guards, Co. A, First Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps. The other two were Henry M. McIntyre, who was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment, and who died of wounds received in action and was buried at Oaklands, and John W. Nields, who resigned to receive the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel of the 104th Pennsylvania Regiment, the Bucks county Regiment, and who is still living at Shamokin in this State. Captain Hooton commanded the company until its term of service expired in June, 1864.

After the war he was restless and finally concluded he would like to be a soldier the rest of his days, and therefore made application for appointment as Second Lieutenant of Infantry. He was thus appointed in February, 1866, and was at once advanced one rank and was made a First Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Infantry. The following September he was transferred to the Thirty-First Infantry and in May, 1869, to the Twenty-Second Infantry, where he has since served. He was promoted Captain August 5th, 1872, and now receives his gold leaf.

He was a good soldier and a gallant officer. The records of the War Department show that he was brevetted a Major of Volunteers March 13, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious service in the Wilderness Campaign." Again he received the brevet rank of Major in the regular army February 20th, 1890, for "gallant services in action against Indians at Spring Creek, Montana, October 15 and 16, 1876."

At the time of Mott Hooton's appointment to a Lieutenantacy in the regular army a prominent citizen of Washington, who knows him well and who subsequently saw his application and its accompanying recommendations, took occasion to give the Captain's brother, Colonel Hooton, a first-class berating for allowing him to apply for any position below the rank of Major. He waxed warm over the matter and had not Mott been so modest in his demands he would undoubtedly now be well up among the ranking Colonels of the army instead of just reaching a Major's leaf.

He had the strongest kind of letters from almost every General officer under whom he served, as well as many others. From General Meade down he had the strongest words of praise, but a brave man is always modest and Mott Hooton's modesty cost him great loss in rank.

OUR PHILOSOPHERS.

Charles H. Pennypacker, Esq., Talked on "Reminiscences of West Chester."

INTERESTING BITS OF HISTORY.

The Attendance Was Unusually Large and Mr. Pennypacker Was in Happy Mood—Incidents Connected With Our Borough's History from Its Founding Down to the Present Time—A Great Variety of Anecdotes Woven In to Give Spice and Life to the Events Described.

There was an unusually large number of people in attendance at the Philosophical Society's meeting last evening. The room was crowded and the people were there expecting to be interested. In this they were not disappointed. Charles H. Pennypacker, Esq., had been announced to speak upon "West Chester," and did so in a happy vein. The Secretary, J. Carroll Hayes, Esq., was not present, hence the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was out of the question. The President, Isaac N. Haines, introduced the speaker without delay, and Mr. Pennypacker launched at once into his theme, and beginning at the earliest beginnings of our history traced it down to the present time.

After some preliminary references to the town and its people in a general way he said: "West Chester began business with a tavern, and it is still doing business at the old stand. Joseph Hayes built the first house, a part of which still remains as the most ancient part of the building known as the Turk's Head Hotel. We have a special charter, and it is a curiosity in its way. I don't think there is another county town in the United States that uses the county jail for a lock-up. At one time a Second Burgess of our town attempted to interfere with the working of the corporation, and found himself in court in short order.

The first church building erected in West Chester was by the Roman Catholics. The ground on which the building was erected was donated by Col. John Hannum. There was opposition to the Catholics on the part of some people then, just as there is yet. When Governor Snyder appointed Charles Kenney Recorder of Deeds about 1809 a delegation waited on him and remonstrated with him. He asked if Kenney was an honest man and competent to transact the business, and being assured that he was the Governor declined to interfere.

Rev. Patrick Kenney was at an early date in charge of the Catholic Church, and was one of the historic characters of the town.

Rev. Patrick Kenney kept a diary. He was a warm friend of Mr. Wilcox, of Delaware county. About that time, 1805, a man named William Jenkins, from Baltimore, appeared upon the scene and seemed desirous of seeking the hand of a young lady in the Wilcox family. The family wished to investigate and Joseph Townsend, formerly of West Chester, but then of Baltimore, was appealed to. His reply was brief and to the point. It read as follows:

"If Wm. Jenkins wants to marry thy daughter, let him have her.

"JOSEPH TOWNSEND."

This letter is preserved in the diary of Father Kenney. Mr. Pennypacker read several selections from the diary.

Then, changing the subject, he said: "In 1816 the Friends built a meeting house upon the Quaker Hill, as it was then called. A part of that structure still remains. That old building stood for seventy years unchanged, except the addition of a school house, and that again having an addition to it. In time it was proposed to build a new house, and one man refused to subscribe because the new building did not have the gable end to the street like the old one did. The same man also refused to subscribe to the funds to purchase a burying ground and declared that he would not be buried it it as long as he lived.

"In that building Jacob Paxson and Grace Townsend were married. It was an important event in the Society at that time. The groom was attended by three gentlemen. They were not called groomsmen, but waiters, and the bride had three lady attendants, also called waiters. Jacob Paxson was a good example by which to prove that education and study is promotive of long life. He was a school teacher when young, and was always a man of literary tastes. He passed 70 hale and hearty; at 80 he was in full possession of his faculties; at 85 he was still of clear and vigorous intellect and so he passed on until at last he actually just slept his life peacefully away. Other men of his generation who gave less attention to the development of their minds died years before him, and in the case of some of them their mental powers had failed ten years before the body died.

THE CHESTER COUNTY BAR.

"In 1808," continued the speaker, "John Duer was a rising young lawyer. In those days Edward Tillman and Robert Tillman were accustomed to come out here from Philadelphia to try cases in the Chester County Courts. Twenty years after that time a man called one day at the office of John Duer and said: 'Mr. Duer, I own 1,000 acres of land. I have $100,000 securely invested. If I die I think that my estate is entirely too great to allow it all to pass to my wife.' 'Yes,' said Duer softly. 'Now I have asked several lawyers if there was any way to keep her from getting it, and they have all told me that it could not be done. What do you say?'

" 'Nothing could be easier than to keep her out of it,' said Duer.

"Overjoyed at the prospect the man laid a $20 gold piece down on the table and asked how it could be done.

"Picking up the $20 gold piece and tucking it away where it would do the most good, Duer remarked: 'All that is necessary is just to outlive her.'

"When Joseph J. Lewis tried a case at the bar soon after his admission to practice, he made a speech to the jury in which were many learned references to the laws of ancient times. John Duer followed in a five-minute talk to the jury. 'Gentlemen,' he said, 'you have listened to a very learned speech from the principal of the West Chester Academy, but

we are not trying this case by the laws of Greece or Rome, neither are we trying it by the laws of the Medes and Persians. We are trying it by that law which prevails along the great valley and to some extent along the Brandywine. Gentlemen of the jury, the case is in your hands.' He won his case, and the next time Joseph J. Lewis made an address to a jury he said nothing about the laws of Greece and Rome.

AN EDUCATIONAL CENTRE.

"West Chester early earned a reputation for educational culture. It is a question whether or not that reputation has been fully maintained in modern times. Charles Miner came to West Chester from Newtown, Bucks county, to edit the Village Record. His editorials were a power for good in his day, but my friend, Alfred Sharpless, known as 'John Plowshare,' remembers him better for the gingerbread he used to give him than for the essays published in his paper.

"Dr. William Darlington was one of West Chester's most distinguished citizens. He was one of the leading botanists in America, was a practicing physician and was the organizer of the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Science. He was a man who was not appreciated fully in his day. On one occasion he attended professionally a man at Dilworthtown who was sick and charged him not to eat certain things. The next day he found his patient worse, and said: 'You have disobeyed me, and eaten what I told you not to.' The man looked up and said: 'Doctor, whether I get well or die, I have this to say: You are a liar!' The Doctor went down stairs and told the man's wife: 'Your husband will get well; there is no doubt of it whatever.'

WRITING SONGS.

"Dr. Darlington was a song writer. He wrote one entitled 'The Mill Boy of the Slashes.' It was sung to the tune of 'Green Grow the Rushes, Oh!'

"Townsend Haines, Washington Townsend and Francis James also contributed to the campaign songs of their day. Francis James wrote one entitled 'A Blast from the Bugle.' Mr. James was distinguished for the remarkable beauty of his voice. He was a member of the bar and represented the county in the legislature and in Congress. He was a man of fine intellectual ability and descendant of one of the oldest families in our county. Many of the family are still among us. The first will recorded in Chester county was written by a man up in Nantmeal township of the name of 'Jeans,' which is the old way of spelling James.

"Emmor Kimber, who lived at Kimberton, Chester county, was of an inquisitive turn of mind and disposed to know the name and the business of every man who traveled on the stage line from Kimberton to Harrisburg, and took upon himself to ask them. One morning Francis James had gone up to Kimberton and was seated in the stage coach with others. In the course of asking his usual round of questions, Kimber came to him. He knew him, but for the sake of letting everybody in the stage know who he was he said: 'Well, friend, who art thou?' 'I am Francis James,' he answered, 'and, friend Kimber, I have been elected by the people of Chester county to represent them in the Legislature and I am on my way to Harrisburg to attend the first session of the Legislature since my election. It is my opinion, though, that the people of the county have made a poor selection of a man to represent them.'

" 'Friend James,' said Kimber, 'I am of thy opinion.'

"The passengers were at a loss to tell why it was that Francis James would talk so little the rest of the way to Harrisburg.

"William Sharpless was another of the song writers of the day and wrote several of them.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Some of West Chester's school teachers were men of talent and renown. When my father came to West Chester to attend the old West Chester Academy Jonathan Gause was the principal. My father was brought here in a sleigh by his father. The sleigh was one of those big, old-fashioned affairs which held about a ton of straw and other things in proportion. When they drove up in front of the school the first thing taken out was a hair trunk and next a box of candles. Think of a boy having as a part of his outfit for school nowadays a box of candles. The box fell to the pavement and the candles spilled out. My father, who was over six feet high and as lean as a fence rail, went stooping about gathering up the candles while the students from the windows watched and laughed.

"He was put to sleep in a boarding house near the school and occupied a third-story room together with a French teacher. That French teacher was in the habit of exploring the mysteries of West Chester society until late at night. Then he would climb up over the vines and lattice work and get in at the third-story window. One night, however, there came a sleet. The wall and everything about it was smooth and slippery. Far on in the night father heard the voice of the Frenchman calling 'Peaneypacker! Peaneypacker!' but he lay quiet. Where the French teacher spent the balance of the night was never found out.

"A Mr. Davis came here to teach in the public school. He thought order was heaven's first law and that disorder originated in some other territory. He was pretty soon arrested for assault and battery and my father went his bail. Shortly afterwards Anthony Bolmar presented himself and asked my father for a letter of introduction to the young man who was arrested for keeping order in the public school. He said: 'If that man can keep order in the public school he can do the same thing elsewhere and I want him.' He did employ him and Mr. Davis after teaching successfully studied law and became a distinguished member of the Philadelphia bar.

"Many of us remember Sanford Culver. I look upon him as the man who gave dignity, order and stability to the public schools of West Chester.

"We had a number of good boarding schools, Bolmar's Academy, Wyers' Boarding School, Hoopes' and McClellan's Academies and others. Men educated here are to be found all over the United States. We educate larger numbers now but we do not have any school that prepares students for college as was formerly the case. You must have certain facilities for high training and good scholarship.

"You may think that this talk sounds as if I thought there were no times like the old times. I do not believe in that philosophy. Fifty years ago there was not ten bath rooms in West Chester; there was only one ice house in the town; a banana cost 18½ cents in John Townsend's store, and oranges were a levy apiece. To-day we feast on almost every manner of trophical fruits.

SOCIAL HISTORY.

"Some interesting matters in social history might be told. A gentleman in West Chester once found his affections centered in a young lady who weighed about 216 pounds. Twenty-four hours could not pass without their being together. She reciprocated his affections, but gradually she realized that his ardor was

cooling. The same was apparent to him also. One day when he came to see her she frankly informed him of what she had observed and which led her to believe that he did not love her as ardently as he had formerly done. He as frankly confessed that her conclusions were correct and that he was at loss to know what to do about it 'Well,' said she, 'if you can find me another man as good as yourself and in every was as satisfactory I will release you from your engagement and take him.' In due time the man was found. He was made acquainted with the circumstances and informed that he was expected to be a substitute for the old lover. He consented to act in that capacity. The couple were afterwards married and lived happily together for many years. That was the easiest settlement of a breach of promise case that I ever heard of."

Several other good stories were related by the speaker. All of them in some way illustrated interesting phases of life in our town.

"Everywhere you go," said he, "you meet Chester county people. When my son was appointed to do some surveying by the Government of Gautemala he was given an assistant. When he asked him where he was from the answer was: 'I am from New Castle county, Delaware, but I was born in Chester county.'

"Many Chester county men have won distinction. It was a Chester county man who asserted himself in the Republican National Convention and broke the unit rule, casting his vote for James G. Blaine. J. Smith Futhey by so doing showed the manly independence of his nature.

"We have had many men distinguished in public life. General Anthony Wayne and Colonel McClellan in Revolutionary days. Thomas McKean was a distinguished jurist and had much to do with shaping the early government of the Colonies and of Pennsylvania. We have near West Chester a school that can boast of 6,000 alumni, and all over the civilized world may be found the graduates of Westtown School."

In conclusion the speaker urged his hearers to keep ever in view the high attainments already won and zealously labor to keep West Chester ever to the front. "It is a good place to be born in, a good place to live in and a good place to die in when you have served your day and generation. It is a good place to come back to after you have been away. I have traveled over much of this country and have crossed the ocean. I know of no place more like the country surrounding West Chester than some parts of the south of England. We should feel an interest in a heritage like this. There is no better place under the sun than West Chester."

There was no discussion of the subject as the usual hour of adjournment had arrived. Dr. McClurg moved that a vote of thanks be extended to the speaker for his interesting and instructive address which was given unanimously by a rising vote, after which the meeting adjourned.

From, Republican
West Chester Pa
Date, May 15 '96

D. of A. R.

Next week, on Thursday, May 21, the Chester County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will be entertained by Mrs. Henry C. Pennypacker in Schuylkill township. The party will leave West Chester on the 9.15 train in the morning for Phoenixville, where carriages will convey them to "Moore Hall," about a mile distant. A business meeting will be held at 11 o'clock which will require about an hour, when luncheon will be served, and after a social time the party will be driven to Valley Forge, where time will be given for inspection, and thence to the station for the 5 o'clock train for West Chester.

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Mrs. Nathaniel B. Hogg, State Regent, residing in Pittsburg, will take this occasion to visit this historic spot and accompany the Chapter. Another feature will be the presence at the meeting of the only original Daughter from this county, Mrs. Hannah Philips Eaches, who resides within easy riding distance of the place of entertainment, and whose father served under Washington, and rendered effectual service as a scout during the encampment at Valley Forge.

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"Moore Hall" was over a hundred years ago one of the most aristocratic mansions of that day in the county. After the death of the proprietor, William Moore, in 1783, the place was advertised for sale or rent, and described as "the elegant seat of the late William Moore, Esq," near 600 acres, a very valuable grist mill, and the Schuylkill river, which bound the lands for considerable distance, affords a great shad-fishery during the season," &c. William Moore was a son of John Moore, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, and born in that city on May 6th, 1699. He graduated at Oxford, England, in 1719. In 1729 the father gave William the tract of land, on which he erected a frame house, which was later superseded by a stone mansion, and has ever since borne the name of "Moore Hall." William Moore was Colonel of one of the Chester county militia regiments during the time of the trouble with the Indians. He began taking part in politics in 1733, when he was sent to the Assembly, and continued until 1740. He antagonized Isaac Wayne, father of the Revolutionary general, which led to heated discussions. He was 76 years old at the outbreak of the Revolution, but was keenly alive to the importance of the struggle, and his sympathies, like those of the greater number who had secured wealth and reputation under the old order of things, were entirely on the side of the crown. Several incidents are related

concerning interviews with Anthony Wayne and Isaac Anderson, in the history of Chester county. While the army was at Valley Forge Colonel Clement Biddle and others were quartered at "Moore Hall," and a committee of Congress met there in the early part of 1778. Moore died on the 30th of May, 1783. He and his old antagonists, the Waynes, rest together in peace in the graveyard at Radnor. Moore lies directly in front of the door, and all the worshippers at that ancient and celebrated church as they enter pass over the remains of one who during his life was probably the most conspicuous and heroic figure in the county of Chester.

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The Moore property is now owned by Judge Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, of Philadelphia, who with his family reside there during the summer months, while his brother, Mr. Henry C. Pennypacker and family, make it their permanent home. During the time spent at "Moore Hall" the group of Daughters will be photographed and copies will be a valued souvenir of the event. On Tuesday evening a selected party of the Chapter met at the rooms of Mrs. Ida F. Brinton and rehearsed selections of vocal music for the occasion. Among them are the original patriotic songs as sung in "auld lang syne," when the forefathers and foremothers lived whose memory will ever be revered by these loyal descendants. The majority of the fifty members who reside in this locality have signified their intention to be present.

From, News
West Chester Pa
Date, May 22 '96

UNIONVILLE.

How It Is Pictured by a Fair Young Resident.

Its Attractions and Its Industries, With a Few Historical Suggestions, Outlined in Careful Style.

The following sketch of her native town has been prepared by Miss Jennie H. Wickersham, a member of the graduating class of 1896 of the Unionville High School. Perhaps it may inspire some ambitious young person in another quarter of the county to begin historical research:

Unionville is a post village in East Marlborough township, Chester county, Pa., nine miles southwest of West Chester, thirty-four miles southwest of Philadelphia, two miles south of the Wilmington and Northern Railroad, and four miles west of the Baltimore Central railroad.

Unionville, although of slow growth, is among the oldest villages of Chester county, and Chester county being one of the oldest counties of Pennsylvania, we can place it among the oldest villages of the State. I am not certain what tribe of Indians claimed the ground on which it is built for their hunting ground, but think they may have been the Lenni Lenape. I know from reliable authority that Unionville was founded about seventy-five years after Philadelphia. The first deed given for land in this neighborhood was to an Englishman named Henry Hayes, in 1705.

In prospecting for land he followed the stream of water on which the tannery is built, to its starting point, and there built himself a humble cabin. Being fully satisfied with the country, he purchased 1,100 acres of land. History tells us he was an active citizen, a justice of the peace and of the common pleas, and attended the courts at Chester, making the trips on horseback.

FIRST CALLED JACKSONTOWN.

Our village was first called Jacksontown, in honor of George Jackson, the first resident, who built the residence now known as the "Old Tavern House," on the southeast corner of the cross roads, between the years 1750 and 1760, the exact time not being known. He owned two hundred acres, on which it is said he "could barely support two cows and a horse."

An old resident of the village, gone to his reward years ago, once said the manner in which the name of our village was changed from Jacksontown to Unionville was in this way: A very intelligent old gentleman by the name of Jesse Buffington, with some of his friends, was having a merry evening, and during their conversation Buffington made the remark, "Boys, we'll change the name of this town; let's call it Unionville," and from that evening's conversation arose the change of name to Unionville.

FIRST VILLAGE SCHOOL.

At the end of the lane leading north from the public road opposite the tannery was built the first school house of the village. So far as I can ascertain it was a log house of quite good size. I think it must have been built much more than one hundred years ago, and children came long distances to it, not only from East Marlborough township, but from neighboring ones. This building was vacated for school purposes in 1834 and the ground and building came into possession of the Jackson family, one of the forefathers of that name having given it for school purposes for one hundred years. I am not certain that the time of the lease had expired when the school was moved into the building now used for a public school.

POST OFFICE AND LIBRARY.

About 1804 the United States established a post office here. At the same time a public library was started, which was a success for about forty years, and although for some time interest was lost in it, it was never entirely given up, and of late years much attention has been given it, and I think that now few villages of the size of Unionville can boast

of a library containing so much good literature. This library is now sustained by subscription and donation.

The first resident physician of the village was Dr. Thomas Seal, who settled here about 1805. He was a student of Dr. Griffiths, residing about two miles distant. Dr. Seal spent a long and useful life in this community. A fellow student of his at Dr Griffiths' was Dr. Nathan Hayes, a man of remarkably bright intellect, born 1787, died 1819, at his handsome residence near Unionville. His descendants are now living at Louisville, Kentucky.

COMMERCIAL FEATURES.

For many years Unionville has had two, and part of the time three stores. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the first merchants of the village were of the Buffington family.

MATERIAL PROSPERITY.

Since the spring of 1843 all the houses on the north side of the street east of the State Road, except two, have been built, and all west of the cross roads on the south side, except one, since 1829, also the public hall, which was built in 1850 and dedicated in 1851. In 1894 it was enlarged and improved in many ways, and now we have a very fine building.

The building in which James T. Gault conducts a general business was built in 1843. The T. S. & W. R. Chambers building was built in 1851.

The hotel was built in 1834. The ground where it now stands was first occupied by two frame buildings, which were moved into another street when the said building was erected. The building opposite the Presbyterian Church was built about 1845 for a girls' boarding school. This is now a private residence.

MOST WHOLESOME GROWTH.

A resident of the village who has lived here for fifty years tells me that between the years 1843 and 1851 was when Unionville made its greatest growth. The residence occupied by Jacob W. Harvey, built in 1837, was a boarding house for students at the school house now used for a graded public school. This school was built by subscription, in 1834. Among the teachers were Milton White, Malinda Rose, Cheyney Hannum, James Fling, Gaylord More, Jonathan Gause, Milton Durnall, Henry S. Kent and Jacob W. Harvey.

DISTINGUISHED GRADUATES.

Very many noted men received the greater part of their education in this school, among them being Bayard Taylor, James Pyle Wickersham, Judge Futhey, Job H. Jackson, Jr., William M. Hayes and John J. Gheen.

The stone school house now used as a dwelling house was built between the years 1850 and 1855, but I cannot give the exact date.

PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE.

At the present time, 1896, Unionville has a Friends' Meeting house and a Presbyterian Church, built in 1833. The Methodist Church was taken away some years ago and the ground added to the lawn of an adjoining residence. Adjoining the Friends' Meeting house ground is a Friends' burying ground and a very pretty village cemetery.

The present population is between three and four hundred. Unionville is about one-half mile in length, and a little more than a quarter of a mile in width. The principal streets are Main and Baltimore. The principal occupations of the village are those of tanner, store-keeper, florist, butcher, restaurant-keeper, dressmaker, blacksmith and barber, besides several other minor ones. Aside from the shops, such as are found in every village of the size of Unionville, there is no business of especial interest, except the tannery, which has a roller mill for grinding feed attached to it. The residence adjoining the tannery was the birthplace of Charles E. Pugh, a very prominent man connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Nearly a mile east of Unionville is a house called the mine house at the forks of the road to Kennett. During the Revolutionary War a detachment of the British Army marched up this road from Kennett to the mine house, then east on the Doe Run road, that being the nearest they came to Jacksontown, as it was then called.

Unionville has poor railroad facilities, the nearest one being two miles away, but there are prospects of having a trolley road through this place. An electric road has been proposed more than once but has never been built. I hope it soon will be for then our village will grow into a flourishing town.

18TH CENTURY LIFE.

Three Generations of the Potts Family Pictured by a Descendant.

TALES OF EARLY IRONMASTERS.

What Was Said and Done at Yesterday's Meeting of the Daughters of the Revolution on the Historic Ground at Valley Forge—The Flag at the Washington Headquarters Was Raised by the State Regent Assisted by the County Regent—Gracious Hospitality the Prevailing Feature.

On the historic ground at Moore Hall and at Valley Forge yesterday the Chester County Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution held one of the most enjoyable meeting in the history of that pleasant and patriotic association. Hospitality of the most gracious character was the order of the occasion. Last evening the members, on their return, expressed themselves as having been more than repaid for the effort of their visit.

MET AT PHOENIXVILLE.

Sixteen members of the Chester County Chapter, accompanied by the State Regent, Mrs. Nathaniel Hogg, of Pittsburg, went from West Chester and vicinity in the morning, and they arrived at Phoenixville about ten o'clock. The party included the following: Mrs. Abner Hoopes, Regent of the Chester County Chapter; Mrs. Joseph T. Rothrock, Miss Hannah Marshall, Mrs. William M. Hayes, Mrs. William B. Brinton, Mrs. M. L. Cobb, Mrs. Thomas W. Marshall, Mrs. Mary Shaffer, Mrs. Justin E. Harlan, Miss E. H. Dallett, Misses Genevieve and Aimee Zane, Miss Stille, Mrs. George D. Lewis (Paoli), Miss Chrissie McClellan (Lancaster).

At the station the company was met by Mrs. Harry Pennypacker, of Moore Hall, who was to be the hostess of the day, and at her home they found Miss Marie Anderson, Mrs. Emery Coffin and Mrs. Kames, mother of Mrs. Pennypacker.

BRIEF BUSINESS MATTERS.

A short business session was held and then Mrs. Rothrock read a most interesting paper which she had prepared, giving a sketch of her ancestors and what

position they had held in Revolutionary days and before. In addition to this there was some music and a sketch of Moore Hall, that quaint old mansion where in times long since gone by some noted gatherings were wont to be held.

The State Regent was called upon for a few remarks, and being a lady of excellent judgment she responded in a kind manner, making no effort at oratory, but expressing her approval of the proceedings and her warm regard for the ladies of Chester county.

During the morning Mrs. Hannah Philips Eachus, the only lady in this county whose father was a Revolutionary officer, appeared and was greeted in a most becoming fashion. Though she was ninety-five years old last month she is still in fair health.

Luncheon being announced, the company sat down to a most delightful repast served with much grace and taste and eaten in a manner which betokened good appetites. Afterwards the ladies went to the lawn where they were photographed by Mr. William Sigman, of Phoenixville, a grandson of Mrs. Eachus, that lady occupying a place in the centre of the group and holding in her hand the small liberty bell, tied with red, white and blue, which she rang for the first time.

During the afternoon the whole company drove to Valley Forge, four miles distant, where the old forts, the headquarters and the neighboring country were explored. Being offered the privilege of raising the flag, the ladies agreed that the State Regent should perform this act, but she requested the aid of the County Regent, and together they hoisted the flag to the top of the pole, while the rest of the company sang "Star Spangled Banner."

On the homeward journey there was general agreement that the whole experiences of the day had been delightful.

The paper read by Mrs. Rothrock is as follows:

The intercourse between the Old World and the new is so constant that we scarcely realize how widely separated they are by the 3,000 miles of ocean lying between them. The power of steam carries our immense vessels from one side to the other in less than seven days. And man has so far triumphed over the powers of nature that underneath this mass of waters lies the tiny cable that tells us here what occurred a few hours ago in London, Paris, Berlin. We are in hourly intercourse with European nations and who is prophet enough to say what further shortening of time the next generation may see?

When we look back two hundred years and think of the many weeks, months even, that must be spent in a voyage before the frail vessels, buffeted by winds and waves, could "reach the haven where they would be," we are led to wonder why those who had comfortable homes in the Old World would leave them to brave the dangers of the sea, and come into the wilderness, and slowly build up homes in the New World.

And so I wonder why Thomas Potts, before 1690, came to the colony of Pennsylvania. Long before that time some remote ancestor had felt the strong and tyrannous hand of government laid upon him, and had suffered undaunted either for civil or religious freedom. His heroism has been commemorated in the motto belonging to the family crest—"In vinculis etiam audax" (bold even in chains).

SUFERED UNDER TYRANTS.

Sir William Pot was made baronet in 1583. Later on, in the days of George Fox, Thomas Potts is mentioned as one of his followers, and as having been fined "to the value of £11 10 shillings for going but two miles from his habitation to a meeting." In 1665 Thomas Potts is again mentioned as having been seized at a meeting at a private house, and then having suffered first two and afterwards four months for conscience sake.

"About the year 1690 Thomas Potts, Sen. settled in Bristol township. His land was in the immediate neighborhood of Germantown. He was an active member of the Society of Friends, and his name occurs frequently in the Abington records." He received from that meeting at different times certificates "to visit in the service of truth," Friends in New England, New York, the West Indies, Ireland and Great Britain. And contemporary writers relate that he accomplished all these journeys. "His will was drawn by Pastorius, and is a handsomely written document." It is witnessed by Pastorius and his son Samuel.

FOUNDING THEIR COLONY.

Thomas Potts, Sr., brought with him from England his nephew and namesake, Thomas Potts, Jr., who in 1699 married Martha Keurlis, the daughter of one of Pastorius' friends, who had accompanied him to this country. This colony of German Mystics, who transplanted a bit of the Old World into the New, is described in Whittier's beautiful poem, "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim." We know that they were people of simple habits, with pure and lofty aims. Thomas Potts, Jr., at the age of nineteen, and Martha Keurlis "conformed to the custom of Friends regarding marriage; they passed two meetings and at a monthly meeting held at Abington the 20th of 8th-month, 1699, were formally married in the unity of Friends."

Perhaps character matured earlier in those quiet days, and we soon find him assuming business responsibilities, purchasing and selling lands in and around Germantown and on the Schuylkill River.

In 1702, being but twenty-two years of age, he was made Sheriff. As one qualification for this office, he was himself of English birth, and having married into a German family, had therefore a familiarity with both languages, a necessary qualification in a public officer in a colony where, as Pastorius says, "the laws are administered in German, but after the English form."

In 1716 he lost his wife, and soon afterwards he left Germantown, and removed to the region of the Manatawny, a stream flowing into the Schuylkill River at the flourishing town of Pottstown, named for his descendants. Here he married Magdalene Robeson, granddaughter of Andrew Robeson, mentioned in Smith's History of New Jersey, as a Surveyor-General of the province, and afterwards appointed by William Penn in 1693 as a Councillor, and in the same year was one of the five Provincial Judges.

AN EARLY IRONMASTER.

In 1730 Thomas Potts purchased two hundred and fifty acres of land together with the Colebrookdale mansion, and this house was the birthplace of many of his descendants. It is called in family records Popodickon, because "an Indian chief named Popodick had been buried under a magnificent chestnut tree about five hundred yards from the house." In a few years he "became the principal owner and manager of the iron works on the Manatawny, carrying them on with ability and success." At this early period one of the greatest sources of Pennsylvania's wealth was being developed. And these forges and furnaces doubtless bore the same relation then to its prosperity that the enormous iron works of our day bear to its present wealth. From this time on to the present day some of the descendants of Thomas Potts have been actively

interested in the manufacture of iron.

WHEN BOOKS WERE RARE.

In 1730 this settlement was on the frontier of civilization, for "the Oley hills, the boundary of Penn's purchase from the Indians, ran directly back of Colebrookdale." But the family thus remote had its intercourse with Philadelphia, and when in 1732 Benjamin Franklin established the Philadelphia Library Company, Thomas Potts was one of its original subscribers. Private libraries were very small in those days, and we, who need go but a few squares to obtain what is newest and best in literature from our public libraries, can have but a faint idea of the strong desire for that would induce people to travel forty miles to obtain them. There was no road then from that point to Philadelphia, but the Schuylkill may have been a highway, and saddle horses for men and women were always at hand. But inclement weather and miles of forest made it difficult to return the books at the proper time. Fines accumulated, and in 1734 this valued privilege must be relinquished, and the Library minutes record that "Thomas Potts, who living very remote, finds it impossible to comply with the time of returning books," assigned his share.

PLEASED WITH HIS WILL.

His interests in the iron business greatly increased during the thirty years of his residence at Colebrookdale, and he died there at the age of seventy-two years in 1752. In his will, registered in Philadelphia, among many comforts left to his wife, we find the following bequest: "I Give and Bequeath unto my dear wife, Magdalene, in lieu of her dower, all my Household goods, her riding horse and Saddle and a couple of Cows, such as she shall Chose out of my stock of Cows, and during her natural life my nigro Tobias, Elizabeth, daughter of my negro Tobias, my Mulatto Fellow Jo, the sum of thirty Pounds a year, to be paid her yearly, the best lower Room in my now Dwelling House with the Room above it to live in, and two Acres of meadow near ye ffurnace to keep her Cows."

After most carefully providing for his wife and children and grandchildren, he concludes thus quaintly: "I, the within named Thomas Potts, ironmaster, being well pleased with my within written Will and Testament, and it appearing to me that there's no Opportunity given to any dissatisfied person or persons to Defeat the Same nor for Caviling thereat unless they should for Squabbling sake at the Interlineations therein," etc. Doubtless all were satisfied with the just distribution, for the business interests were continued and increased by his sons. A long list of household goods and other possessions with their appraised value is also preserved. And after the contents of parlor, chambers and kitchen follow:

Mulatto Joe and negro Elizabeth.....	£70
Violet, a negro woman, 50 years or so..	20
Beck, a negro woman, 50 years or so..	20
Tom, a negro man, about 28 years....	60
Princis, a negro man, 40 years.....	35
Tobey, a boy, about 13 years.....	40
Ishmael, a boy, about 13 years.....	40
Rachel, a negro woman, about 22 years, and her mulatto child Jo, about 2¾ years old	50
Judith, a mulatto girl, about 4 years old	20

Eleven slaves in all, and a list of twenty-one horses and colts, and the farming implements, tools, etc., are added to this interesting inventory.

JOHN POTTS, THE SON.

Several children survived him, but I shall confine myself to a sketch of his oldest son John, who was born in Germantown in 1710, and whose mother was Margaret Keurlis, the first wife of Thomas Potts. His early childhood was spent in this village, whose quaint houses were modeled after those in the fatherland, and whose German customs were reproduced on this side of the Atlantic." While John Potts was still a little child his father, it will be remembered, went up to the Manatawny to engage in the iron manufacture. To this business John Potts was educated, and he carried it on successfully after his father's death, until he, too, passed away in 1768.

He married in 1734 Ruth Savage, daughter of Samuel and Anna Rutter Savage, and fifty names are affixed to the marriage certificate. The marriage was solemnized at "Coventry Hall," built by Samuel Nutt and named after Coventry in England, and "similar in appearance to the ancient houses of that old town." In 1752 John Potts began to lay out, at the confluence of the Manatawny and the Schuylkill, the borough of Pottsgrove, which became the now flourishing borough of Pottstown, and he laid the foundations of its prosperity, for the iron manufacturing interest has been its chief industry ever since. About that time he built the substantial and stately stone mansion which stands but little altered a short distance back from the river. The town was laid out in one long street, a hundred feet in width, the lots extending back from the river.

Of this village the Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt, who visited this country immediately after the French revolution, and passed through Pottstown in 1795, says: "The family of Potts have established considerable iron forges and by the means of these much increased the fortune which they acquired by the sale of the lands. They are generally supposed to be very rich. * * * The country about Pottsgrove is still more pleasant. The plain in which the market town is situated is more extensive than any we have hitherto seen, and at the same time is in the highest degree of cultivation."

HISTORIAN DAY'S ACCOUNT.

In Historical Collections of Pennsylvania, Day gives the following account of the place:

"Pottstown, formerly known as Pottsgrove, derives its name from John Potts, who had a large grant of land in this region. He owned a part of Sprogel's Manor and the lands adjoining it to the north. West of the town, beyond the Manatawny, is a stately but antique mansion (of stone) overlooking the town, erected by him long before the Revolution. It was then the marvel of the whole country, and people came from forty miles around merely to see it."

A writer of our own day speaks of it thus: "The mansion of John Potts, the ancestor of the Potts family of Pottstown (formerly Pottsgrove) * * * is one of the oldest, best constructed and best-preserved buildings, not only in its own locality, but in the whole valley of the Schuylkill between Philadelphia and Pottsville, * * * and its walls, notwithstanding they are verging towards a century and a quarter old (this was written at least twenty-five years ago) are as solid and substantial apparently as ever they were, and look as if they might resist the decaying tooth of time for another century or more. * * * It is probable he commenced the erection of his mansion about 1752 or 1753, and the work no doubt occupied a couple of years before completion, for in those days the population was sparse and workmen scarce, especially builders who could execute work of a character so elegant and substantial as is found in this structure. The edifice is built in sandstone, the front in range courses. The walls are two feet thick and the partition walls eighteen inches thick, the wainscoting and woodwork being very very heavy and strong. * * * The whole edifice tells plainly of the design of its founder to combine in this mansion, in which he expected to spend the remainder of his days, comfort

elegance and durability. It is probable, too, that the Indian troubles of those times had something to do with the massiveness of the walls and the strength and substantial character of the building. It is true that at that date the principal tribes of the red men had retired farther into their native and unexplored forests, but many of them still lingered about their favorite haunts in this part of the country, and not unfrequently hunting or scouting parties came this way, and even encamped beneath the tall shade trees of Pottsgrove, or visited the burial grounds of their ancestors on the banks of the river in the precincts of our own borough. Frequent difficulties, we are told, took place between these parties and the settlers, resulting in appeal to the deadly rifle and to the use of the scalping knife, and it may be that the Potts mansion was made thus strong as a protection against incursions and dangers of this kind. The grounds around the building and fronting towards the river were tastefully laid out and planted with trees, which soon grew and cast a shade over the walks and drives. When the mansion was completed there were few, if any, such residences as regards size and elegance outside of Philadelphia, and even the city, at that date, could not boast of many superior to it."

OWNED MANY FORGES.

Family records, deeds and wills show that before the Revolution, Mt. Pleasant Forge and Furnace, Spring Forge, Colebrookdale Furnace and Forge, Amity Forge, Rutter's Forge, Pool Forge, Pine Forge, Little Pine Forge and McCall's Forge were all owned and carried on by the united families of Potts and Rutter, and Thomas Rutter was the grandfather of John Potts' wife. Of the manner of living of the iron-masters of that period, Swank, in his "History of Iron in All Ages," says: "It is true that they were almost feudal lords, to whom their workmen and their workmen's families looked for counsel and guidance in all the affairs of life as well as for employment; who often literally owned their black laborers and to whom white 'redemptioners' were frequently bound for a term of years to pay their passage across the ocean; who cultivated farms as well as made iron; who controlled politics, and largely maintained the churches and schools of their several neighborhoods; who were captains and colonels of the military organizations; whose wives and daughters were grand ladies in the eyes of the simple people around them; whose dwellings were usually substantial structures, which were well-furnished for the day, and ordered in a style of hospitality and liberality. The authority exercised by these old Pensylvania iron-masters was indeed baronical, but it was also patriarchal. These pioneers were not usually hard taskmasters; if they paid low wages, they frequently made only small profits themselves. A tie of common interest stronger than exists to-day under similar relations bound master and workman together. Whether the workmen were their own masters or not, they were virtually fixtures of the furnace or the forge. The ladies of the 'big house' disdained not their poorer sisters, but were often their teachers, often their nurses and physicians, knew them by name, and would recognize and greet them with politeness. If daily toil was the common heritage of the workmen and their families, it may be said that their wants were few and their aspirations were humble. * * * The years glided on with little change, and there was content on every hand." What a striking contrast this presents to the life around the manufactring establishments of to-day!

SERVED AS A JUDGE.

John Potts was commissioned Justice of the Peace in 1745, 1749 and 1752. "At this period the office was one of much greater importance than at present, for a Justice of the Peace was also a Judge of County Courts, namely Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions and Orphans Court; and he was obliged to decide many important legal questions. In 1759 he was appointed by Governor Denny one of five Judges, and still later he was again commissioned Justice of the Peace for Philadelphia county, which office he probably filled until his death." "For many years he continued the largest and most successful iron-master in the American Colonies," his business interests extending into Virginia also. "His landed estate, consisting of nearly four thousand acres in different parts of Pennsylvania, was probably more highly improved than any other, with mines, forges, furnaces, gristmills, sawmills, farms and tenants of town lots, besides several houses in Philadelphia, one of which, with stores and wharves, was valued at £2,000."

"Though thirty-six miles from the city by the road, very constant intercourse with it seems to have been kept up, both in a social and business way, several of the sons having their winter residences in the town, and passing the summer near their father."

John Potts died June 6th, 1768, and the following obituary notice appeared in the Pennsylvania Gazette of June 16th: "After a long and tedious illness, died on the 6th inst., at his house at Pottsgrove, John Potts, Esq., a gentleman of unblemished honor and integrity, known, beloved, lamented.

'Such this man was who now from earth removed,
At length enjoys the liberty he lov'd.'

"His body was interred in the family graveyard and thirteen children followed it to its final resting place."

His wife survived him eighteen years and died at Pottsgrove, January 7th, 1786. The Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser of January 11th, 1786, pays this beautiful tribute to her character: "On Saturday morning departed this life, aged seventy years, after a short but severe illness, which she sustained with true resignation, Mrs. Ruth Potts, relict of John Potts, Esq., of Pottsgrove. If the tenderest performance of maternal duties, the most generous exercise of benevolence and charity to her fellow creatures, and the purest piety to her God deserves to be lamented, then is the circle of her mourners numerous indeed."

WHAT MIGHT BE EXPECTED.

Such were the parents of Thomas Potts, my Revolutionary ancestor, and such were the influences that moulded his character. We would expect him to be a man of the highest type of citizen and patriot. His birth was recorded with exceeding minuteness as having occurred at "Colebrookdale, May 29th, about half an hour after one in the afternoon, A. D. 1735," being therefore thirty-three years of age at the time of his father's death, and being thoroughly trained by him to the same business interests. As a young man he resided much of the time in Philadelphia, having his dwelling "on Front street, then a fashionable quarter of the city." "He was interested in the philosophic and scientific topics of the day, as is proved by the fact that he was one of the original members of the American Philosophical Society, established in 1758, of which Franklin was the first President." In 1757 he married his cousin, Anna Nutt, the only child of his mother's sister, Rebecca Savage, and Samuel Nutt, Jr. And thus again large business and monied interests were united, for Anna Nutt was heiress to the fortunes of her father and her uncle, Samuel Nutt, Sr. Her mother, Mrs. Nutt, was long remembered in the neighborhood in which she had lived as being a woman of great personal beauty and of elegance and dignity

of manner. At an early age her stepfather, Samuel Nutt, Sr., was anxious to marry her to his nephew and namesake, Samuel Nutt, Jr. So the marriage was arranged in the English fashion of those days, and the young man was sent for to come from England and marry the heiress. The wedding dress was also imported and was of handsome brocade, with high-heeled buckled shoes to match it.

Samuel Nutt, Jr., died soon after the marriage, leaving her a widow with her one child, Anna, afterwards Thomas Potts' wife. A few years afterwards Mrs. Nutt married Robert Grace, a wealthy young Englishman, who was an intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin, and with him founded the Philadelphia Library and the Junto, in a building situated on the north side of High street, below Second street. This was then the most desirable part of Philadelphia.

Robert Grace, the stepfather of Thomas Potts' wife, was a man of liberal culture, and he gave material aid to Franklin in the days when he needed help, which Franklin acknowledged later in his autobiography, speaking of Robert Grace as "a young man of some fortune, generous, lively and witty, a lover of punning and of his friends." When Franklin came to Philadelphia a printer boy in search of fortune, and unknown to those who later delighted to honor him, Robert Grace, by some happy circumstance, recognized his ability and a friendship was formed which lasted through their lives. Franklin says of his own financial troubles, when he had been sued for £100, "In this distress two friends, whose kindness I have never forgotten nor ever shall forget, came to me separately, unknown to each other, and without any application from me, offered, each of them, to advance me all the money that should be necessary to enable me to take the whole business upon myself, if that should be practicable. * * * These two friends were William Coleman and Robert Grace." Throughout the early minutes of the Library Society the name of Robert Grace appears frequently, showing his active interest in it. Mr. Grace died in 1766, and some years after Franklin having returned from the French court, where he was much honored and admired by the French ladies, offered the homage of his hand and heart to Mrs. Grace. "But she, then passing into the sober twilight of age, had become a follower of Whitfield and Wesley, and although honoring her late husband's friend for his many estimable qualities, she was unwilling to marry one whose religious opinions were so different from her own; but their calm friendship seems never to have been broken by this episode, as Franklin sent for her on his deathbed, and she was one of the last persons outside of his own family admitted to his presence. She traveled from Coventry to Philadelphia, forty miles over the bad roads of March, to bid him farewell. A kinsman, who accompanied her in the carriage, relates that he waited in another room during her interview with the dying philosopher, and he gathered from her remarks in the course of the ride home that the last hours of this truly great man were sustained by religious faith and hope."

Mrs. Grace gave a lot of land close beside her last home in Coventry to the Methodists to build a church upon, and during my own childhood it was still their place of worship, to which they came for some miles around the village. A room in the old mansion at Coventry, where she lived with her daughter Anna after her marriage with Thomas Potts, was called long afterwards, and during the childhood of my own father (she was his great-grandmother), "the Grace chamber," because it was the room she occupied. I have made this somewhat long digression to show the delightful culture and refinement of the family life of Thomas Potts and his wife. The personal beauty, loveliness and religious character of Mrs. Grace must have had a strong influence upon her only child, and she remained an inmate of Thomas Potts' home until her death.

This marriage took place at Coventry House, situated in the beautiful little valley of French Creek, in the northern part of Chester county, and six miles from Pottsgrove. The winter residence of Thomas Potts was in Philadelphia, and he and his wife were associated with all that was most desirable and delightful at that day.

ENTERTAINED WASHINGTON.

In 1768, upon his father's death, he inherited the mansion at Pottsgrove, "and the plantation on which it stood, valued at £6,000," where he probably established himself soon after that date. He was living there with his family in 1774, and during the years of the Revolution, Gen. Washington was often his guest, and some of the official letters of the General-in-Chief are dated from this residence. "Not a great many years ago persons were still living in Pottstown who remembered to have seen in the stately rooms of the old mansion, Washington, surrounded by his staff, in earnest consultation over maps of the Province, with Baron Steuben, General Knox, Lord Sterling, General Greene, General McIntosh and the Marquis de Lafayette. It was here, doubtless, that Washington formed the plan to winter his army at Valley Forge, on the property of Thomas Potts' brother and cousins, who seem to have willingly relinquished their houses to accommodate the officers."

The questions that were now agitating the Colonies engrossed the earnest attention of Thomas Potts, and he gave his services to his country in her hour of need. Armies alone can neither make nor save a nation. We need clear foresight and calm judgment to guide the affairs of state, as well as the bravery and endurance of those who are willing to lay down their lives upon the battlefield. Many minds and many forces must work together to bring such a great cause, as was ours then, to a successful issue. And we see Thomas Potts first in council, and later in the army. He was elected a member of the Assembly from Philadelphia county in 1775. "He was Chairman of the committee to inquire into the conduct of the Council of Safety, respecting the engagement of the armed galleys and the king's ships in the river Delaware. He was also Chairman of another important committee in the spring of 1776, to examine the works erected for the defence of the Colony, and to report what other fortifications were necessary. In February, 1776, Thomas Potts was appointed by Congress one of the three Captains of a regiment of riflemen, which appears to have been a Continental and not a State corps. In the great need of soldiers at this period he showed his zeal for the public good by raising a battalion, of which he was commissioned Colonel by Congress, expending liberally his large means, and using his personal influence in Chester and Berks counties to fill up his companies, and even, it is said, arming and equipping them at his own expense. Family tradition to this effect seems to be borne out by public documents, and is corroborated by the following minute in Colonial records: 'Mr. Redman was directed to pay Peter Love £73, 11s. for arms taken from non-associators, to be charged to Col. Thomas Potts and Captain Shiffler.'"

"In the Journal of the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, under the date August, 23, 1776, is the following: 'This morning at eight o'clock two companies of Col. Potts' battalion halted at the Providence church (a Lutheran church on the way between Pottsgrove and Philadelphia; it is now

called the Trappe). I was requested to say a word of exhortation to them in English and German, as they were departing to camp in Jersey, and were members of the Episcopal and Protestant churches; English on 1st Samuel 17; German on the 27th Psalm." "After the arrival of the battalion in Philadelphia, the Provincial Government provided food for them, as appears by the following record: 'Council of Safety, August 27, 1776, Col. Thomas Potts' battalion, £2, 18s., 6d., to be charged to Congress.' 'Sept. 6, 1776, Mr. Nesbitt was directed to pay diet for five companies of Col. Potts' battalion.'"

"Col. Potts was a member of the Convention assembled at the State House in Philadelphia, July 9, 1776, for the purpose of forming a new government. * * * * This Convention was ordered to consist of eight members from each county, and eight from the city. Thomas Potts was elected from Philadelphia county. His devotion to the cause of independence greatly impaired his fortune, and he did not live to enjoy any substantial benefit from the change of government."

DISTINGUISHED BROTHERS

His brother, Dr. Jonathan Potts, was Director General of the hospitals in Gen. Gates' division of the army, and afterwards Director General of the hospitals in the Middle Department. He enjoyed the confidence of Gen. Gates and Gen. Washington, and much of his correspondence during these years is preserved. "Dr. Potts' zeal in the public service had been so unremitting during four years that he was at length prostrated by illness, from which he never recovered, and in October, 1781, he died at the early age of thirty-six, at his home in Reading."

A brother Samuel was a member of the Assembly in 1767, 1768, 1769, and was a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania. In the Journal of the Convention his vote is frequently recorded. At this period he owned Warwick Furnace, built in 1736, and many of the cannon used by the Continental Army were cast there. When Washington was defeated at Brandywine, the cannon on hand were hidden in the stream to prevent their falling into the hands of the British, and some of them lay there until within quite recent years. Irving says, in his "Life of Washington," in his account of the Battle of Brandywine: "All day, and for a great part of the night, they marched under a cold and pelting rain, and through deep and miry roads, to the Yellow Springs, thence to Warwick, on French Creek; a weary march in stormy weather for troops destitute of every comfort, and nearly a thousand of them actually barefooted. At Warwick Furnace ammunition and a few muskets were to be obtained."

A brother Isaac owned the property at Valley Forge, which Gen. Washington made his headquarters during that memorable winter, and his daughter, Ruth Anna, who died in 1811, has left in her own handwriting an account of the prayer of Gen. Washington, which was overheard by Isaac Potts.

Another brother, James Potts, "joined Cadwalader's musket battalion, which from the social position of its members was derisively called the 'silk-stocking company.' In March, 1776, he was appointed by Congress a Major in this battalion." He filled also other responsible public positions in these stirring times.

A brother Edward was an officer under Commodore Hazlewood, and was wounded at the engagement between the American galleys and the "Augusta," in the Delaware River, October 23, 1777.

With so many brothers actively engaged in the cause of freedom, the family may be pardoned if one member alone espoused the English side, and this was probably because he had been sent to England to be educated in the law in the Temple, and upon his return had held office as a Judge in the Court of Common Pleas, under the Crown. His property was confiscated, and he went to Nova Scotia, where he lived a few years, afterwards returning to his native State.

When peace was restored we find Thomas Potts deeply interested in experimenting in the use of anthracite coal in his furnaces, and he purchased large tracts of land where it had been discovered. But his private interests did not wholly absorb his time, and he was a member of the Legislature in 1785. Its sessions were held in Philadelphia, and whilst in attendance upon its duties he died suddenly there from an attack of gout. The Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser of March 30, 1785, pays this beautiful tribute to his character, and proves how widely he was known and honored: "On Tuesday, the 22d instant, departed this life, in this city, Thomas Potts, Esq., a Representative for Chester county, in the present General Assembly, in the fifty-first year of his age. His remains were removed to Coventry, the place of his family residence, and there interred on Friday last. His funeral was attended by a numerous concourse of relatives, friends and neighbors, sincerely lamenting the loss of a person held in universal esteem by all who had acquaintance with him. Of this gentleman it may with truth be affirmed that in the different relationships of husband, father, brother, master, neighbor or friend, he was excelled by few. The true interests of his country engaged his close attention, his assiduity in the duties of the station he filled imperilled the care of his health. Anxious to execute the trust reposed in him by his constituents, he flattered himself that he might safely venture abroad to take his seat in the Assembly as soon as a severe fit of gout in his feet had abated. In this he was deceived by a sudden return of that disorder to his head, which in about six hours, put a period to his existence. His religious sentiment and irreproachable deportment are a firm basis upon which his friends may build a reasonable hope that he has exchanged a life of pain for eternal bliss."

In 1777, while the American army lay at Valley Forge, a good old Quaker by the name of Potts had occasion to pass through a thick wood near head-quarters. As he traversed the dark brown forest, he heard at a distance before him a voice which, as he advanced, became more fervid and interested. Approaching with slowness and circumspection, whom should he behold in a dark bower but the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United Colonies on his knees in the act of devotion to the Ruler of the universe! At this moment when Friend Potts, concealed by the trees, came up, Washington was interceding for his beloved country. With tones of gratitude that labored for adequate expression, he adored that exuberant goodness which, from the depth of obscurity, had exalted him to the head of a great nation, and that nation fighting at fearful odds for all the world holds dear.

He utterly disclaimed all ability of his own for this arduous conflict. He wept at the thought of that irretrievable ruin which his mistakes might bring on his country, and with the patriot's pathos spreading the interests of unborn millions before the eye of Eternal Mercy, he implored the aid of that arm which guides the starry host. Soon as the General had finished his devotions and had retired, Friend Potts returned to his house, and threw himself into a chair by the side of his wife. "Hegh, Isaac! thee seems agitated," said she with tenderness. "What's the matter?" "Indeed, my dear," quoth he, "if I appear agitated, 'tis no more than what I am. I have seen this day

what I shall never forget. Till now I have thought that a Christian and a soldier were characters incompatible; but if George Washington be not a man of God, I am mistaken, and still more shall I be disappointed if God do not, through him, perform some great thing for this country."

M. M. ROTHROCK

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

Proving Ownership and Carrying Them Back to Slavery Once Common.

A Sample Case Out of Many on Record in This County—It Was Heard Before 'Squire James Monaghan.

There are numerous records in Chester county of a class of cases that are now happily a matter of the past, and the present generation knows of them only by reading. Yet as long as the records of this county shall be preserved, evidence will not be lacking that they once were a common occurrence. These cases were those by which runaway slaves were regained by their masters. All the counties bordering on the slave States have such records in abundance, but the interior and the northern counties of Pennsylvania have comparatively few of them. Most slaves were either captured when within a short distance of Mason & Dixon's line or they made their escape altogether.

The methods pursued were similar in every case after a capture had once been made. The means employed to capture a runaway slave or to aid him in making his escape were as various as the human intellect could devise. Very often a slave who had made his escape would fancy himself secure and go to work for some of the Chester county farmers. He was all right until his identity was discovered. Sometimes detectives were employed, who, possessing themselves of the descriptions of numerous runaway slaves, would search for them through the border counties and when they could locate one they made his whereabouts known to the master, who would forthwith appear and swear out a warrant before a Justice of the Peace of the county in which the runaway slave might be and upon his arrest furnish such proof as would satisfy the Justice as to his ownership. The slave was then sent before the Court of Common Pleas and the record of the Justice sent up; whereupon one or more of the Judges would issue a decree delivering the slave to his master. Very often rewards were offered for runaway slaves, and many persons were anxious to win these rewards and so would turn informant. The escaped slave was never safe until he was far on his way toward Canada, to which place many of them actually went.

A CASE FROM THE RECORDS.

As a sample of the proceedings we publish the following case from the records. It shows how easy the process of getting a slave back was carried out if he could be arrested. What made it difficult at times was that many persons in this community stood always ready to help the runaway slave to escape. They would conceal him and pass him from one farm house to another until he was out of danger. Very often when a runaway was located a warrant sworn out and placed in the hands of a Constable the arrest could not be made. The fugitive, always on the alert, would bound away like a startled deer and outrun his pursuers. In the case we cite there appears to have been no trouble and the man was delivered up to his master, unless, as might have been the case, he broke away and made good his escape after the final decree of the court had been issued. Here is the record in full:

State of Pennsylvania, County of Chester, ss:

Personally appeared before James Monaghan, one of Justices of the Peace in and for the county of Chester, John Clemson, Jr., of Frederick county, in the State of Maryland, who being duly sworn, saith that Levi Dowel, a negro man, is held to labour or service for life to him, the said John Clemson, Jr., and that the said Levi Dowel did, on the first day of July last, escape from the labours and the service of the said John Clemson, Jr., and is now a fugitive from his labour and service. Said Levi Dowel is about twenty-seven years of age, about five feet six inches high, not very black, resembles a dark mulatto, rather slender in person and walks erect. JOHN CLEMSON, Jr.

Sworn and subscribed by the said John Clemson, Jr., June 26th, A. D. 1838, before me. JAMES MONAGHAN.

June 26th, 1838, warrant issued and delivered to John Mewes, Constable of West Fallowfield.

I do certify that the above is a true transcript of the case stated as recorded on my docket. Given under my hand and seal June 27th, A. D. 1838.

JAMES MONAGHAN.

In the case of a negro, Levi Dowel, a fugitive from labour, and claimed as a slave for life by John Clemson, Jr., of Frederick county, and State of Maryland, brought before me on a warrant issued by James Monaghan, Esquire, dated the twenty-sixth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, by John Mewes, Constable of the township of West Fallowfield, this twenty-eighth day of June A. D. 1838.

Pennsylvania, Chester county, ss:

Pratby James, of the county of Frederick, in the State of Maryland, being sworn acording to law, doth depose and say that he knows negro Levi Dowel, now present, well; that he has known him for ten or twelve years last past to have been in the possession, claimed, held and reputed as the slave for life of John Clemson, Jr., of Frederick county, and State of Maryland, and that said negro, Levi Dowel, absconded from the service of his master about eleven or twelve months ago, according to the best of this deponent's recollection.

S. PRATBY JAMES.

Sworn and subscribed before me June 28, 1838. JESSE SHARP.

Pennsylvania, Chester county, ss:

Be it remembered that on the twenty-eighth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, John Clemson, Jr., of Frederick county and State of Maryland, brought before me, Jesse Sharp, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Chester County, a negro man named Levi Dowel, about twenty-three or four years of age, five feet three and a half inches high, heavy made and very black complexion, as the slave of the said John Clemson. Jr., and a fugitive from his service and labour, and the said Levi Dowel being examined by me, voluntarily confessed and acknowledged that he is the slave of the said John Clemson, Jr., now present, and doth owe him service and labour according to the laws of the State of Maryland, and that he fled from his service or labour about one year ago, and was now willing to return to Frederick county, in the State of Maryland, with his master, the place from which he fled. And by the examination of Pratby James, of the county of Frederick, in the State of Maryland, whose deposition is hereunto annexed, it satisfactorily appears that the said Levi Dowel is the slave of the said John Clemson, Jr., and doth owe him service and labour according to the laws of

Maryland. Whereupon a record is made of the said facts agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and a certificate thereof delivered to the said John Clemson, Jr., according to the provisions of the act of Congress in such case made and provided. Witness my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid. JESSE SHARP. (Seal).

James Monaghan, the Justice of the Peace of West Fallowfield township, who issued the warrant under which he was arrested was the father of the late Robert E. Monaghan, Esq., who was for many years a member of the Chester County Bar, and the grandfather of R. Jones Monaghan and James Monaghan, Esqs., who are still with us.

The slave is stated to have been at that time, 1838, twenty-seven years of age. He is, if now living, eighty-five years of age. While it is probable that all the persons named in the proceedings are dead, there is a possibility that the negro slave is still living.

A MEMORIAL STONE.

Sons of the Revolution to Mark Where the Battle of Turk's Head Was Fought.

Probably some people do not know where the battle of the Turk's Head was fought, but such an engagement took place, and the Sons of the Revolution intend to mark the spot. To be sure there were only two men killed, and it has generally been spoken of as a skirmish, but in these days when we read of great battles being fought in Cuba where only one or two Spanish soldiers were wounded there ought to be no trouble in dignifying the engagement we refer to as a battle.

It took place a few days after the Battle of Brandywine in September, 1777. The story has been more than once published in the columns of the News. Suffice it now to say that it took place on High street, just in front of where the Court House now stands. It was a running fight between a detachment of Hessian troops, and some American soldiers, in which the latter did the running, but two Hessians were killed and were buried in a lot on the East side of High street, but were years afterwards removed to the lot opposite the Opera House and were there interred. To commemorate that event, and also to keep alive the memory of those who died in a hospital temporarily established at the northwest corner of High and Gay streets, the Sons of the Revolution residing in this vicinity are resolved to have a stone erected.

A meeting was held a month or so ago at which definite action was taken, and a resolution to ask the organization with headquarters in Philadelphia, to which they all belong, to erect the stone. A petition was prepared and a committee appointed, with Col. F. C. Hooton as Chairman. The Colonel has been the prime mover in the matter all along, and it was very proper to make him Chairman of the Committee. The Colonel placed the petition in the hands of the officers of Sons of Revolution. He since that received a communication informing him that it would be considered at the next meeting.

DAVIS KNAUER WILL FURNISH THE STONE.

When the petition was presented to the Sons of the Revolution it was expected that they would purchase a suitable stone for a marker, and have the necessary inscriptions placed upon it and erect it at the northeast corner of the Court House yard. Since that, however, Col. Hooton has seen Davis Knauer, of Falls of French Creek, who promised him to contribute a granite stone whenever he shall be informed what sized stone is needed. This will somewhat reduce the calculated cost, and as the purpose is to have a rough boulder and just have so much of the surface as may be necessary to place the inscriptions on it, there is so much the more probability of an early accomplishment of the purpose in view.

From, Republican
West Chester Pa
Date, May 25 1898

REMEMBERING DEAD HEROES

THE FIRST MEMORIAL DAY EXERCISES OF THE YEAR.

Chaplian Evans Preached an Eloquent and Appropriate Sermon to the Members of the Gen. George A. McCall Post at Goshen Baptist Church Yesterday Morning--In the Afternoon the Old Soldiers Went to Marshallton, Decorated Graves and Listened to Addresses by Rev. Mr. Townsend and Gibbons G. Cornwell, Esq.

The first of the Memorial Day services for the year were observed yesterday. As is the custom with McCall Post the members yesterday morning drove out to Goshen Baptist Church to listen to a sermon by Chaplain Jos. S. Evans. The sermon was a timely and appropriate one, the speaker referring at some length to the tendency in these days to divert Memorial Day from the purposes for which it was intended.

Rev. Mr. Evans.

Thirty-five members of the Post and their wives and daughters, who comprise the Relief Corps, drove out to the church yesterday in single teams and a four horse team to listen to the sermon.

Miss Jean Urner, of Pughtown, and Mae Finley, of the Normal School, sang solos in excellent voice. People from the surrounding country drove to the church, which was crowded long before the services commenced.

The members of the Grand Army formed in double ranks and marched to the seats which had been reserved for them. After the services the three soldiers' graves in the adjoining graveyard were strewn with flowers supplied by the ladies of the church. These ladies also presented the Post with a large and handsome bonquet of cut flowers which Comrade Christman Beekman is showing to his friends at his home.

The full text of Chaplain Evans' sermon is given below:

Comrades:—On behalf of the members and congregation of the Goshen Baptist Church I welcome you here this morning, in the name of our Heavenly Father. You have honored us with your presence and we appreciate it. There are among those who welcome you this morning some at least who know but that for your sacrifice and valor, and that of others like you, in the fearful times that tried mens' souls, we would not this day be enjoying the sweet, quiet privileges and blessings that are now ours.

No man who has not seen and passed through, to some extent at least, the almost fabulous scenes of trial, fatigue, danger, suffering, carnage and bloodshed, that were the almost daily surroundings of these veterans, and of those who fell by their sides, can begin to comprehend the cost of the peaceful blessings that we now enjoy. The vast majority of those present this morning will never know, unless the rapidly changing events of time should usher them into scenes similar to those which some of us passed through, just what this visit of the veterans here to-day signifies and spells out. The failure of that which this glorious flag represents to-day would have disrupted this nation, would have engendered and fostered discord and enmity between brethren of an otherwise glorious, common country. Human slavery with all its withering influences and curses, would have blighted a great portion of this beloved land, and would have entailed, from the very nature of our imaginary boundaries and lines, a constant cause for discord, strife, and blood-shed.

There is not that human intellect upon earth to-day, that could compute the disaster, curse and ruin that must have followed in the wake of the success of that rebellion inaugurated when the first hostile shot was fired upon Fort Sumter.

Therefore I do not err, nor do I overestimate the blessings that accrue to us, when I say that your coming to-day, in the capacity which you represent, portrays to us a great, an invaluable blessing, purchased with your sacrifices and the lives of those who fell in the service. These thoughts and others which are to follow, have suggested to my mind the words of our Lord Jesus, found in Matthew 22:21, as the foundation of what I am to say: "Render, therefore, unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's."

DIED IN THE YEAR.

Before proceeding further at this time, permit me to read the obituary notices that claim our attention to-day, because of their local bearing. Each recurring Memorial Day brings to us fresh mounds upon which to strew fragrant flowers. The following is a list so far as we know, of those whose graves will be for the first time decorated this year:

William Pierson, Co. A, 9th Regt., P. V. Died May 26th, 1895.

Robert E. Monaghan, Co. E, 43rd Regt., P. V. Died June 27th, 1895.

John K. Beugless, Co. A, 1st Pa. Reserves. Died Oct. 17th, 1895.

James Shearer, 1st U. S. Cavalry. Died Nov. 10th, 1895.

Charles W. Roberts, Co. A, 124th P. V. Died Dec. 19th, 1895.

Joseph P. Johnson, Co. G, 97th Regt., Co. A, 34rd, and Co. D., 188th., P. V. Died Jan. 14th, 1896.

Eber Townsend, Co. C, 175th Regt., P. V. Died Jan. 20th, 1896.

Lewis W. Shields, 10th P.V. Died Jan. 22nd, 1896.

Joseph Woodward, 1st Del. Cav. Died at Soldiers' Home, Hampton, Va., on March 9, 1896.

Joseph F. Hill, 2d Lt., Co. E, 12th Regt., P. M. Died March 27th, 1896.

Jacob Hoopes, Co. 8, 9th P. V. Died April 21st, 1896.

Evan E. Woodward, Co. K, 97th P. V. Died June 23d, 1895.

Thus we are reminded that the old soldiers are nearing the end of their march on earth. Only a few more years, and the last man on the great roll of hundreds of thousands whose names were entered from 61 to 65, will answer to the last roll call. Oh, that we all may be not only true to our country, but to our God and our own souls, and through faith in the Son of God, be finally mustered into the ranks of the Grand Army of the Redeemed on high.

In returning to the thread of our discourse, permit me to say, that in meditating upon the lessons that we would learn to-day, I am free to say that these words have had to me a new and important meaning, as bearing upon our service. Hence I embrace this opportunity, and I feel that I do so properly, to speak on behalf of the day set apart by legal procedure and enactment, known as "Memorial Day."

FOR QUIET OBSERVANCE.

Dear friends, to many of you this day is not fully understood and appreciated as it should be. It was inaugurated by that once invincible, brave and patriotic soldier, Gen. John A. Logan. He was a man and a soldier who knew what the sacrifices of such a war meant. He knew what men had to suffer. He knew what the thousands of graves, filled with the forms of noble men and boys, fathers, brothers and sons, whose life-blood was shed upon their country's altar, meant. His great, noble heart was enlisted in the idea of the commemoration of their heroic deeds. He suggested the sweet, loving sacred service of strewing flow-

ers on their graves on a given day. From that patriotic and loving motive in the heart of this true soldier, there grew the universal observance, all over this land, where loyal hearts remembered loyal loved ones sleeping beneath the mounds of soldiers' graves, of the one day which to the heart of the survivor now wending his way by the course of nature down toward the setting sun of mortal existence, is a sacred day. Our service here to-day is a part of that sacred duty. It is true that this enactment and this service is but rendering to Caesar the things that are Caesar's. But it was and is the manifestation of a love for fallen comrades that is Christ-like in its tenderness.

It is the manifestation of the same spirit set forth by our blessed Lord in the words, "Do unto others as ye would have others do unto you." On the part of the originator, it was a remembrance of noble deeds and a more noble sacrifice.

It was grand in its conception, and beautiful in its fulfilment. Now all this may, if necessary, come within the scope of the idea expressed in the words: "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's," for this reason. Any man, whether he be a Christian or not, or even a disbeliever in Bible Cristianity, can, with whole-heartedness, enter into the common duties of the observance of "Memorial Day," and so far as the beautiful manifestations of this fraternal feeling and tie is concerned we can all stand upon one common ground, for it was upon this common ground that we all stood as we marched in battle line to give, if need be, our lives for the preservation of the homes of our loved ones, and the perpetuity of our glorious country.

There is something so sacred and reverent in it all, having an influence upon the minds and hearts of the surviving veterans, that leads them to desire intensely that this "Memorial Day" shall be a day sacred to its observance and sacred to all those who enjoy the blessings that have been purchased for them by the blood and lives of our fallen comrades. Dear young friends, we look to you to perpetuate this service after we have gone. No words from my lips nor from my pen can portray to you just what it cost. There is nothing else that so affects the hearts of the old soldiers as the memories of the past, as they are revived by this annually recurring sacred Memorial Day.

Dear friends, did you ever gather with other loved ones about the coffined form of a precious loved one of your own family circle, who had fallen asleep for that last eternal departure from all the daily scenes of earth? If so, you will remember how much your heart wanted to be quiet; how much you longed for quiet, genuine sympathy. You did not want anything of a noisy, boisterous character to disturb the sweet, though sad, yet precious homage, of your heart as you dwelt upon the last scenes and words of that loved one. And do you remember, that whenever you visited the last resting place of the form of that departed one, how your heart courted quietness and propriety? It has seemed to me that I might use this argument as to why we should all be in sympathy with the desire of the old soldier. My dear friends, you may think what you can, but I am very sure that you cannot measure the reverence that is in the hearts of the old veterans concerning this matter.

Can you conceive how precious to the heart of the old soldier is the memory of those, who enlisted with us, who camped with us, who drank from the same canteen with us, who suffered fatigue, hardship and danger with us, and who at last fell and died by our side, or languished in some hospital and then at last wasted away and thus gave up their precious lives? Can you wonder that they should be near and dear to us in memory? Do you wonder that we feel a sacred longing that this, the memory of these should be honored by a quiet, devotional spirit and service on this day?

NONE OTHER LIKE IT.

Let me here say, that in my judgment, there is no other national holiday that stands on just the same high and sacred footing before the people as does this one. We have the twenty-second of February. It marks the natal day of the "Father of our Country." He was a good and great man. We have the Fourth of July. It marks the day when a noble and brave body of men signed the immortal document that declared this country free and independent from the yoke of the mother country. I might mention other days, but these are the patriotic days. But this day, the thirtieth of May, represents the sacrifice of thousands of the lives of our own loved fathers, sons and brothers in a cause that differed from any other war in history. It was that this land might remain undivided, this government perpetuated, and that the universal freedom of body and soul of every man, woman and child, who is now, or shall hereafter be, under the protecting folds of our glorious Stars and Stripes, might be guaranteed. Do you think that I ask too much when I plead that our observance of "Memorial Day" should be free from the many pleasures and pastimes and sports of the ordinary holiday? Come, dear friends, if you will, to the beautiful cemeteries of the sleeping dead on Memorial Day. Bring with you the sweet flowers of springtime, that make your dearly bought homes so attractive. Listen to the manifest intent of the day in the prayers and remarks that may be offered. Witness the whitened locks and bent forms of many of the comrades who yet survive and who passed through danger, shot and shell, and the fearful din and smoke of battle, who suffered hunger, thirst and privation in order that you might enjoy the blessings that this day surround you, and stop and ask: "What is this to me?" If you are honest and earnest, you will soon, yes, very soon, realize that this is a sacred ordinance to the comrades who have, in God's mercy, been spared. You will be willing to "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's," on the human side; yet you will remember that God rules and reigns, and that our God is He of

whom the Word says: "Surely the wrath of man shall praise thee."

TO THE FRIENDS.

Now, dear friends, who have gathered with the membership of this church to welcome the veterans visiting us, I want to address a few words to you more directly. I well know that your hearts are sincere in your manifestations of honor to whom honor is due. What I have been saying need scarcely have been said to these comrades. They know it all. But I have had an object in view in doing so at this time. I wanted to have the men who crave and ask for this observance present with us that you might be what we are as a nation this day. I wanted you to realize that they were the fathers, sons and brothers of homes like the homes that you have come from and to which you will return when you leave here to-day; that they took their lives in their hands, bade their loved ones a last farewell, and went out to lay their precious lives upon the altar of righteousness and loyalty to the best country that exists upon the face of the globe to-day. And I want further to say to you that there never before was such a war in all the history of nations. It was not a war for conquest; it was not a war for independence, such as our fathers fought, and such as is now being waged on our suffering, neighboring island of Cuba. It was a war for righteousness as a nation. They went forth to render unto Coesar the things that were Caesar's. It was a war or conflict of self-defense, in all that was right, in home and country. No man thought or sought to gain another man's home or property. It was a conflict where brother looked into the face of brother and mutely, yet forcibly, said: "Do not destroy your homes and your dear ones; do not destroy the means of sweet peace and true enjoyment that is your blessed heritage."

Brethren, it was simply defending our homes, our loved ones, and our common interests. It was not to destroy slavery even, though thank God, it was in His mind to over-rule and to use the wrath of man to praise Him in this instance.

THE BAPTISM OF BLOOD.

Thank God it came. It was not with that intent that men entered upon this conflict. God used the means, and it, the baptism of loyal, patriot blood, was the salvation of this blessed land from that foul blot and curse. Then again, do not forget that it was not only an enemy in front that stood up bravely, and fought with unsurpassed valor for what they believed to be right (though it was to us, and it has proved to them, an inexcusable mistake), that our men had to face, but also there is something that retains its bitter hold upon the memory even now, when our foes have been forgiven, even more tenaciously than when the men of the South arrayed themselves against our government in bloody rebellion. It is the fact that there were more intensely craven hearts in many that remained at home, enjoying immunity from the dangers that were the daily lot of the tried and the true in the army, who secretly did all they could to thwart the efforts of their former friends and neighbors, and then possible stab them in the back, while they were suffering, doing and dying to save their beloved country from anarchy and destruction. But God gave us the victory. And now do you wonder, dear friends, that our hearts are interested in the quiet, sacred observance of this Grand Army Memorial Day? May I not again ask the people, the citizens, and the dear children, to aid in the efforts that are now being put forth to make this day what it was at first intended to be, and thus to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's. As citizens we should do it. As Christians we should do it.

When the war came upon us although the followers of the meek and lowly Jesus loved peace and would gladly have seen the settlement of the great questions of the hour arranged peacefully, yet when it was evident that the mad efforts of those who sought to destroy our unity would inevitably rush this nation into a bloody war, these followers of Jesus, and there were thousands of them, saw that it was time to follow the teachings of the Great Master Himself, as they understood them, and render unto Caesar the things that were Caesar's.

Comrades of the Grand Army, need I apologize to you for bringing you here to listen to something that you fully understood before, as I have tried in what I thought the best way I could to teach my dear people the lesson that I trust may be impressed upon their minds and hearts to-day concerning a matter that is sacred to our own hearts?

But I have not for a moment forgotten, nor would I, the latter part of my text: "Render unto God the things that are God's." What I have referred to thus far is intensely interesting; it is all dear to our memories; is all right in its place, but it belongs to "Caesar," figuratively. But the few words that I may now speak are a thousand-fold more important to us. All that is mortal must cease and perish.

Dear friends, that of which I have spoken, although important, will not save a soul from death. It will not break the shackles of sin, and of that slavery that binds the natural heart in the thraldom of spiritual death. Hence I would not be true to my convictions, I would not be true to those before me, I would not be true to my God, did I not try to have each and all of us "Render to God the things that are God's." On this line I want to say, first, that we owe to God our faith in Him as a God of love, mercy and tender compassion, as He is revealed to us in His word. We owe to Him our faith in the precious words: "God so loved the world that He gave His only Begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life." And in the words of Jehovah, as his Son was revealed to man: "This is My beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased. Hear him." And then we should render unto Him our faith in listening to the words of the Holy Spirit: "There is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved," meaning the

name of Jesus.

Dear friends, we should render unto God our faith in accepting the truth of these words, "For God sent not His Son into the world to condemn the world, but that the world through Him might be saved. Whosoever believeth in Him is not condemned but he that believeth not is condemned already, because he hath not believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God." And again: "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life, and he that believeth not the Son shall not see life, but the wrath of God abideth on him."

Dear friends, these words and truths are in the message of salvation which an infinitely loving God has sent us. We cannot truly render unto God the things that are God's unless we believe, accept and trust in what He has said.

Brethren, the blood of thousands of precious ones, dear to their home circles, was shed on many a battle field in order that our country might be saved. The blood of Jesus Christ, God's dear Son, was freely shed upon Calvary for the salvation of our souls, and that we might enjoy at last that glorious peaceful home in heaven, where the Great Captain of our salvation sits at the right hand of God as the advocate and intercessor of all who will come unto God by Him, through faith in His atoning sacrifice.

Now, dear brethren and friends, let me in conclusion, even as though it may be the last time that I may thus address you, earnestly, lovingly and faithfully plead with one and all: "Render unto God the things that are God's." And when this is done we will all belong to that great army of the redeemed who are to be forever with Jesus, and where we shall be like Him when we shall see Him as He is in His eternal glory.

AT MARSHALLTON.

Exercises Held There by the Old Soldiers Yesterday Afternoon.

In the afternoon about thirty of the McCall Post members drove to Marshallton, where they decorated the graves of about thirty dead comrades in the three cemeteries. The first stop was made at the M. E. burying grounds, where they found a bounteous supply of cut flowers awaiting them. The flowers had been gathered by the young ladies of the village, who have from year to year been supplying the soldiers with the beauties to decorate many a father's and brother's grave. Before going their usual rounds Rev. Mr. Townsend, pastor of the Marshallton Methodist Church, led in a short prayer. Six graves were almost covered with flowers, when the Post left for the Friends' Burying Ground, where six more dead comrades were remembered.

MR. CORNWELL SPEAKS.

At the old burying ground on the hill, where enghteen of their number have been laid in their last earthly resting place, Gibbons G. Cornwell, of West Chester, in an appropriate and well prepared speach, reminded the preservers of their country of the grand

From, Church Standard
Phila Pa
Date, Dec 7 1895

Holy Trinity Church, Westchester, Pa.

HOLY TRINITY PARISH, West Chester, Pa., was organized in 1835. The Roman Catholics, Society of Friends, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists already had congregations organized. The move toward the establishment of the Church in West Chester was made by Mr. Antonie Bolmar, a Frenchman, who had a large boarding school for young men. At his solicitation the few Churchmen in the town got together on November 23, 1835, and at the meeting Rev. Levi Bull presided and William P. Townsend was secretary. A vestry was elected as follows: Hon. Cromwell Pierce, Lewis Brinton, John Solomon, Antonie Bolmar, James A. Keech, William P. Townsend, and John H. Brinton, Esq. All of these but Mr. Townsend are deceased, and he has gone back to the Orthodox Friends, in which organization he is one of their ministers. The day following, Rev. George W. Cole was elected rector. He had been doing missionary work in the town and conducting services at Mr. Bolmar's academy. He remained a little over a year, when Rev. Edward W. Wiltbank, then rector also at St. John's Church, Concord, was elected, services being held either at Odd Fellows' Hall or in the lecture-room of the Cabinet of Natural Science.

In February, 1838, a lot was purchased on West Gay street, and on the 14th of the following June the corner-stone of Holy Trinity was laid by Bishop H. W. Onderdonk. This property is now owned by Co. I, Sixth Regiment N. G. P.

In April, 1839, Mr. Wiltbank resigned, and on July 12 of the same year the church was consecrated by Bishop Onderdonk. On August 1 Rev. Richard Newton, then in deacon's orders, was called to the parish.

Holy Communion was first celebrated in the church by Rev. Dr. Tyng, of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, on October 20.

On July 26, 1840, Rev. Mr. Newton was ordained a priest, and on November 1 following he resigned, going to St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia. On November 15 Rev. Gregory T. Bedell (afterward Bishop of Ohio) was called, being at the time in deacon's orders. On August 27, 1841, he was ordained priest by Bishop Moore, of Virginia, at the request of the Bishop of the Diocese. On February 5, 1842, the first confirmation—of four candidates—was made. A Sunday school was built in the rear of the church the same year. On March 1, 1843, Rev. Mr. Bedell was called to the Church of the Ascension, Philadelphia, and on the same date Rev. John Baker Clemson was called, and entered upon his duties April 23. The church had incurred a debt of $1,100, which in June, 1844, was entirely liquidated, $400 of the sum being a donation from the Church of the Ascension. On February 17, 1846, Bishop Alonzo Potter confirmed a class of seventeen persons. In 1846 Rev. R. Bethel Claxton being chosen chaplain of Bolmar's academy, he was elected assistant rector. In 1848 a parsonage was built, costing $4,500, and

the same year Rev. Mr. Claxton resigned, having received a call to Indiana. In 1851 an organ was purchased, at a cost of $1,200. In April, 1853, Rev. Mr. Clemson resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. L. P. W. Balch, D.D., who remained as rector until the autumn of 1854. On December 24, 1854, Rev. William Newton became rector, and remained as such until April 13, 1863, when he resigned. On October 21, 1863, Rev. John Bolton entered upon his rectorship. During his incumbency the present handsome church, on the corner of High and Union streets, was built. The corner-stone was laid by Rev. Henry J. Morton, D.D., acting for the bishop, on July 3, 1868, and on January 23, 1870, the church was first occupied for service. The church cost about $30,000 and the lot $5,000. The old church-property was sold March 12, 1882, and the funds ($6,000) from that sale were used to erect the handsome parish building, which was opened on December 6 of the same year. The architect of both the church and the parish building was the rector. On April 26, 1884, the erection of the tower was commenced, and remained in a half-finished condition until 1889, when it was completed. On April 1 1890, a set of chimes was placed in the tower.

On November 23 the church celebrated its semi-centennial.

From, Times
Phila Pa
Date, Aug 4/96

A VISIT TO THE DARBY LIBRARY

THE SECOND INSTITUTION OF ITS KIND FOUNDED IN AMERICA.

A SKETCH OF ITS HISTORY

More Than One Hundred and Fifty Years Ago Twenty-Nine Substantial Citizens Whose Names Have Come Down to Us Met and Formally Organized Themselves Into a Library Company—Rare Old Books to be Found on the Shelves — John Bartram's Friendship.

Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.

DARBY, August 3.

On one of the quaintest streets of this quaint suburb stands the Darby Library, which boasts a history of one hundred and fifty-two years, second only in point of time in all Pennsylvania to the Philadelphia Library Company, founded about 1730. Although the present building was not erected until 1872, it retains much of the Quaker primitiveness and simplicity dominating the greater part of the architecture, domestic and otherwise, of Darby.

It is an early August morning, and one wanders lazily past old-fashioned houses with gabled porches and severely drawn roof lines. They stand well back from the street, surrounded by gardens in which hollyhocks planted in long rows and geraniums in circular beds are brightly abloom. Few gaudy innovations, save the trolley car, are here suffered to disturb the tranquil monotone of life. Houses and people are like a page from some old-time history.

The library is situated a comfortable square from Darby road, and quite close to the end of the trolley route. One comes suddenly upon the building, a compact structure of brick, having a high-pitched roof and neat facade pierced by two long windows, a wide doorway, and just over the doorway a round Gothic window. The garden, enclosed on all sides by a low paling fence, with a chain and iron weights to hold it in place, is fresh looking with flowers and well-trimmed sward. There is a profusion of honeysuckle, which riots in greatest luxuriance around the trellis built outside the

From, Press
Phila Pa
Date, Apr 24 '96

WAS FOUNDED IN 1721.

Celebration of the 175th Anniversary of the Lower Brandywine Church.

Special Despatch to "The Press."

Wilmington, April 23.—There was a large gathering of Presbyterians from all parts of the Peninsula and the neighboring Pennsylvania counties to-day to celebrate the 175th anniversary of the Lower Brandywine Church, near Centreville. All the pastors who have occupied the pulpit in the new structure were present and made addresses.

Rev. L. H. Irvine, the pastor of the church, presided and conducted the opening exercises. The principal address of the day was by Rev. Lafayette Marks, D. D., pastor of Hanover Church, this city. Dr. Marks spoke on "Presbyterianism in the Peninsula," and reviewed the progress and work of the denomination. Rev. Joseph Turner followed with another address and brief remarks were made by former pastors, David W. Moore, George E. Jones, D. D., Robert McDowell and J. T. Marshall. Excellent music for the occasion was furnished by a special choir.

THE CORNER WHERE THE OLDEST BOOKS ARE KEPT

SAMUEL D. BARTRAM.
From a Sketch.

doorway, a shelter from the sunshine, the retreat of birds and a cradle for the breeze.

To-day the summer air is idle, the only disturbing sound the resonant clang that comes now and then from the gong above the library door. Sonorous monitor, it dutifully records the entrance of every visitor, much after the manner of the facetious little bell in the old-fashioned country corner store of our childhood. C-l-ang again! This time directly overhead! My curiosity has led me through the door.

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The library proper is limited to one room, quite large, and with several windows admitting plenty of light and air. There is none of the semi-darkness of the fashionable sanctum of the bibliophile, yet the light is subdued to a degree that is grateful after the glare of the summer sun. Easy chairs are scattered throughout the room. From quiet nooks and corners, before tables and shelves, they stretch out their arms, inviting

repose of body while the mind voyages off on seas of knowledge.

The four walls of the room are lined with shelves, each shelf crowded with books. There are about four thousand volumes. All the departments of literature are represented, but the policy of a sound, substantial class of reading, indicated by the first acquisition of books in 1743, continues to inspire additions of to-day. The books in this original purchase, the treasure of the library, are displayed in a large glass case in one corner of the room.

But this brings us to the beginning of the story of the Darby Library.

It was about 1730 that Benjamin Franklin initiated the movement, which resulted in the establishment of what he himself called the mother of all the North American subscription libraries. The Philadelphia Library had not entered its teens when twenty-nine citizens of Darby met together one windy March day, 1743, and organized themselves into a company for the formation of a library. They were of sturdy stock. Many of their names were destined to shed lustre of worth and integrity upon the annals of the Darby District. A few of them are still preserved by posterity residing here to-day.

The twenty-nine men, as recorded in "The Acts and Proceedings," were Joseph Bonsall, John Sketchley, George Wood, Benjamin Lobb, William Horne, Nathan Gibson, Joshua Thomson, Charles Crosley, Thomas Pearson, Joseph Lees, Isaac Pearson, John Pearson, Thomas Pennell, Benjamin Hayes, Enoch Elliot, Abraham Jonason, Richard Lloyd, David Gibson, Abraham Marshall, Jonathan Paschall, John Davis, John Hunt, Joseph Hunt, Joseph Levis, Henry Lewis, James Hunt, Samuel Bunting, Peter Elliot and John Levis.

The articles of agreement were prepared and duly signed about two months later, or, as the record quaintly phrases it, they "hereunto set their hands this first day of May, in the year of our Lord 1743 and in the sixteenth year of the reign of George the Second of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith."

It is furthermore recorded in the stiff characteristic chirography of one hundred and fifty years ago that at the first meeting, tenth of March, 1743, Joseph Bonsall, the proprietor of the old grist mills in Darby, was elected secretary; Nathan Gibson, treasurer, and John Pearson, librarian.

Once organized the next question was to get the books. In his autobiography, an old copy of which, bound in calfskin and printed and published in Philadelphia by William Duane in 1818, is on the shelves of the library, Benjamin Franklin writes: "At the time I established myself in Philadelphia there was not a good book-seller's shop in any of the colonies to the southward of Boston. In New York and Philadelphia the printers were indeed stationers; they sold only paper, etc., almanacs, ballads and a few common school books. Those who loved reading were obliged to send for their books from England."

Again he says in his library scheme: "So few were the readers at that time in Philadelphia, and the majority of us so poor, that I was not able, with great industry, to find more than fifty persons, mostly young tradesmen, willing to pay down for this purpose 40 shillings each, and 10 shillings per annum."

One hundred and fifty years ago when the possibilities of a St. Louis or a St. Paul were not dreamed of, when communication with the mother country was difficult and infrequent, when there was little money and the actual necessities of life had to be earned by the sweat of the brow, books were a luxury to be coveted but seldom secured. The subscribers to the "articles of agreement" in olden Darby agreed "to join ourselves in copartnership, or as copercencrs, and each of us pay the sum of 26 shillings in order to purchase a suitable set of books for a library, and also to pay the further sum of five shillings a year for and towards the purchasing of such books and the necessary expense of the library."

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Fortunately at this time the struggling little library company met the notice and approval of John Bartram, the first American botanist of distinction, whose name is indelibly impressed upon the early history of the old Darby district, and whose botanic garden on the banks of the Schuylkill was recently purchased by the city for a new park. The famous naturalist wrote a letter to his friend, Peter Collinson, another distinguished botanist, in London, on June 21, 1743. The letter is a model of the courteous address and graceful phrasing of the times. It reads:

"In the township of Darby several have joined together and signed articles of agreement, pretty much like the Library Company at Philadelphia. They advised with me how the books should be procured. I told them I thought thee could send them better than any that I knew if thee would favor such a design; that thee had abundance of business other ways; and that if thee condescended to oblige them so much it must be more for the love and inclination thee bore to the promotion of learning, and thy generous disposition to assist those that were thereto inclined, than the benefit of what might be thought a reasonable satisfaction for thy trouble in buying and shipping them. However, they being very desirous of having the books, assumed the freedom of addressing thee by letter, with a catalogue of the books they want, and a bill of exchange, which I put in the box directed to thee. If thee pleases to comply with their request, pray pack them up with the goods I sent for."

This letter was accompanied by one from Joseph Bonsall, secretary of the Library Company, which is well worth reading.

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DARBY ye 14th of the 4th Month, 1743.

ffrd. Peter Collinson. There is a small number of us in Darby near Phila. who have formed our Selves into a Company in order to Purchase a small set of Books for our use, with well Grounded Expectations of our number Increasing in a little time, and being advised by our ffrd. and neighbor John Bartram, to apply to thee to purchase the sd Books, in Confidence of thy Good Disposition (from the character he gives thee) to encourage such a Design have thought thereupon to send to and Desire thee to do such an office of kindness for us, but as our number is but small so is the sum of money, only amounting to fourteen pounds, as P'r bill of Exchange Drawn by Rebecca Edge: on Laranee Williams, mercht., payable to thee in 30 days after sight thereof; we also send herewith a Catalogue of Such Books as our Company approved off; Requesting thee to be so good as to buy so many of them (taking them in order as they stand on the list) as the money will extend to pay, reserving sufficient to sattisfie thy Self for thy trouble, with the Cost of Insurance here.

And when the books are Purchased Please to ship them off p'r the first opportunity for Phila. in such a manner and with such directions as appear to thee most Convenient, Either for John Bartram or the Subscriber hereof; be so good also as to get the Books lettered on the back, if that can be done

without much trouble or Cost, or as many as Conveniently may be; we also Desire thee to send the Price of Each Book Purchased, that being necessary for us to know in Pursuance of Our Agreement—thy answering our Request will much oblige us who with Due Respects are thy unfeigned ffriends.

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When the books were received the secretary called a speeial meeting of the company to examine them. It was early in September, 1743, and a notable event "for those men in their knee breeches, broad brimmed hats, sober, earnest faees, dwelling here in almost a wilderness, far from the eentres of eivilization at a time when works were very scarce."

To-day when of the making of books there is no end it is worth while turning to the list of the first volumes seleeted for the little library. One can readily imagine with what earnest yet deeorous argument they were chosen. The philohlblon would indeed delight to seek the glass case treasuring the calf-bound tomes doubly precious with many tender memories and the veneration of age. The oldest volume possessed by the library is "Ovid's Metamorphosis," published in London in 1628, darkened and worn by age and use. A copy of "Raleigh's History of the World" is opened to display advantageously a three-quarter length engraving of the gallant courtier; quaint copies of Milton's "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained" lie side by side with "The Independent Whig" and Barclay's "Apology," printed on heavy paper in old English type. The complete list as recorded on the minutes is:

"The Gentleman Instructed," Puffendorff's "Of the Law of Nature and Nations," "The Spectator," 8 volumes; "The Turkish Spy," 8 voluines; Tournefort's "A Voyage Into the Levant," Whiston's "A New Theory of the Earth," "Addison's Travels," Barclay's "Apology," "Locke on Edueation," "Religion of Nature Delineated," "Gorden's Geographical Grammar," "Sherlock on Death," Whiston's "Astronomieal Principles of Religion," Maundrel's "A Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem," "Dyeke's New English Dictionary," "Tull's Husbandry," "Blackmoore on the Creation," "The Independent Whig," "Wood's Institute of the Laws of England," "Milton's Paradise Lost and Regained," Puffendoff's "History of Sweden," "Raleigh's History of the World," "The Life of the Duke of Marlborough."

The supply of books continued to be received direetly from London until 1760, when they were furnished for a considerable period by David Hall, a book-seller in Philadelphia, and at one time a partner of Benjamin Franklin. In many instances the desired works could not be found in this country and were procured in Englaud by him for the eompany.

Some interesting reminiscences of the early history of the library have been revived by Charles Lloyd Serrill, a prominent resident of Darby and a member of the library eompany. "There is no mention of the revolutionary war whatever," he says, "in the minutes.

"In 1819 a share in the library was inherited by Ann Paschall, who was duly admitted to membership, but the minutes state that 'her attendance at our meetings is dispensed with.' Not very courteous that.

"In 1826 it was for the first time resolved that any one paying $3 per annum can have the use of the books in the library on the same terms and eonditions as members.

"At a later meeting it was deeided to sell a few of the books. One book met a harsher fate, namely, the 'Pupil of Pleasure,' which they burned. This fact, and their careful method of ehoosing books already referred to, illustrates how jealously the character of the library was guarded.

"Ahout this time a work was purchased on 'Matchmaking,' which a facetious writer says must have heen an important addition to the library, as there are abundant reasons to believe that this book has been largely consulted hy the young men of Darby in their efforts toward 'matehmaking,' for the consummation of which, the same writer tells us, eonsiderable seienee is required. If any one wishes to prosecute studies in that brauch of selence the book ean doubtless still be found in the rooms below.

"In 1832 a committee appointed to aseertain information relative to books suitable for the library reported that they felt it 'incumbent upon them to reeommend some works the objeet of which will be to give direetion to the tastes of the younger portion' of their readers. They strongly advised the purehase of works on the natural and physical sciences, stating that 'the study of natural sciences of late years has become so very popular that a person without some knowledge of them will not be considered as well educated, nor will he be enabled to take a part in the conversation of the ordinary circles of society in the neighborhood.'"

The present members of the eompany often tell you that the library "started in a chest," as that was the method of caring for the few books for a long time. The library "boarded around," each librarian in turn keeping the chest at his home during his term of office. In 1844 the library was removed to the Pearson homestead, where it was kept for nearly thirty years.

The library company was incorporated in 1868. A few years later some of the books having been destroyed by fire the advisability of a library was earnestly advocated. It is to the eredit of the people of the eommunity that they acted with the same enthusiasm and progressive spirit which inspired their forefathers in 1743. In less than three months money enough was raised to warrant the purchase of a lot and the erection of the present building. Since its incorporation the library has had but three presidents—John Sellers, Isaac T. Jones and Jaeob S. Serrill—the present incumbent.

It is a curious fact that Deborah Bartram, the wife of Samuel D. Bartram, a direct descendant of the great naturalist, is the present custodian of the library. Many of the old books printed during the latter part of the last century are on the shelves of the library to-day and eontinue to be in active eireulatiou. There are still some dear old people who seem embodied epistles of right living that take pleasure in turning the leaves of "The History of America" by William Russell, Esq., of Gray's Inn, published in 1754, in London; "A Defense of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of Ameriea," published at Philadelphia, MDCCLXXXVII., by John Adams, LL.D., or "A New System of Modern Geography," by William Guthrie, Esq., the astronomieal parts eorreeted by Dr. Rittenhouse, printed for Matthew Carey, Philadelphia, April 27, MDCCXCV.

Only a day ago a genial old gentleman, in a broad brimmed hat, carried away "The Conquest of Canaan," by Timothy Dwight, pruted in 1785. Truly the eolonial founders of the Darby Library builded better than they knew.

THE DARBY LIBRARY.

From, News
West Chester Pa

Date, July 5. '96

AT LONGWOOD.

Some Timely Thoughts Strung Together by an Occasional Contributor.

Editor News:—With the passing of the years Longwood Yearly Meeting has ceased to occupy the prominent place in this section of the country that it did in its earlier and far more stormy career, yet, according to the statement made to-day by Samuel Pennock, one of its founders, and amongst the last of them, its platform has been occupied by more famous men and women than any other religious meeting house in Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, with the probable exception of Philadelphia. It was not, Samuel Pennock says, a society to be known as such, having no roll of membership or creed. Any one who was gentlemanly, no matter what his belief might be, strictly orthodox or infidel, could express his opinion. All that was asked was, What have you to say or do for the benefit of mankind? That was admitted by all the enemies to the society's radical deliverances in the seething political times of the closing years of the anti-slavery agitation, when nearly all the noted abolition leaders attended its yearly meetings, and Longwood's fame on this account was widespread, both in the South and the North.

SAMUEL PENNOCK'S STORY.

Samuel Pennock, of Kennett, who will celebrate his 80th birthday in a few weeks, is one of the very few surviving founders of Longwood Yearly Meeting. His personal recollections, because he was so intimately connected with the time and scenes, are of historical interest, and in conversing on the subject to-day he said:

"The cause of the discussion in the Kennett Monthly Meeting of Friends where the Longwood movement began, was the slavery question. There were certain members, including three approved ministers, one of whom, Simon Bernard, went to the Philadelphia meeting, who would always bring the question into the monthly meeting. This disturbed the Whigs, who feared the influence it would have on Delaware, Maryland and this section of Pennsylvania. The ill-feeling increased until some time in the year 1852, when Stephen Foster, a peace man, a Congregational minister from New England, came amongst us with his strong Abolition sentiments. I, with some other of the younger Friends, suggested that he attend the Quarterly meeting of the Western Quarter, about to

be held at London Grove, then the Pro-slavery headquarters amongst the Friends. The opposition to him was marked, and, in order to prevent any interference, several of us formed a body-guard around him, and in this way entered the meeting house and took seats close to the high benches. The big meeting house was crowded from the ground floor to the further part of the galleries.

"Soon after we had been seated there came from all parts of the house demands that Foster be removed from the meeting, and one Friend coming forward seized him by the coat as if to forcibly eject him. Foster kept his seat, but raising his voice so as to be heard above the confusion, he said calmly: 'Who ever heard of Jesus Christ carrying sinners out of the Synagogue?' Amidst many protests he arose and criticised them for their attitude toward slavery. After speaking for some minutes he stated that he would conclude his speech outside the meeting house, and all who wished to hear him could follow. Foster then left the house, taking more than half the congregation with him. I witnessed some of the most thrilling scenes in those anti-slavery days, this being one of them. We saw and believed that slavery had its grip on the churches.

"Shortly after that all the meeting house doors were locked against us. We got keys and opened the doors. To prevent this the pro-slavery members changed the locks, and thus finding ourselves locked out we built Longwood Meeting House. The next movement in the monthly meeting was to disown thirty-five of its members, with their families, about sixty in all, on the ground that they had formed another sect or built another meeting house. In Fifth month, 1853, a call was issued for the first yearly meeting at Longwood, at a time when the bitterest political animosities were rife, in the last days of the anti-slavery troubles, almost unknown or forgotten by the present generation."

THE DEAD.

Mr. Pennock, having in his possession copies of the minutes of the meeting since 1853, including the original call, looked over the list of the thirty-five signers. Continuing his reminiscences he feelingly said:

"I have marked their names as one by one they have been numbered with the dead. There are only four or five living to-day. It was but six weeks ago that Joseph A. Dugdale, the first Secretary of the society, died at his home in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, at the age of 86 years. Ruth Dugdale, another member, lives at Mt. Pleasant, 94 years old. James Truman and Enoch Hannum are probably alive. Robert Purvis, the last living signer of the declaration of sentiment of the Anti-Slavery Society, lives in Philadelphia. Edward Webb lives in California, and I believe that Henrietta W. Johnson, for some years the clerk, is also alive. These are all."

Longwood soon became what might be called a storm centre of the anti-slavery propaganda. In the exposition of sentiments in 1856, they dissented from all forms of church government as being despotic, and declared that the setting apart of ministers for life, and the appointment of elders to sit in judgment on the services of the ministry, and to determine what is and what is not inspiration was the subjection of individual liberty to official dictation. To this meeting letters of encouragement were sent by such noted leaders against slavery as Lydia Maria Child, William Lloyd Garrison, Thomas Garrett, Nathaniel H. Whiting, Moncure D. Conway, Octavius B. Frothingham, Gerritt Smith, Lucy Stone and Melissa Dawes.

At the yearly meeting of 1857, William Lloyd Garrison read the hymn, "Watchman, tell us of the night, what the signs of promise are," to a large concourse of people, and read the Scriptures. Slavery was again the great topic. "Henceforth the duty of the North is plain," says the testimonies.

"It is at once to repent of its iniquity and to withdraw from its present alliance with the South—an alliance maintained at a fearful cost of treasure, of character, of civil and religious liberty, of all that is worth living and dying for." It appealed to their consciences "whether friends of liberty can consistently help sustain a government so organized, a union so directly at war with justice, humanity and right. This declaration was the most radical, probably, the society uttered, and was endorsed by Garrison, Oliver Johnson, Lucretia Mott and other great leaders in the agitation against slavery.

In 1858 Theodore Parker preached and the society testified against war and "regarded as deceptive and spurious the great revival of religion which has lately swept over the country like an epidemic," taking the ground that the churches sanctioned slavery.

Oliver Johnson, the widely known Abolitionist of New York, read the call in 1859, and Thomas Wentworth Higginson, of Worcester, Mass., delivered an address in the meeting house, while Joseph A. Dugdale, Edwin H. Coates and Rowland Johnson addressed the thousands of people outside the house. The testimony against slavery was renewed with emphasis. The Fugitive Slave law was now in active enforcement, and it was around Longwood that the stations on the Underground Railroad were the most numerous. "We were bound," the testimony said, "to make our own State free from all direct share in the wrong. We have no sympathy with those who idly suppose that the main battle with slavery has already been fought. We foresee in the future conflicts greater than any in the past." In 1860 the meeting was held on the 3d of Sixth-month.

This year the society declared: "We call upon the friends of freedom everywhere to be careful that they do not, by their votes or otherwise, countenance those who, whether as magistrates or citizens, would aid in enforcing the Fugitive Slave law." In November there was to be a Presidential election, and this declaration was objected to by some because it "implied a censure upon those who might vote for the Republican President." The declaration was adopted by an overwhelming majority, and before the society met again in 1862 Lincoln had been elected as the hope of the North.

While severely denouncing the churches for sanctioning slavery or failing to testify against it, they also denounced the United States Senate for the imprisonment of Thaddeus Hyatt for refusing to appear before the committee to investigate the Harper's Ferry invasion, classing it "as a usurpation of inquisitorial authority not conferred by the Constitution."

William Logan Fisher, in his pamphlet, says Longwood would hold 1,000 persons crowded, and that all the roads were filled with carriages on their way to meeting. This was about 1856.

"Those yearly meetings," Mr. Pennock said, after reading the minutes, "were attended by large crowds, but we were never disturbed but three times, and then by a man called 'General' Sidney Jones, from Philadelphia, who was moved to desist through the eloquence of Theodore Parker. Longwood's work is done, and I think it is not possible for it to continue much longer. Its influence was wide and lasting. The causes which made it necessary have ceased to exist. It will require a new society to take up the new issues, and Longwood Yearly Meeting can not do it.

"After the emancipation proclamation, in 1863, the Monthly Meeting removed

the ban of disownment. One by one the members returned to it. The passing of the years has erased all the bitterness attending Longwood's beginning. In a few weeks the grandson of our most pronounced opponent will wed the granddaughter of one of the disowned."

After a life marked by stirring events in its early career Longwood Yearly Meeting is passing placidly away to take its place among the annals of the past—to become a loving memory to those who best understood the patriotic and religious motives guiding its founders. The dead will quietly sleep amidst the beautiful pastoral surroundings of lower Chester county until the Judge of all shall summon us to give an "account of the deeds done in the body."

JAMES F. DAILEY.

FREE SILVER.

Longwood Meeting Debated the Money Question on Saturday.

ST. JOHN THE CHIEF SPEAKER.

Memorials of Departed Members Read and Approved—In the Morning John P. St. John Lectured and Answered Questions—Charles H. Pennypacker Replied and Several Others Took Part. The Debate an Interesting One—Peace and International Arbitration Were the Themes of the Discourses, Etc.

When Longwood Meeting was called to order on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock to take up the business of the second day, the house was not filled by any means, but the people kept coming and by noon it was crowded on the floor and in the gallery. The afternoon meeting was still more largely attended, and something like the old-time crowd of years gone by crowded into the grounds, and such of them as were unable to get into the house spent their time upon the beautiful grounds about the place or strolled through the cemetery on the opposite side of the road. The weather was charming and no one had any reason to regret having been there, even if unable to get into the house.

BUSINESS OF THE MORNING.

The choir sang a selection when the meeting opened, after which Presiding Clerk Frederick A. Hinckley announced that the first business would be the hearing of the report of the Committee on Memorials. This was read by the Secretary. It stated that two of the members of Longwood Association had passed away, and gave a sketch of each. That concerning Joseph A. Dugdale was as follows:

JOSEPH ANNESLEY DUGDALE.

"Joseph A. Dugdale passed from this life on the 5th of 3d-month of this year 1896, in his home, in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

"To those yet living who were interested in the formation and early history of this association the announcement of his decease awakens a host of memories. Among the many families who united in establishing the Pennsylvania Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends no name is more closely linked with it than his during the first eight years of its existence. He was its first presiding clerk, in 1853, and held that position until the spring of 1860. Before the next Yearly Meeting, in 1862, he with his family, had gone to live in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

"He came first to this vicinity in the spring of 1845, when the whole country and all its institutions were seething with the anti-slavery agitation. He was feeling keenly the dominating spirit manifested by Indiana Yearly Meeting towards the anti-slavery Friends. He loved his religious society; had been recognized as a minister among Friends since his twenty-first year. Green Plain (Ohio) Quarterly Meeting, with which he had connected, had recently been 'laid down' by the Yearly Meeting, because it stood almost as a unit for 'Immediate Emancipation.'

"He came here, with his wife, from their home in Ohio, traveling in their private carriage, visiting Friends' Meetings on their way, with the purpose of learning the sentiment of Eastern Friends on this momentous question; visiting eastern, central and western New York also, during that summer, with this object. They lingered within the precincts of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting till spring of 1846, and then went home.

"Joseph A. Dugdale was then thirty-five years old; was a thorough 'Garrison Abolitionist,' full of enthusiasm for humanitarian progress, with a fine faculty for inspiring others with his enthusiasm.

"Finding themselves in close sympathy with the radical wing of the Hicksite or Unitarian Friends here, especially those of Kennett Monthly Meeting, he, with his family, came back in the spring of 1851, to live among them on a small farm he had bought. He was a natural organizer. He found here a body of disaffected Friends preparing for reorganization on a literal basis, and with his wife and mother, Sarah B. Dugdale (who also was a gifted ministering Friend), entered with fullest sympathy into this work of reconstruction, and two years afterwards the Pennsylvania Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends had taken form as an independent association.

"He had a beautiful spirit, genial, affectionate and lovable, with a dash of playful humor that was very charming.

"Joseph and Ruth Dugdale were devoted advocates of peace among the nations. In an obituary in April number of the Peacemaker we are told that he was one of the founders of the Universal Peace Union, always one of its Vice Presidents and President of the Iowa branch. In all good works for temperance, for the criminal, for freedom, justice, purity and peace, he was ready and willing to work, while strength and health were given him.

"He was born in Bristol, Pa., in 1810, on the 14th of November. He was married to Ruth Townsend, of Brownsville, Pa., in the Redstone Meeting House, by the order of the Society of Friends, in May, 1833. She outlives him at the ripe age of ninety-four years. Their marriage was apparently an ideal one throughout its unusually long period of sixty-three years."

A short sketch of the life of Lea Pusey, who died in Wilmington during the past

year, followed. He, too, had lived to a ripe old age, but his exact age was not stated. He was a young man when Longwood was organized, and had always taken an interest in its work.

A discussion on the report followed, in the course of which the following utterances were made.

Rev. Frederick A. Hinckley, the President, said: "Every year as we come here some faces drop out, and as we look back over a few years very many are missed whose faces would be familiar here, and that makes us think that our turn will come too. Then we think of the inspiration these lives were to us. Let us see that the voice of Longwood, which has stood for progress in the past, shall still and through all the years to come stand for the same."

Job Jackson said: "It was not my expectation to speak, but I have been intimate with both of the deceased. I knew Lea Pusey for a lifetime, and knew him intimately. He was a lovely man, and of Joseph A Dugdale the same could be said. This reminds me that I am living in the eventide of life. My own dear companion passed away three months ago and life does not seem the same to me. I am glad that I have studied the issues of life and now it seems to me that the fact of a future life has been demonstrated. I realize it from her. She seems to be as near, even nearer, than before. Those who are gone are living in a life higher and more harmonious than was possible here, and it is an eternal life."

Henry S. Kent said: "I remember that Joseph A. Dugdale was particularly the friend of children. They used to call him Uncle Joseph, and no doubt there are many here who were little children when he was here and remember him in this way."

William I. Harvey recalled some of the incidents connected with the organization of the Longwood Association, in which Joseph A. Dugdale had an active part.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

BRANDYWINE CANAL.

A Projected Waterway Which Was Never Built Except on Paper.

WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT IT.

Elwood Garrett, of Wilmington, Says He Never Heard of It Until Recently. Old Papers Once in the Possession of Edward Darlington, the Father of Dr. William Darlington, Tell Part of the Story—An Act of Legislature Passed in 1793 Gives Further Light—Our Local Historians Might Look Into the Matter With Profit as Well as Pleasure

How many of the readers of the News ever heard of a scheme to build a canal from Wilmington north along the Brandywine Creek for a distance of 30 miles? It is likely that the number is very few and yet it is a fact that 102 yearsago, that is in 1794, there was about as much talk of such a canal as there is now of an electric railway from West Chester to Philadelphia. At that time a survey had been made, commissioners representing the State of Delaware, and a committee appointed by citizens of Chester county having reported the scheme was practicable. The probable cost had been calculated, and on April 10th of that year the Legislature passed an act authorizing the Governor of the State to incorporate a company for the construction of the canal. So far as is known at this time no money was ever subscribed, and the scheme was not only abandoned but forgotten.

ELWOOD GARRETT HAD NOT HEARD OF IT.

Some time ago Philip P. Sharples, of West Chester, came into possession of a large quantity of papers that had once been in the possession of Edward Darlington, the father of Dr. William Darlington and Ziba Darlington. In searching over these he found three having reference to this canal project. He then asked Elwood Garrett, of Wilmington about it, but Mr. Garrett, who is actively identified with the Historical Society of that State exclaimed: "I never heard of it. If such a canal was projected and any steps taken in the matter the Historical Society would be glad to know of it." Mr. Sharples assured him that he had in his possession papers that settled the question beyond a doubt, so far as the preliminary work was concerned; but just how much further the matter may have progressed was not certain. These papers are valuable. We publish the contents of two of them in this article. The field notes are very hard to decipher, being made with a pencil, and are very faint in places. As much of them as can be deciphered we will publish in another article. We will also give the text of the act of the Legislature, passed in 1794, but leave that for the present.

WHO EDWARD DARLINGTON WAS.

We have stated already that Edward Darlington was the father of Dr. William Darlington and Ziba Darlington. He had several other children, among them Thomas, who had a love for family history and preserved his father's papers. These passed into the hands of his brother Ziba, when he (Thomas) died, in 1866. Ziba died in 1876. Since that time others have had the keeping of the papers and historians at least will be glad to know that so valuable a collection was not destroyed.

Edward Darlington lived in Birmingham township and was a son of Thomas and Hannah Darlington, and a grandson of Abraham Darlington, the ancestor of all the Darlingtons in this section of the country. He served one or more terms in the Legislature, and was a man of much influence in the community. He was in all probability one of the active promoters of the canal scheme. It is only in that way that we can account for the finding of these papers among his effects after his death.

Edward Darlington was born June 13th, 1755, and married Hannah, daughter of John and Joanna Townsend on March 8, 1781. He died April 1st, 1825.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

The following is a copy of one of the papers found among the effects of Edward Darlington. A portion of it, we are sorry to say, is missing:

"The Commissioners appointed by the Delaware State, and the committee chosen by a number of the inhabitants of Chester county to consider the propriety of opening a canal and lock navigation on the water of Brandywine river, extending from Chester county, in Penn-

sylvania, through part of New Castle county to the borough of Wilmington do report

"That they have viewed the grounds through which the said canal is intended to pass; that they consider the design to be practicable."

At this point the sheet is torn in two and the lower half is missing. On the margin is written the following words: "Down in the plan of elevation presented herewith." This is only part of a sentence, the rest of it having disappeared along with the lower half of the sheet. It has evident reference to the plan or map of the surveyor, which we as yet know nothing about beyond what these words tell us.

Turning over the torn leaf we find a paragraph which, after being written, was crossed out. It read as follows:

"The Commissioners and committee aforesaid have had little acquaintance with works of this nature, but they observe prevailing opinion in favor of the canal's communicating with tide water of Christiana Creek by locks, which plan will, they concede, certainly be most complete as laid down in the draft and every other plan would be imperfect, they recommend this alone to the view of the Legislature."

Then follow the following words, which are not crossed out in the original paper:

"The prevailing opinion is that it should communicate with the tide water by lock.*

"The probable expense of the work amounting to this best information"

Here again we reach the point where the sheet is torn and the remainder of it missing.

The * inserted above refers to the following sentence at the top of the third page: "Either in the direction laid down in the plan, or in any other manner which the Directors may judge most eligible."

These words, as will be seen, complete the sentence to which the * is attached.

ESTIMATED COST APPENDED.

On the third page, as an appendix to the report, is the following estimate, which explains itself:

"Calculation of the probable expense to complete the intended canal:

40 locks at £500 each	£20,000
30 miles digging, at 50 p per rod	21,000
240 acres of land to be purchased 4 rod wide, 30 miles in length thro' which the canal is to pass, at £15 per acre	3,600
25 bridges across public roads at £100 each	2,500
90 private bridges for individuals £60 each	5,400
200 arches for conveying small streams under the canal, £20 each	4,000
	£56,500
Remains unaccounted for the sum of	3,500
	£60,000

On the back of this sheet or the fourth page, as it may be called, we find the following: "The commissioners appointed by the Delaware State and the Committee chosen by the inhabitants of Chester county.

"Report of the committee on the Brandywine canal."

PROBABLY A ROUGH DRAUGHT.

The paper we have copied is probably only a rough draught of what the commissioners prepared. It is not signed, and it is more than probable that a search among the archives at Dover, Delaware, or in Wilmington, would bring to light the formal report of the commissioners and possibly a draft also, as the exisence of such a draft is alleged in this paper. This matter should be investigated.

A SUBSCRIPTION PAPER.

The following is a copy of a subscription paper by which it was hoped to raise the needed funds to construct the canal:

"Chester county, 1794.

"We, the subscribers, being desirous to promote and encourage the opening of a canal and lock navigation on the waters of the Brandywine Creek do agree to pay or cause to be paid into the hands of the commissioners authorized by law for receiving subscriptions of stock for said company Ten Dollars for each and every share we subscribe for set opposite to each of our representative names as soon as five hundred shares shall have been taken or subscribed for.

"In witness whereof we bind ourselves our heirs, executors and administrators in the penal sum of Twenty Dollars for each and every share of stock so taken and subscribed as in manner aforesaid."

As there are no subscriptions on the paper, there is no danger of any of the heirs being called upon to pay the penalty named. It may be that some money was subscribed on other papers, but as yet we have no evidence of it. What we have given shows conclusively, however, that a determined effort was made and some body was sanguine of success in the undertaking. The singular part of it all is that with all this we have not certainly identified any one with the project. That Edward Darlington was in the scheme is only inferred from the fact that the papers quoted were found among his effects many years after he was dead.

THAT CANAL.

Some Further Information Concerning the Brandywine Waterway.

The Course as Outlined in the Field—Notes of the Commissioners as We Decipher Them.

Another paper of interest to the public which was among the papers belonging to Edward Darlington was the field notes of the Commissioners appointed by the State of Delaware. These notes were referred to in the article previously published, but at that time they had not been deciphered. They were made on soft paper with a very pale lead pencil, and were very difficult to decipher. Nearly every word has with some difficulty been made out, and we publish the notes in full to-day with possibly one or two words omitted.

On the back of the little improvised book in which the notes are entered is the following, written in ink:

"Proposed that the Commissioners on the Brandywine Canal meet at Moses Coates', 26th of August, 1793."

That gives an idea of when the preliminary survey was made. It was most likely during the summer of 1793. It ought not to be called a survey, because there is nothing in the notes to indicate that anything was done by the Commissioners except to pass over the route and mark such matters as could be seen on such a trip. That such a survey was made is rather to be inferred from some parts of the papers published in the previous article.

THE FIELD NOTES.

The following are the field notes as we have deciphered them:

"The creek must be crossed at the following places: The East Branch a little North of the forks. Second above James Smith's. Third below E. Taylor's Mill. Fourth about one mile above Taylor's Mill. Fifth about half a mile further up. Sixth a little above the mouth of Doe Run. Seventh a little below Worth's Mill. Eighth above James Chalfant's.

"The only difficulty on the North Side of the West Branch that present is opposite Humphrey Marshall's Mill, which is about 15 rods long on the side of a steep bank close to the creek.

"2d. On the North Side above James Smith's a small distance being a point of rock by the side of the creek.

"3d. On the North Side by the side of Enoch Taylor's dam.

"4th. At Worth's Mill Dam.

"5th. On the N. E. side opposite road a steep sand bank 30 rods or perhaps 40 rods.

"Beginning at Coates', N. E. side, thence on the same side to near J. Chalfant's; thence on S. W. side to Worth's dam. Here some consideration whether continue or cross creek, it must be crossed again below the mill and back again at Blelleek's land on N. E. Side and J. Worth, deceased, S. W.; thence to continue on N. E. Side a little below Robert Chalfant's, then crossed to S. W. side and continued down about ½ or ¾-mile and crossed to the N. E. Side; thence down the N. E. Side about a mile to E. Taylor's Dam, thence down the dam 40 or 50 rods in a gate erected in Taylor's dam about 4 feet high, then to be taken out on the N. E. side and conveyed above the Mill race down by the mill and to continue on the N. E. side until it crosses the East Branch; thence down the N. East side to Twaddell's forge, thence on the S. W. side until it intersect Christianna River in the Borough of Wilmington.

"The only obstruction from Taylor's dam to the forks is 5 or 6 perches of Rock above James Smith's and 30 or 40 above J. Mathews's, about 16 acres of which a kind of shelly rock."

These notes so definitely fix the proposed route of the canal as to make it easy for any one familiar with the Brandywine to trace it even yet.

Some may wonder where the promoters of the scheme expected to secure the sum of $60,000 which the canal was estimated to cost. That question was asked of Philip P. Sharpless. He answered that it was his opinion that they expected to get most of it in Philadlephia. It was there that most of the money was subscribed to build the West Chester branch railroad from Malvern over sixty years ago

THAT CANAL.

What the Legislature of This State Had to Say.

The Act Authorizing the Government to Incorporate the Company Granted Large Powers and Many Privileges.

In two articles recently published in the News we have given the contents of papors belonging to the late Edward Darlington having reference to a proposed canal along the Brandywine from Wilmington northward for a distance of thirty miles. In the first of those articles we mentioned the fact that an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed April 10th, 1793, authorizing the Governor of the State of Pensylvania to incorporate the company, but we did not quote any part of the act itself.

THE CANAL MENTIONED.

The following reference to it is found in the History of Chester County, published by the late Judge Smith Futhey and Gilbert Cope; page 358.

"The making of the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike seems to have inspired the people along the Brandywine with the idea that an easier and cheaper mode of transportation for their produce, and for that brought along the road, to tidewater would be found in a canal-and-lock navigation by that stream. Accordingly an act was passed in 1793, concurrent with one passed by the Legislature of Delaware, authorizing a company to be incorporated, with authority to make this improvement. The navigation was to extend up each branch of the Brandywine to the point where it is intersected by the Lancaster turnpike road. It is believed that no part of this improvement was ever made."

In commenting on the papers that we have published already we expressed the opinion that probably it was found that the money could not be raised. Such improvements are generally begun at least if the efforts to raise money are even moderately successful.

WHAT THE ACT EMBRACED.

The Act of April 10th, 1793, was a very comprehensive piece of legislation. It is to be found in the pamphlet laws of that year; pages 360 to 371 inclusive and contain 22 sections. Those who are curious enough to look it up may want to read it in full. So far as the history of this enterprise is concerned it can be more conveniently given by quoting only a few brief portions of the act and giving a general description of the rest of it. The preamble of the act is as follows:

"Whereas, the improvement and extension of inland navigation in the State will not only be in many respects conducive to the interest of the Commonwealth, but particularly advantageous to the good citizens thereof, by affording a cheap and easy transportation of the produce of the country to a convenient market; and it being represented to the legislature, that a canal and lock navigation on the waters of the Brandywine Creek may be effected at the expense of individual citizens, if duly authorized and encouraged thereto by law."

After thus giving the reason for the law, section 1st follows, which appoints the following men Commissioners:

Abijah Dawes, Joseph Parker Morris, Samuel Mickle Fox, Jonathan Harvey, Andrew Pettie, Hugh Roberts, John Fleming, Charles Dilworth, Nathan Schofield, Robert Hamilton, John Hayes and William Poole. They were authorized to procure a book or books on or before the fifteenth day of May following and proceed to secure subscriptions to the stock at the rate of $200 per share, $10 per share to be paid in cash at the time of taking the subscription. The Commissioners were to receive $2 each per day actually spent in this duty. The number of shares was limited to 1,500.

Section 2d directed the Commissioners to certify to the Governor whenever 100 or more persons should have subscribed 500 or more shares of stock or if the whole number of shares had been subscribed, and the Governor was authorized to issue letters patent to incorporate the company with perpetual succession under the title of "The President, Managers and Company of the Brandywine Canal Navigation." This company when incorporated was to have had power to increase its capital stock if necessary to fulfill the end and intent of the act. They were to have power to purchase and hold real estate and such other property as they might need in the prosecution of their work, "and to do every act, matter and thing, which a corporation, or body politic, lawfully may or of right ought to do."

Section 3d authorized the corporation to construct the said canal from some point near the Lancaster turnpike down the west branch and another canal down the east branch of the Brandywine until they should meet near the forks of the stream and then follow it down its course to the Delaware State line; but required

that they should purchase the land to be occupied and pay all damages likely to occur before beginning the work of construction.

A SURVEY TO BE MADE.

Section 4th appointed Josiah Matlack, Moses Coates, Rumford Dawes, Job Harvey and Samuel Hollingsworth, Commissioners to view and lay down the courses and distances of the said canals and return a plan thereof to the next General Assembly of the Commonwealth. These plans when approved were to be pursued by the corporation in constructing the canal. Various other requirements, restrictions or grants of power follow.

Section 11th authorizes the corporation to institute condemnation proceedings where parties were unwilling to sell land at what was regarded as a proper price for the same, or were under legal disabilities.

Section 20th provided that "when the profits of the said company shall amount to a clear annual dividend of fifteen per centum per annum on the whole amount of their capital stock expended, there shall then be reserved one percentum per annum out of the same, which shall be applied, under the direction of the Legislature, for the establishment of schools, and the encouragement of the arts and sciences."

Section 21st restrained the Governor from incorporating the company until the Legislature of Delaware should have taken concurrent action and further required the company to commence operations within two years after incorporation and complete the canal within seven years from the date of the act. The water in the canal was to be of the depth of three feet and of a width of at least twenty feet.

It will be seen that the act became absolute on April 10th, 1800, which was seven years after its passage. There may be some other points of interest in connection with the undertaking which searching among the archives of the two States would reveal, but this much we find in our following up of the matter at present.

The act was signed by Gerardus Wynkoop, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Samuel Powel, Speaker of the Senate, and Thomas Mifflin, Governor.

From, Times
Phila Pa
Date, July 12 96

A HISTORIC LANDMARK

THE RED TAYLOR HOUSE, WHICH WAS BUILT IN 1724.

PREPARED FOR THE INDIANS

The Rooms Were Provided With Port Holes to Repulse the Attacks of the Red Men—Romantic Legends About the Spot. Deborah Rock and the Story Told About It.

On the Brandywine, about two and a half miles from West Chester and just off the old Strasburg road, is standing perhaps the oldest brick house in this section of the country. It was built by Ablah Taylor in 1724. A stone of greenish slate in the front of the house bears the initials, "A D. T." with the date of its erection.

It is said the bricks with which it was built came from England, but this is not substantiated. The windows were originally small, the sash made of lead. Two windows of two panes each still remain, but the others have been supplanted by those of more modern size. Rude stone steps lead up to the old door, over which two beams, once the support of a portico, extend their long arms.

Inside the arrangement of the rooms is peculiar. There are several not larger than a closet, each of which was formerly lighted by a small window. These and several portholes in the front and one end of the house were said to have been used for the guns of the early settlers when they had the Indians to contend with, and later during the Revolution. In each of these little rooms are two doors, allowing sufficient means of egress in those stirring times.

Around this old landmark there clusters an interesting tradition, which has lent a charm to its surroundings for more than a century, for the story is told that here on the night of the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, a small skirmishing party of American soldiers found a detachment of British troops in possession of the house, and, finally dislodging them, a desperate conflict ensued, with the loss of several killed on both sides.

—

Across a wide meadow opposite the house, on the west side of the Brandywine, a short distance from Cope's bridge, a mass of rocks rises perpendicularly from the edge of the stream. These large boulders are piled one upon the other to a height of sixty or seventy feet; good-sized trees clamber up between the crevices, and one stands guard upon the very pinnacle of the top.

This picturesque spot is known as "Deborah's Rocks." There is a romantic legend connected with it—"that in the early days of the province, when the aborigines still possessed the land, an Indian maiden in despair because her pale-faced lover, to whom she was devotedly attached, had proved untrue to her, threw herself from the cliff into the stream and was drowned," and it is claimed by some that the imprint of the maiden's foot can still be seen on the top rock.

This tale has been woven into so thrilling a romance that it has almost come to be regarded in the popular mind as a narrative of actual fact.

The name was really given in honor of Deborah Taylor, whose husband, Samuel Taylor (son of Ahiah) had in early times owned the lands on which the rocks were situated, and had devised to her a life estate therein. So that divests them of the pretty legend of the sacrifice of the fair Indian maiden.

Be that as it may, there is no more picturesque spot on the banks of this historic stream than here; almost rivaling in beauty

THE RED TAYLOR HOUSE

that of the far-famed Wissahickon.

Low, exquisitely rounded hills roll back in undulating slopes from the rich and fertile meadow lands upon which fine herds of Jerseys were lazily grazing; finely cultivated farms dot the peaceful valley, and soft shadows hover like a benediction over the dark green foliage of the wood beyond.

It is a scene which has been the theme of the painter for more than a century, the most celebrated picture of it having been made a few years since by Carl Weber, the artist.

Upon visiting Gilbert Cope, the acknowledged authority upon matters historical in Chester county, I gleaned from him that he regarded the story of the skirmish at the house as only in the light of a tradition.

Cornwallis, however, did cross Jefferis' Bridge, a mile south of this old house, with his troops, in the afternoon of the day of the battle of Brandywine, attacking Washington's army at the Birmingham Meeting House three miles across the country, where the hardest fighting of that fateful day occurred. The quaint old Quaker edifice was turned into an impromptu hospital, the blood stains still being visible on the floor.

A mile away the British General Howe "on his huge raw-boned horse," and Cornwallis, glittering in scarlet and gold, together with their officers, sat grouped on "Osborne Hill," and watched with unfeigned surprise the beautiful, regular, formation of the American line. "Osborne Hill" is a picturesque knoll, on the farm now owned by Mrs. Mary B. Walter, and adjacent to the home of Dr. Cheston Morris.

In the surrounding country there are many places of historic interest made sacred by the memorable conflicts of our forefathers, where we feel like "treading softly as upon hallowed ground."

From, Times
New York N Y
Date, July 2 '96

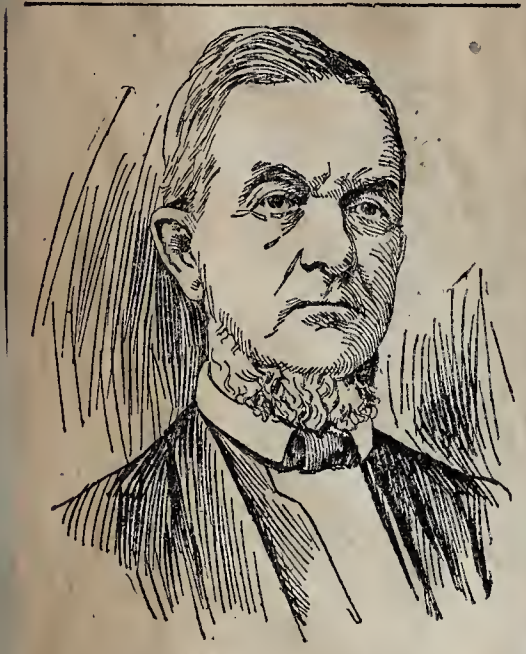
OLD QUAKER LANDMARKS

ANCIENT SETTLEMENTS OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The Historical Village of Brick Meeting House and Nottingham Lots Founded by William Penn and His Associates—Romantic Story of the Niece of Daniel Defoe, Author of "Robinson Crusoe"—John Churchman, Scientist.

OXFORD, Penn., July 25.—South of Oxford a few miles lies the noted Mason and Dixon line. Below it a short distance, on the Limestone Road, once an Indian trail, stands Brick Meeting House, one of the

Society of Friends' most widely known landmarks. For more than a century the village at that point was known as Brick Meeting House, and continued until some years ago, when the Post Office Department intimated that a shorter name would be more appropriate. The villagers were



Levi K. Brown,

Of Goshen, Lancaster County, Penn., Oldest Descendant of the Pioneers and Founders of the Friends' Meeting House, Cecil County, Maryland.

not in sympathy with the proposed change, but one of their number suggested the name Calvert, in honor of Lord Calvert, which was accepted and finally became generally used.

William Penn had large possessions of land in that part of Pennsylvania, a portion of which was known as Nottingham. After the line describing the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland had been agreed upon by representatives of their famous principals, it placed about 16,700 acres of Penn's land in Lord Baltimore's Province of Maryland. A large portion of it was known as the Nottingham Lots, among which was the meeting house and land of the Society of Friends. By arrangement with Lord Baltimore, however, the Friends continued in possession of the property.

In the Spring of 1701 William Penn and a number of Friends—John Churchman, Andrew Job, Edward Beeson, Henry Reynolds, Cornelius Empson, John Richardson, Ebenezer Empson, Joel Bailey, James Cooper, and others—journeyed on horseback several miles westward to another contemplated settlement. During the stay of the company in the forest Penn granted forty acres of woodland at a central place where six roads meet, "to them and their successors forever, for the combined purpose of public worship, the right of a burial ground, and the privilege of education." During the Summer of 1701 the County Surveyor, Henry Hollingsworth, completed the survey. There were thirteen 1,000-acre lots, 1,000 acres to each settler; four 500-acre lots, one to each settler, and three 1,000-acre lots kept by the proprietary for his purpose. The land was known as Nottingham Lots.

In the Fall of that year and at a meeting of the Commissioners of Property, assembled at Philadelphia, a warrant was issued for the land. Minutes of the session are as follows: "Present, Edward Shippen, Griffith Owen, Thomas Stony, and James Logan, Sec. Cornellus Empson, for himself and several others, to the number of twenty families, chiefly in the County of Chester, propose to make a settlement on a tract of land about halfway between Delaware and Susquehannough, or near the latter, being about twenty miles distant from New-Castle, on Otteraroe River, in case they may have a grant of 20,000 acres in said place, at a bushel of wheat per 100 (acres) or five pounds purchase, to be after at a shilling sterling per annum, which, being duly considered and the advantages that might arise thereby, by rendering the adjacent lands more valuable and encouraging ye settlement of Susquehannough River, 'tis proposed that they shall have 15 or 20,000 acres at £8 pounds per 100 acres, or at 2 bushels of wheat rent per annum, the first year for their encouragement to be free of rent, or one year credit to pay the purchase money. He agrees to the price of purchase or to a bushel and a half per annum. But it is referred to still further consideration."

It is said the pioneers of the settlement were James and William Brown, who came from England about 1682. They were sturdy men and pushed out into the wilderness and commenced to clear a site for their log homes on the land granted by Penn. They were the ancestors of Levi K. Brown of Goshen, Penn., one of the widely known Friends in this State. He is in the eighty-third year of his age, and is an active business man, being a Director of the National bank of Oxford and of the Conowingo Bridge Company of Maryland. The pioneer Browns, having erected their rude homes, prepared to establish a meeting. This was approved by Concord meeting, and First-day worship was held at the home of James Brown, which was the origin of the congregation that now worships in Brick Meeting House.

The first meeting house, built of poplar and chestnut logs, was erected about 1708, on or close to the site of the present building. It was replaced by a brick house about 1724. Some years later it was destroyed by fire. When rebuilt a stone addition was attached to the south side of the original brickwork. In 1810 the woodwork was destroyed by fire. The house was reoccupied the following year. The original name, "Brick Meeting House," continues to be applied to the old landmark, although half of its walls are stone.

The meetings held in the old house over a century ago were large. John Griffith, a traveling Friend, in 1750, wrote as follows, after attending: "It was a very large meeting, and a zealous body of Friends belonging thereto, among whom I had good service and great unity of the spirit being lovingly enjoyed." Thomas Chalkley visited the meeting early in the seventeenth century and said he had "a concern upon his mind to visit the Indians living near Susquehannough." Securing an interpreter, and accompanied by a number of men of the settlement, the little band set out for the Indian village at Conestoga. The visitors were received with kindness, and the meekness and humility of the Quaker preacher made an impression upon the minds of the children of the forest. One of the tribes (three composed the camp—Susquehannocks, Senecas, and Shawnees) was governed by an "empress." One of the Friends inquired why a woman was the head of the camp and the Indian replied "some women were wiser than some men."

At the time of the Revolutionary War a number of the members of the meeting were disowned for taking up arms in vio-

lation of the discipline. In April, 1778, a detail of Gen. Smallwood's division of the Continental Army took possession of the meeting house and used it for a hospital. Some of the soldiers died and were buried in a corner of the burying ground of the meeting house. In the Fall of 1782 the French Army, led by Lafayette, en route to Yorktown, camped in the meeting-house woods over night.

A number of the early settlers of Brick Meeting House became men of distinction as preachers, surveyors, and mathematicians. Benjamin Chandlee, the emigrant, was married in Friends' meeting at Philadelphia, to Sarah, daughter of Abel Cottey, watchmaker, of that city. Cottey gave his son-in-law a four-hundred-acre lot at Brick Meeting House, to which he removed. A small farm at the same place was owned by Cottey, his widow leaving it by will to Sarah Chandlee and £10 to John Cottey, "if he comes into these parts again." Chandlee's son, Benjamin, manufactured tall clocks with brass dials, and also made scientific, mathematical, and chemical instruments. He was an engraver on wood, and one of his most popular works was entitled, "Taxation Without Representation," which he printed on cloth and paper for the purpose of making an impression upon people whose loyalty to the Colonies was questionable.

The Job family (the sole descendant of that name is Haines Job, who resides near Brick Meeting House,) trace their ancestry back to celebrated connections. Elizabeth Maxwell, niece of Daniel Defoe, author of "Robinson Crusoe," was married to Thomas Job of Brick Meeting House in 1725. Her mother and uncle did not approve of the attentions of a young man in London, where she was born, although she was then eighteen years of age. Elizabeth was disturbed by such treatment, and, leaving home secretly and suddenly, she took passage on a vessel for the New World. Having no money to pay for passage, she agreed with the Captain, as was frequently done in those days, to be sold for a term of years on reaching America. The sale occurred in Philadelphia in the Fall of 1718, a number of other persons who came across the sea in like manner being offered at the same time. Andrew Job of Brick Meeting House attended the sale, purchased Elizabeth for a period of years, and took her to his home.

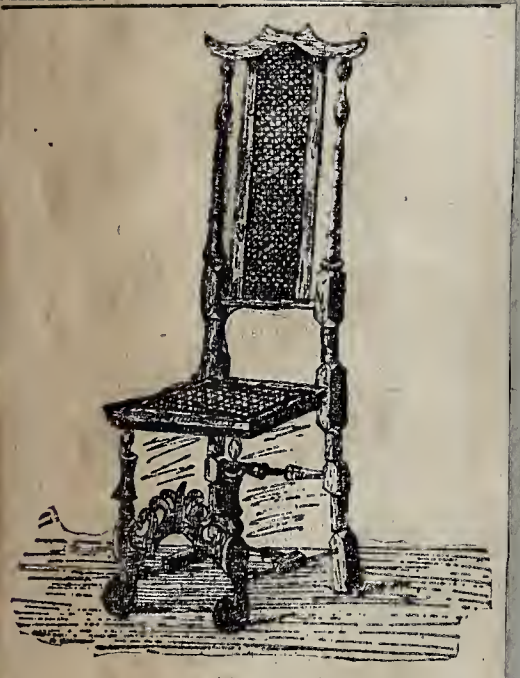
After her marriage she wrote her relatives in London of her circumstances and surroundings. Her uncle, Daniel Defoe, replied that her mother had died and left property by will to her. A list of the property came with the letter, and her uncle was desirous that she should take especial care of articles he had used in his study, "as they had descended to the family from their Flemish ancestors, who sought refuge under the banner of Queen Elizabeth from the tyranny of Philippe." Among the goods sent over were two chairs he had used in his study. One is owned by Hannah Griffith of Brick Meeting House, she being a relative of Elizabeth Maxwell. The second chair, the property of Joseph Trimble, was after his death presented to the Historical Society of Delaware. Elizabeth Job corresponded with her uncle, who remained in hiding at the late home of his sister in London. He had written the "Shortest Way with Dissenters," some time before, which so displeased the authorities that they offered £50 for the discovery of his hiding place. The notice of reward read as follows:

"Whereas, Daniel Defoe, alias De Fooe, is charged with writing a scandalous and seditious pamphlet, entitled 'The Shortest Way with Dissenters.' (He is a middle-sized, spare man, about forty years old, of brown complexion and dark-brown-colored hair, but wears a wig; a hook nose, sharp chin, gray eyes, and a large mole near his mouth; was born in London, and for many years was a hose-factor in Freeman's Yard, Cornhill, and now is owner of the brick and pantile works near Tilbury Fort, in Essex;) whoever shall discover the said Daniel Defoe

Taxation Without Representation,

From an Old Woodcut Executed Over 100 Years Ago by Benjamin Chandler of Brick Meeting House, Maryland. The Cut is in Good Condition and is the Property of D. E. Brinton, Oxford, Penn.

Brick Meeting House.
Cecil County, Md., Founded About 1708.



The Defoe Chair,
From the Study, in London, of the Author of "Robinson Crusoe." The Chair is Owned by Hannah Griffith, of Brick Meeting House, Maryland.

to one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State, or any of Her Majesty's justices of the peace, so he may be apprehended, shall have a reward of £50, which Her Majesty has ordered immediately to be paid upon such discovery."

The Defoes were members of the Society of Friends, attending a meeting called "Bull and Mouth." Elizabeth Job's education was received from her uncle. It was one of her pleasures to tell how she would annoy her uncle and be put out of his study for her meddlesomeness. He wrote his tale, "Robinson Crusoe," the year after Elizabeth came to America. In her days of grandmotherhood she was described "as a little, old, yellow-looking woman, passionately fond of flowers, and retaining her activity of mind and body until the close of her life," passing away Sept. 7, 1782, aged eighty-two years.

One of her grandsons, Andrew Job, the hermit of Nottingham Forest, lived alone for many years. In 1813, in order to escape being mustered into the army, he went to Virginia, and remained among Friends some years. On his return he took up his home in a forest and erected a log cabin. His solitude, perfect and complete, was broken at long intervals by one friend—the only one with whom he conversed—who visited and took him small articles for his comfort. In Winter he wore a blanket, and in Summer he was nearly naked. During the Winter of 1852 his cabin was destroyed by fire. Neighbors went to the scene and found the hermit wrapped in his blanket, his feet in the snow, his flaxen hair reaching down over his shoulders, and his white beard falling to his waist. As he gazed at the burning hut that had sheltered him for many years, the cold wind tossing his hair, he exclaimed pathetically, "She's gone! She's gone!" He refused to leave the spot, until after much persuasion a nephew induced him to go to his home, but where he declined to live in the house with the family, and resided in an old cooper shop on the farm until his death, April 1, 1863, in the ninety-second year of his age.

John Churchman, one of the most prominent ministers of the Society of Friends, was born at Brick Meeting House, June 4, 1705, his parents being John and Hannah Churchman, who, while very young, came from Saffron Waldron, England, in 1682. Their son, who became a famous minister, was also a self-taught surveyor. John Churchman, in the Spring of 1774, made his last visit to the Friends of New-York. On that journey he rode about 600 miles. He

passed away at his home at Brick Meeting House, on July 24, 1775. His only child, George Churchman, was a noted surveyor. He was the father of several children, one of whom, John, became a "prominent philosopher, surveyor, and geometrician." He executed a map of the peninsula between the bays of Delaware and Chesapeake in 1778. He was the author of a magnetic atlas in 1790, and other works of a similar character, which brought him into prominent notice among learned men in Europe and this country, with whom he maintained extensive correspondence on scientific subjects. He twice visited Europe, where he received much attention, and was honored with an election as a member of several learned societies. He died at sea in 1805, on his last return voyage from St. Petersburg.

The first body buried in the graveyard of Brick Meeting House was that of John Churchman, the emigrant, in 1724.

From, Republican
Phoenixville Pa
Date, July 25 '96

HISTORIC ORE MINES.

LOCATED AT ST. MARY'S, CHESTER COUNTY.

One of the Oldest Iron Ore Beds in This County—the Depsit Discovered by an Indian.

Persons traveling up the Ridge road through Warwick township, for the first time, are often amazed as they drive through a tract of about 200 acres of clay soil just east of the quaint little village of St. Mary's. The Ridge road passes through this tract, and for acres on either side there is not a blade of grass or show of vegetation.

The surface has been dug up time and again in search for iron ore until all seed germs have been eradicated.

Away back in the last century and long before the Revolutionary war an Indian chased a ground hog into his burrow on this spot, and while at tempting to dig it out he discovered a vein of iron ore. While not a mineralogist his native shrewdness impelled him to believe that the pieces of stone which glittered and sparkled were of more than ordinary value. He stored a few pieces away and not long after had an opportunity to exhibit them to prospectors, who were on their way from Philadelphia to the Welsh Mountains to seek for minerals.

The ore proved rich and the beds abundant. Not long after capitalists secured pormission from the crown in England to erect a smelting furnace and forge on the east branch of the French Creek, which afterward became historic as Warwick furnace.

MADE CANNON AND CANNON BALLS.

In later years, when the American colonies were struggling for Independence, ore was mined in the St. Mary's mines and haulod to Warwick furnace, two miles away, where it passed through the crucial test of smelting. The iron made was of excellent character, and cannon and cannon ball was the manufactured product. Later on, under the management of the Potts family, wood stoves known as the "Warwick stove," was made at this furnace. A few of these ancient stoves are yet in use, and they were always known as "good bakers" by prudent house wives. The ravages of time has obliterated nearly all traces of the old furnace and forge, but there are many yet living who worked there, either as furnacemen or molders sixty years ago.

St. Mary's mines were operated by various successive companies until about six years ago. Rich magnetic ore was found in thick veins at depths running from fifteen to one hundred feet, and it is believed that there are vast deposits there yet undeveloped.

The furnaces at Warwick, Hopewell, Isabella, Joanna, Birdsboro and Phoenixville, have used large consignments of ore from these mines for the manufacture of pig iron.

Within a generation past the late Robert S. Potts, Frederick Richards, with "Soddy" Williams as boss, and Harry Wynn (the latter yet living) were superintendents of the works.

The top ore was carted to the washers, which were primative affairs. The mixture of ore and dirt was run through a trough with rapidly flowing water passing over it.

The combination of man, shovel and wator wrought a complete separation of ore and dirt. In later years a steam washer was set up with old "Johnny" Boyd as manipulator.

The ore from underneath the ground was taken out by tunnelling and following the vein. There diggers, wheelers, and bucket fillers were at work, and a raising apparatus, manned by a horse and boy at the top, with a wheeler to remove the ore as it was brought to the surface. Isaac Cadwalador, a worthy citizen of Pottstown, was a "wheeler" under ground in the days before the war, and was regarded as one of the strongest men on the bank. John D. Fillman, who also now lives at Pottstown, was engineer at the mines and bossed the pumping machinery used in keeping the tunnels free of water.

In '61, when the war began, many of the younger men who toiled there, enlisted in the army, and made for themselves good soldier records.

A few never returned, they fell in battle, and were interred in Southern soil.

Many workmen in that vicinity, continued to prospect and to mine ore there until within a few years ago. The "holes," as the place is called by the natives, has a forlorn appearance, but it has in the past given millions of wealth to the country in the form of iron.

From, News
West Chester Pa
Date, Aug 10 '95

TO REMEMBER PAOLI.

A Big Celebration to Be Held at the Massacre Grounds on September 19.

Battery C, of Phœnixville, Will Have Charge of Affairs—Prominent Military Men and Others to Be There

The anniversary of the massacre of Paoli will occur on Sunday, September 20, 1896.

Capt. John Denithorne, commanding Battery C, of Phoenixville, has conceived a plan to fittingly celebrate the day, in which he will have the hearty co-operation of every member of his military organization, as well as the patriotic people of Chester county.

On Saturday, the 19th—the day preceding the anniversary—Captain Denithorne will bring Battery C, together with all the horses and accoutrements of warfare, to the Paoli massacre grounds, and will fire a national salute over the mound in which rest the bodies of the brave Americans who sacrificed their lives for their country in the days which tried men's souls long ago. A number of prominent speakers, among them military men of note, will be present and will deliver fitting addresses during the day, while the Phoenix Military Band will likely attend to the musical portion of the programme. The intention is to make the day one long to be remembered, and Capt. Denithorne's committees are already hard at work making arrangements for the occasion.

Battery C has appointed a committee to look up the deed to the Paoli massacre grounds. This property was deeded to the National Guard of Chester county, with the provision that the oldest Captain in the service should be the possessor of all the legal papers. Notwithstanding the fact that Capt. Denithorne has been thus distinguished for nearly quarter of a century, he has never seen the deed, which had been in the possession of the old Washington Troop. It is understood that Capt. Bean holds the document at the present time, and the committee will ask him to turn it over to Battery C's commander.

UNDER THE FAMILY TREE.

Many Members of the Baker Family Hold a Reunion in Sharpless' Grove.

A ROYAL OCCASION AMONG THE TREES

From City and Hamlet; From Country Home and Cosy Mansion the Descendants of an Honored Ancestor Strengthened Their Ties of Friendship and Relationship Around a Dinner as Was a Dinner of the Real Country Kind. Who Were There—The Exercises, Etc.

large number of the passengers aboard the 9 o'clock train from Philadelphia on Saturday morning were bound for Sharpless' Grove, which is prettily located in the Toughkenamon Valley between that village and Avondale. The train stopped at the crossroads and a happy family alighted in the shelter of the trees and speedily entered into friendly intercourse, tracing out their relationship and making one another's acquaintance. The occasion was the first general reunion of the extensive Baker family, which has flourished and sent its branches like a bay tree throughout Lancaster, Delaware and Chester counties for nearly two hundred years. The northbound trains also stopped at the grove, and carriage loads of people continued to arrive until near noon from far and near, until there were assembled about the platform, reared for the occasion, about three hundred people related or connected closely or remotely with one another. Invitations had been issued especially to the descendants of Aaron Baker, grandson of the first settler, Joseph Baker, who followed the Penn colonists to America in 1685. Thomas Baker, of Octoraro, Lancaster county, was the prime mover who brought about the happy occasion, and he was ably and efficiently seconded by Miss Maie E. Sutton, of Collamer; J. W. Palmer, of Doe Run, and George L. Baker, of West Grove.

FAMILY FAVORITES.

Conspicuous among the family group were T. Baker Scanlan, of Philadelphia, whose constant watchfulness and kindly thought for the comfort and pleasure of the company was unceasing throughout the day; Edward Wiler, of the same city, who carried a fund of family history and was a most interesting and genial conversationalist; Evan Baker, of Doe Run, the venerable, white-haired patriarch, eldest survivor of the clan upon the grounds; then there was Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, of Avondale, widow of the late Aaron Baker, and Mrs. Susan Scanlan, of Philadelphia, who were surrounded all day by loving groups of devoted relatives. Busy as humming birds, Miss Maie Sutton, Miss Anna Windle and Miss Emily Palmer, the secretaries, glided among the

family flowers, sucking the honey of genealogical lore and circulating the autograph albums, valuable souvenirs of the occasion.

RELICS.

Upon the Secretaries' desk at the front of the platform were displayed several mementoes of the family which were objects of much interest and scrutiny. There was Aaron Baker's ancient arithmetic, owned by Mr. Wiler, the leaves discolored and musty with the length of its years. It combined knowledge in spelling and reading as well as mathematics, and its frontispiece was a startling portrait of King Charles. The book was dated 1736. The autograph of the original possessor, Aaron Baker, was written upon every fly leaf, back and front, and upon the first blank page plainly legible was this strange entry:

"Aaron Baker, his book A. D. 1736. Know all men by these presence, that I, Aaron Baker, of the township of West Marlborough, in the county of Chester and province of Pennsylvania, am sold and firmly bound unto Joel Baily, of the same parish, in the just sum of ten pounds of good and lawful money of Pennsylvania to be paid to him." Signed Aaron Baker.

A quaint and carefully preserved pincushion, once the property of Aaron Baker's wife and made by that lady in the by-gone years, was proudly exhibited by Miss Sutton, its present owner. The object was carefully and daintily made of fine lamb's wool which the owner had carded, spun, woven and colored by her own hand. The outside cover is in red cloth and the under side of black cloth, the latter goods having been the body of a home-made shoe belonging to a beautiful young girl of the family who had trod the earth of old England some four generations earlier. And then there was the marriage certificate of Aaron Baker and Hannah Harlan, his wife, dated 1790. This valuable paper was carefully guarded by Mr. Baker Scanlan in a white satin cover, but was free for inspection to all who were interested in the old parchment. A venerable Bible printed in ancient script and bound in tough calf skin was also among the curios.

THE EXERCISES

were opened by the singing of "America," Miss Sutton presiding at the organ. Then Thomas Baker cordially welcomed the visitors to the grove in a few informal words. The officers of the meeting were announced, and letters read from Thomas M. Fox, of Cannonsburg, Pa., S. Harlan Baker, of Chicago, and Professor Thomas R. Baker, of Winter Park, Florida, formerly professor of mathematics at the Millersville State Normal School.

A BRIEF HISTORY

of the Baker family, written by Thomas Baker, was read. We give it below, omitting the genealogical table:

The Baker family, before its migration from England, was undoubtedly of Saxon origin, as the form of the name there sufficiently proves, and it went over to England in that great migration that followed soon after the downfall of the Roman power in Britain. The Baker family has been known in English history for a period of more than 300 years, the first one mentioned in local history being that of Sir Richard Baker, born in 1568, the author of a history of the kings of England. It seems that this family was one of note at that time, for in a work published then they were styled "gentry," with coat of arms and heralds to wait on them and attend them in battle. The grandson of this Richard Baker, to wit, Joseph Baker, was born in Shropshire, England, in 1630 and died in 1716, and with his wife, Mary, emigrated in 1685, soon after Penn, and settled on a large tract of land which they called after their English home. Edgmont (which means near the edge of a mountain) in Chester, now Delaware county, Pa. He was a member and minister of the Society of Friends, and represented Chester county in the Provincial Assembly in the years 1701, 1703, 1706, 1710 and 1713. His will, dated 12, 19, 1714, is in the Register's office at West Chester. Their children, all born in England, were John, Sarah, Robert and Joseph, the last mentioned, born 1667 and died 1735, married Martha Woodward. Their children were Richard, Aaron (1783), Ann, Susanna, Jane, Jesse, Sarah, Joseph, Rachel and Nehemiah. Aaron Baker, the second son, whose descendants are invited here to-day, married Mary Edwards. (There were six children from which the present extensive family sprung.) As no one doubts that the name of a family almost always proceeds from their calling or business, and when there was a great many of the same calling or trade the surname was invented: thus, in the name Smith; when there were two or more, then there must be one more surname, as they could not be all John Smiths, and then, too, langage has had much to do in the multiplication of names. The name Baker has many different spellings acquired in this way, as Beker, Becker, Bakar, Bagare, Bagere, Bakker, Backer, etc., etc. These spellings of the word are found in the States of Germany and almost all of them in the State of Pennsylvania. That the Baker family dwelt in cities and were merchants as well as farmers is well attested by the fact that the three great business streets of the city of London are Regent street, Oxford street and Baker street.

by Lewis Baker Brinton, grandson of Thomas Baker, was well given by that bright youth. He told the company he was a temperance boy, eschewing oaths and tobacco, and that he was training for the world's work and usefulness. This closed the morning's programme and the assembly was soon collected about the large tables, which had been extemporized for

DINNER,

where the Baker mothers, daughters, cousins and aunts amply testified to their lineal descent from the first father of the culinary art. Such pies and cakes! Such rolls and buns and rusk and cookies, preserves meats, pickles, none but the tribe of Bakers could produce. There they were and three hundred came and saw, ate and were filled. Genial Mr. Scanlan, solicitous to the last, even in the face of his family's history, toted two large boxes containing ten pounds of White Mountain cake, all the way from a Philadelphia alien baker. It may be said, however, it was not spurned and none feared or were jealous of competition at the cheerful board.

AFTERNOON.

The company still increased in numbers and the on-looker descried additional strongly marked countenances of the

Baker type.

Senator Jesse M. Baker, of Media, had joined the ranks, among others, and faced his kindred to make a family speech which was rather out of his line, he said, in that political assemblages had been the order of his training for many years, and he could make himself better understood in a political speech. He would have liked to dip into the money question, only his good aunt, seated before him in the audience, had schooled him against it. An incident of the rebellion was fresh in his mind. As a youth he had witnessed the burning up of worthless paper money in a furnace at Conowingo, and had run home to tell the family that they were burning money down there, whereupon he was counselled by his aunt to tell the truth, but persisting in his story he was reprimanded for falsehood and promised a thrashing, which he ran away to avoid. That experience had taught him caution in the money discussion.

He believed the Bakers were good, honest people. There were no rogues among them that he knew of. He referred to the Baker Ballot law, of which he was the father, and which he hoped would go down in history as a testimonial that he and his people believe in honesty at the ballot box. Factory Inspector laws were also mentioned as part of the legislation he had helped to bring about in the interests of the laboring classes. Mr. Baker said that the reunion, which was the first he was aware that had ever taken place among this branch of the family, was a most happy and felicitous occasion, and he hoped they would become an annual occurrence.

REMINISCENCES

by Miss Sutton claimed close attention for the few minutes allowed to her for the paper. It is such a pretty pen picture of the scenes of primitive life at the Edgmont homestead that we give it as read:

Let us for a few moments forget the present and in looking backward, visit a few scenes scattered here and there along our ancestral line in the time of great-great-grandfather, whose memory to-day we celebrate. Fancy the old homestead where he played when a boy, the old log-house, with its low slanting roof, and the little square windows where the sun came peeping in at morn, its great chimney built from the ground up and towering above the roof, where from its top issues great curling, graceful clouds of smoke, which mingle with the vapor and are gone. Near the dwelling stands the blacksmith shop, beneath a mighty oak whose swaying branches afford grateful shade to man and beast. For a few weeks each winter, probably five or six, certainly not more than eight, he attends the district school, a long, low, log structure with slab desks arranged around the sides of the room. The pupils sit facing the white-washed walls upon seats that are nothing more than slabs with the smooth side up and at such a distance from the floor that the older boys can rest the feet comfortably, while the legs of the lesser ones swing back and forth with the regularity and perseverance of a clock pendulum.

The teacher, an austere, awe-inspiring man, sits at his rude desk, which Whittier says is "deep scarred by raps official." He is well skilled in the use of the birch, and woe betide the idler! His allowance is small, and he "boards around." Here Aaron Baker reads, altogether from the Testameot, other reading book is unknown. When he comes to a very hard word, he skips it. That is the easiest way to dispose of it. Here he writes. His home-made copy book, scrupulously clean, is set by the master, and this is what he writes: "Spare the rod and spoil the child." Personal experience has caused the youth to fully comprehend that proverb. His ink is likely the juice of the poke berry or of the oak ball, and his pen belongs to the animal kingdom, having been furnished by "the noisy geese that gobble o'er the pool." It is one of the master's manifold duties to make the goose quill pens for the entire school, excepting a few big boys who have mastered the art for themselves. He spells his ab's and ad's and he "ciphers." How proud he is of that old English arithmetic, the heirloom of the family, with its firm leather binding and its puzzling demands. It came from England. We know not how nor when, but England was its birthplace. He works "vulgar fractions and denominate fractions, the single rule of three and the double rule of three, and sometimes he 'supposes' the answer." He learns how three barleycorns make an inch and twelve inches make a foot. One day he selected his best pen, and, turning to the blank pages of the old arithmetic, he wrote in a large plain hand, "Aaron Baker, his book, 1736." Years have sped, and he is no more the schoolboy, nor yet the bashful youth, but we find him settled in his own home and the head of a family. This new home adjoins that of his father and in many respects is like it. There is the garden with its bright, old-fashioned flowers; its bed of herbs which supply the family medicines for the ensuing year; the love apple cultivated only as an ornament. Entering the house we find its white oak floors uncarpeted, its furniture, stout and useful, and nearly one side of the room taken up with the commodious fireplace, which is so large that oft-times the docile old horse is mustered into service to bring in the back log. See its polished andirons and tongs, its belching bellows and the hole in the side where the tobacco and pipe were stored. Fancy how "its great fires up the chimney roar" when the keen northern blasts rage. See the boys and girls as they crowd around it on a winter's night, the father in his easy chair, mother with her knitting, the tallow dip near by. Maybe the old schoolmaster with a rare newspaper is their guest.

"What matter how the night behaves;
What matter how the north wind raves:
Blow high, blow low, nor all its snow
Can quench our hearthfire's ready glow."

The retiring hour has arrived and father, with the ashes, covers the coke upon the hearth. They must be preserved to start the fire in the morning. Should the embers die out before dawn one of the boys with an old fan and a shovel will be dispatched to the neighbors to borrow a little fire. Matches are unknown—they are a luxury of modern times. One kind of matches is familiar to them, but it partakes of matrimony and not of sulphur and brimstone. Hear the spinning wheel! What a tale it tells of the little brown flax seeds planted in the spring time. How the bright green blades shoot up—then the lovely little blue blossoms!

It is the work of the women folks to tend the flax. In the fall it is pulled, carried to a stream, if one is convenient, and there allowed to rot until it is fit to break. The scutching and hackling follow. Then it is spun, woven and bleached, after which it is ready to be converted into the necessary household linen. Flax is one of the most important crops, for without it the household could not be clothed. They raise, spin, weave and make their own clothes. Much of the spinning and knitting is done after nightfall by the light of the roaring hearth or the tallow candle, and

"Mother while she turns her wheel,
Or runs the new-knit stocking heel,
Calls up the girlhood memories—
The husking and the apple bees,
Weaving through all the poor details
And homespun warp of circumstance,
A golden woof-thread of romance."

Upon the mantel we espy a few large pewter plates, relics of Old England. They are bright as sand and soap can make them. All the pieces of worn out pewter now are carefully preserved and when a sufficient supply is collected it is taken to a neighbor relative, Ruth Reed, whose home is in West Marlborough township, along the State road. Ruth is the possessor of a set of spoon moulds and for a small compensation moulds the fragments into spoons for household use.

Near the house we find three shops—all connected—the blacksmith shop, where the horses are shod; the weaver shop, where the girls weave the sheeting, linsey-woolsey, shirting, etc., etc. The last is the cooper shop where during the long winter months the men folks make buckets, brooms and flour barrels. Our forefathers were mechanics. We find one of them making his own threshing machine.

Winter past, spring time finds one sturdy farmer patiently toiling away with a plow made almost entirely of wood. The earth is little more than scratched. The seed is planted by hand—no drill, no cultivator nor other labor-saving contrivance. Later in the season when the fields are ripe until harvest, it is interesting to see the men among the golden grain, grasping a handfull and with a sickel cleave the stalks. This is placed by itself to form a sheaf. So they continue until an entire crop is cut. Imagine the tired hands and aching backs at the close of day. Equally tiresome is the task of threshing the grain. The sheaves are placed upon the barn floor and with flails the grain is pounded out. The most rapid thresher can thresh scarcely more than ten dozen sheaves per day. The principal grain is rye. It is utilized chiefly for bread. Coffee is made from roasted rye; wheat bread and "store coffee" are luxuries to be indulged in but once a week—on First-day morning.

Herewith, our forefathers, I shall leave, to meander back to the closing decade of the nineteenth century as best you can—by steam car, trolley, bicycle, electric carriage or flying machine.

Miss Sutton's paper closed the literary programme. Many families from a distance started soon after for home and a large company awaited the coming of the evening trains.

THOSE PRESENT.

Robert H. John, D. D. S., Philadelphia; H. B. Michener, Chatham; Florence H. John, Danville, Pa.; Ellen S. John, Ardmore; Thos. S. Montgomery, Philadelphia; Elizabeth H. Baker, Avondale; Evan Baker, Doe Run; Thomas Baker, Octoraro; J. B. Broomall,, Martha T. Broomall, Ercildoun; Mary B. Wilson, Tredyffrin; Esther H. West, Avondale; Nellie Baker, George L. Baker, Amy A. Baker, Lydia S. Baker, J. Thomas Baker, West Grove; Katharine Baker, Philadelphia; Charles Michener, Lydia L. Michener, Leonard; Eoline B. Hood, Philadelphia; Jesse H. Hood, Atlantic City; Lewis P. Good, Annie Good, Esther R. Good, William W. Good, Francis Good, West Grove.

Sallie H. B. Newlin, Elisha H. Newlin, Jr., Wilmington, Del.; Enos C. Baker, Eleanor L. Baker, Joel Baker, Joshua Baker, Doe Run; Enos C. Baker, W. H. Faddis, E. H. Faddis, Nettie Bicking, Doe Run; Preston B. Jones, Mabel V. Jones, Mirian Jones, Coatesville; Willis B. Palmer, Annie J. Palmer, Mary W. Palmer, Esrom L. Palmer, M. Virgine Baker, Louise Baker, Sue W. Baker, Rae S. Baker, Eleanor L. Baker, Doe Run; Benj. E. Fredd, Martha Fredd, Buck Run; Thos. T. Steen, Jennie D. Steen, M. Bessie Steen, T. Leslie Steen, J. W. Wallace Steen, Helen Mae Steen, Mortonville; A. O. Baker, Mary B. Wright Baker, Columbia; James Gottier, R. A. B. Gottier, Frank A. Dean, Alida B. G. Dean, Coatesville.

Eugene Faddis, Ercildoun; Robert W. Ramsey, Jennie B. Ramsey, R. Wayne Ramsey, Mortonville; Mrs. Hannah Quarll Mackey, Joseph Quarll Mackey, Philadelphia; Alice Quarll Wherry, Chatham; Adelaide L. Nields, Mosmer A. Nields, Helen L. Nields, West Chester; Jessie S. Quarll, Toughkenamon; Phebe E. Swayne, Kennett Square; Lillian M. Quarll, Oscar T. Quarll, T. Tarleton Quarll, Avondale; Josephine E. Quarll, Elizabeth Quarll, Toughkenamon; W. B. Quarll, Avondale; David E. Chambers, Sarah A. Chambers, Hannah C. Chambers, Unionville; Mary R. Chambers, Robert Baker Chambers, Parkerville; Chas. Chalfant, Anna M. Chalfant, Helen Baker Chalfant, Leonard; Mary Ann Martin, Aaron Martin, London Grove; H. M. Carpenter, Mary B. Carpenter, A. B. Carpenter, Avondale. Thos. B. Scanlan, Philadelphia; Anna J. Montgomery, Mary E. Montgomery, Maggie C. Montgomery, Baltimore.

Thos. S. Montgomery, Philadelphia; Jesse M. Baker, John M. Baker, Thos. W. Baker, Hamilton Baker, Courtney H. Baker, Media; Henrietta Lamborn, C. T. Lamborn, M. D., Avondale; Edwin Sutton, Lizzie E. Sutton, Mae E. Sutton, Collamer; Harry C. Sutton, Sarah K. Sutton, Katharine Sutton, George Sutton, Lancaster; Sarah B. Windle, Anna M. Windle, Cochranville; Mrs. Dr. S. F. Windle, Esther and Sarah Windle, Parkesburg; George L. Baker, Harry Baker, Ettie Baker, Collamer; Chas. Baker, Lizzie Baker, Elkview; Haines Baker, Collamer; Isaac C. Pyle, William W. Pyle, Wilmington; George Baker, Rebecca Baker, Londonderry; Joseph R. Baker, Sarah C. Baker, Chatham; J. Mitchell Baker, Chadd's Ford; Alexander M. Chandler, Newtown Square; James T. Chandler, Philadelphia; J. B. Everhart Gheen, West Chester; Phebe A. Baker, Media; Lindley B. Pyle, Howard P. Pyle, Lydia J. Pyle, West Chester; Mr. and Mrs. Westfield Jackson, Londonderry; Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Baker, C. Ralph Baker, Pomeroy; Allison Baker, Anna S. Baker, Smyrna; J. Eugene Baker and family, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Howard Brinton and family, Octoraro; Mr. and Mrs. T. X. Baker and children, Coleraine; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Baker, M. R. Baker, M. Belle Baker, Chatham; Maurice Pennock, Sarah H. B. Pennock, Doe Run; Eleanor P. Thompson, Cochranville; Sarah J. Mode, Wilmington, Del.; Sallie B. Smith, Ruthanna Smith, Chas. Smith, J. Eugene Smith, Doe Run; Annie M. Baker, Avondale; John P. Baker, Londonderry; Edward B. Wiler, Sarah L. Wiler, Phebe L. Wiler, Philadelphia, Joel R. Davis, Mary H. Davis, Allen Davis, Bessie Davis, Minnie Davis, Brandywine Manor; J. W. Palmer, Emllie Palmer, Ruth B. Palmer, Doe Run.

From, News
West Chester Pa
Date, Aug 19 & 21 - 96

Baker Genealogy.

The account of the Baker family gathering on the 15th was very interesting and the occasion must have been a pleasant one. The family historian is in error, however, when he represents that the known ancestor, Joseph Baker, who married Martha Woodward about 1698, was the son of Joseph and Mary Baker, from Edgmont in Shropshire. Their son of that name married Mary Worrilow, 3d-mo. 18, 1709, and died in 1717, leaving one son. There is no evidence as to the parentage of the first named Joseph, but it is supposed that he may have been a nephew of the other. GILBERT COPE.

TWO BIG REUNIONS.

Family Ties Renewed at Ringing Rocks Near Pottstown.

HAPPY PEOPLE GET TOGETHER.

Two Well-Known Families Assemble Under Shady Trees and Render Interesting Exercises—The Longakers Take Charge in the Morning—The Maugers Have the Afternoon—All Day Long Good People Meet Under the Family Tree and Renew Social Ties—Good Speakers Tell of Family Traditions. Big Baskets With Their Wealth Have a Good Showing.

About eight hundred people assembled together at Ringing Rocks, near Pottstown, yesterday to hold a reunion of the two oldest and best-known families of Chester, Montgomery, Lancaster and Berks counties. The day was an ideal one, the air being just cool enough to make it pleasant for all. The several amusements at this romantic spot were in full blast, which afforded much amusement for the younger people, and some of the older, too.

The exercises of the day began at 11 o'clock, when the members of the Longaker family and their friends entered the pavilion. Hon. A. B. Longaker, of Norristown, presided, while Miss Gertrude Longaker, of Pottstown, recorded the minutes. Rev. Jacob Longaker, Weissport, offered prayer, after which several addresses were made. Music was furnished by Miss Anna R. Evans, Pottstown; Miss Florence Shenckle, Phoenixville, and David Evans, a well-known cornetist, of Philadelphia.

The address of welcome was made by Rev. F. C. Longaker, of Continental, O., who captivated the audience by his timely and happy remarks. He was responded to by the presiding officer in a short but interesting speech. Hon. A. M. Beitler, Philadelphia, followed and gave a history of the Brower branch of the Longaker family. His remarks showed that he was familiar with his subject, and he was listened to with attention.

Hon. A. B. Longaker, Norristown, spoke upon the "Longaker Family," whose history dated back to the beginning of the eighteenth century, when John and David Longaker are said to have settled here in the year 1746, and purchased adjoining farms near the present site of the Montgomery Almshouse. Jacob died in 1796. Franklin March now owns and resides upon a part of the original property purchased by Jacob Longaker. Ulric Longaker, and son of the same name, also came to this country in 1733 and settled in Lancaster county. A man named Jacob Begtky also came over with him. All these came from Switzerland.

A permanent family organization was effected by the election of the following: Pfesident, A. B. Longaker, Norristown: Vice President, C. Lincoln Boner, of Philadelphia; Secretary, Miss Gertrude B. Longaker, of Pottstown; Treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Dismant, of Limerick. These persons formed the Committee of Arrangements for the reunion together with Walter F. Longacre, Geo. B. Longacre, Rev. Frank C. Longaker, H. A. Longacre, Nellie Dismant, Lizzie Dismant,, Newton T. Miller, Lillian Miller.

Some of those present were Gertrude B. Longaker, Beulah Longaker, Louis Longaker, Mrs. Matthew Geist, Elizabeth L. Geist, Anna Rebecca Evans, Pottstown, Pa.; H. R. Longaker, Jeffersonville, Pa; Ethel E. Boner, Philadelphia; H. A. Cole, Royer's Ford; A. L. Bechtel, J. Nathan Bechtel, Wm. P. Mack, Bala, Pa.; F. D. Evans, Linfield, Pa.; Hiram G. Longaker, Clara L. Longaker, Mary Longaker, Herbert Longaker, Adaline Doll, Henry L. Young, Ellen P. Young, Harry F. Reuter, Thomas F. Longaker, C. B. Longaker, Philadelphia; David Longaker, Lizzie Longaker, Lansdowne, Pa.; John W. Longaker, Milton S. Longaker, Katie S. Longaker, Quakertown, Pa.; H. C. Styer, M. F. Styer, Norristown, Pa.; Barbara Shenckle, Maude Shenckle, Norristown, Pa.; Mrs. S. K. Shenckle, Florence Shenckle, Grace G. Shenckle, Phoenixville, Pa.; Davis Longaker, Mrs. D. Longaker, Eva Longaker, Frances Longaker, John W. Longaker, George E. Longaker, Harry C. Longaker, Lansdale; Pa.; Mrs. Lydia Ann Habeida, St. Joseph, Mo.; P. R. Shenckle, Annie M. Shenckle, Trappe, Pa.; Isaac A. Longaker and wife, Mary I. Longaker, David E. Longaker, Helen Longaker, Eagleville, Pa.; Sallie Longaker, David Longaker, Louisville, Ky.; George F. Longacre, Walter F. Longacre, Yerkes, Pa.

The Mauger Family.

This reunion was held in honor of Henry Mauger, who came to this country from Switzerland in 1762, at the age of 12 years. He died in Douglass township, Berks county, where he had settled and lived the greater part of his life. He was about 75 years of age at the time of his

death.

Henry Mauger was accompanied to this country by Martin Mauger, who was a relative, but just how close has not as yet been determined. A characteristic of these men was their great desire to hunt and much game fell before their unerring aim.

AT DINNER.

At 12.30 o'clock dinner was announced and the several tables were soon filled with hungry people, who did justice to the many good things that the ladies of Northern Chester county know how to provide. Previous to beginning to eat, the entire crowd united in singing "Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow," after which Rev. Dr. Spangler, President of Ursinus College, asked a blessing. While the inner man was being satisfied jokes were passed, and an enjoyable time was had.

AFTERNOON EXERCISES.

The exercises of the afternoon were opened at 2 o'clock with an address of welcome by the President, 'Squire David Mauger, of Douglassville, Pa. His remarks were of an interesting nature, during which he dwelt upon the pleasure derived by coming in contact with relatives, many of whom were unknown before these reunions were thought of. He welcomed especially those from the West, who had come so many miles to attend this, the fourth reunion. Continuing, he said in substance: Our forefathers who were undoubtedly of a German descent came to this far country because it was the land of the free, and they could purchase lands and till the ground without the restraints placed upon them in the home country. We have learned that our ancestors were honest, upright citizens, something for us to be proud of. Their example should be a lasting monument to us.

Daniel F. Mauger, of Kirksville, Ohio, replied to the address of welcome in a few well chosen remarks, during which he said that we are proud of our ancestors, and hoped these annual reunions would be the means of uniting us in a closer bond of friendship. In closing, he thanked the committee for extending to him and his relatives of the West an invitation to attend this reunion, which was proving a decided success.

This address was followed with the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, which was held near Baltimore, Ohio, by the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. S. Y. Slonaker. Following this was a piano solo by Anna Neiman, a little girl, aged 7, who received merited applause.

Rev. C. S. Wieand, of Pottstown, was then introduced, and gave a ten minutes' talk upon "Ties That Bind Us." His remarks were principally upon the fact that we should be proud of our family relations. Portions of Scripture were used in making illustrations. He thought that the reason why ministers were invited to be present upon such occasions as this was that they united people in marriage and in many other ways were instrumental in uniting and making peace.

Rev. S. B. Mauger was the next speaker, who said he was glad to be a member of the Mauger family, although he scarcely knows whether he belongs to the eastern or western branch. He said in substance: "I am called upon to give a history of the family and some of the characteristics. In the first place they are a remarkable family in the fact that they most all marry, there being few old maids or bachelors among us. Another fact is that they are lovers of home, which make the family ties much stronger. While few of us have gained any great renown, yet we are a family who in our humble walks of life believe in doing good among our neighbors. Yet another characteristic of the family is that the majority of them were Democrats in politics. A beautiful characteristic of this family is that they are a religious family living in the fear of God, with a heart full of love for their fellowman. My friends, in regard to our history, I think this is the fifth reunion, and while we are not quite definite in relation to the family we have learned enough to know that our ancestors came here about 1762. We are here to-day to learn more of our history in tracing back our history, and to promote friendship among us."

A RECITATION.

Edna Nieman, a four-year-old tot, now entertained the audience by giving a recitation in a masterly manner. She was followed with another recitation by Mary F. Shingle, which was well received.

Rev. L. K. Evans, of Pottstown, was called upon at this time. He came forward and made a few remarks relative to family reunions and the pleasures of the day. His remarks were to the point and were listened to with marked attention.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

At the conclusion of his remarks the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year: President, Rev. Silas B. Mauger; Vice-President, Daniel B. Mauger, Ohio; Secretary, Frederick L. Mauger, Baltimore, Ohio; Corresponding Secretary, John M. Mauger, Parker Ford, Pa.; Executive Committee, D. L. Mauger, Mrs. Ann M. Slonaker, John M. Mauger, Mrs. Ada Rohn, Mrs. Kate Geiger, Rev. S. P. Mauger. The present officers are: President, David Mauger, Douglassville, Pa.; Vice-President, D. B. Mauger; Secretary, Frederick L. Mauger.

Just before the exercises were closed a large cake bearing the inscription, "Mauger Reunion," was presented to the President, who proceeded to cut it, and many of those present were treated to a piece of it. This part of the programme being concluded, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. S. B. Mauger, which closed the exercises of the fifth reunion of this large and interesting family.

Among those assembled were David L. Mauger, Reading, Pa.; Henry S. Mauger, Douglassville; David M. Mauger, Kate R. Mauger, Martha R. Mauger, Nettie Y. Mauger, David Mauger, Robert M. Mauger, Eddie F. Mauger, Rebecca E. Mauger, Stowe, Pa.; Mrs. Annie Applebaugh, Philadelphia; Myrtle Applebaugh, Annie Nieman, Edna Nieman, Josephine Nieman, Marion Nieman, Herman Nieman, Mary Nieman, Will Nieman, Pottstown, Pa.; Anna Hoffman, Allentown, Pa.; Elmer Mauger, Ruth Mauger, Florence Mauger, Jennie Mauger, Martha Mauger, Lena Mauger, Amelia Mauger, Pottstown, Pa.; Mrs. Isabella N. Missimer, Philadelphia, Merritt M. Missimer, Pottstown, Pa.; C. C. Levengood, Kate V. Levengood, Mrs. Mary J. Slumer, Chadd's Ford, Pa.; Miss Anna J. Taylor, George S. Taylor, West Chester, Pa.; Mrs. Ettie Mauger, Kirksville, Ohio; Mrs. Daniel Antrim, Mrs. Harry Antrim, Elizabeth Boyer, George Mauger, Joseph Mauger, Lydia Mauger, Annie Mauger, Charles Mauger, J. S. Mauger, J. H. Mauger, Rose Mauger, Sarah Mauger, Annie M. Mauger, William B. Mauger, Annie E. Wahl, Pottstown, Pa.; U. G. Mauger, F. D. Mauger, Mary Mauger, Warwick; Pa.; Matthias L. Mauger, S. B. Mauger, Pine Iron Works; David E. Young, Annie C. Young, Donald E. Young, Reading, Pa.; Emily F. Young, Gertie A. Young, Douglassville, Pa.; D. Lorah Mauger, Mary M. L. Mauger, Margaret Mauger.

Belva L. Levengood, Blanche Levengood, Earl Levengood, P. W. Yocum and wife, George Lightcap, Harry Lightcap, Marguerite Yocum, Ruth Yocum, L. Yocum and wife, Gordon M. Yocum, Geo. W. Mauger, Harry Z. Mauger, George L. Mauger, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Dunkle, Matilda B. Kirklin, Pottstown; Misses Jennie, Elsie, Mabel, Rena and Florence Kirklin, Arthur Moyer, Eleanor Fry, Pottstown; Sallie Daub, John T. Daub, Philadelphia; Amanda Kirklin, Lillie Kirklin, Bessie Kirklin, Stowe, Pa.; Elmer Mauger, Ruth, Florence, Jennie, Martha, Lena and Amelia Mauger, Daniel Mauger, Kirksville, Ohio; Daniel L. Mauger, Jr., and wife, Eli Mauger and wife, Etna, Ohio; Peter Mauger and wife, Basil, Ohio; Jeremiah Mauger, Mrs. Samuel Mauger and daughter, Lottie, Baltimore, Ohio; Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Mock, Columbus, Ohio; George Rohn and wife, Mrs. Lizzie Rohn and daughters, William Rohn, Edgar B. Mauger, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mauger, William and Paul Mauger, Pottstown.

The Pottstown Band was present during the afternoon and varied the exercises by rendering a number of selections.

From, Republican
Phoenixville Pa
Date, Aug 19 '96

TRANSFERRED THE DEEDS.

THE FAMOUS PAOLI GROUNDS ARE NOW IN THE KEEPING OF BATTERY C.

Captain Denithorne Receives the Papers From Major Bean Who Has Had Them for the Past Twenty-one Years.

An event of more than passing historical interest occurred in the Armory of Battery C, last night, when the crack artillerists were made the custodians of the famous Paoli monument and parade grounds. Every American knows why the ground is famous, aye, almost immortal, how the dashing General Wayne was betrayed by a British sympathizer on the night of September 20th, 1777, when his little band of patriots was resting to gain what strength they could to renew the harassing of the British flanks as they were pressing after Washington in his retreat from the Brandywine to Philadelphia. The story is an old one, but it is dear to every patriotic heart in the country, and now that the deeds of the ground are in the possession of our local militia it behooves the residents to assist in mounting the Battery to enable it to go to the place in a body and celebrate the 20th of September properly.

The deeds for the property have been held by Major B. F. Bean, of Pawling, for the past twenty-one years and last night they were transferred to Captain John Denithorne, the senior commanding officer of the Chester county Militia. There are five different sets of papers, and curious affairs they are, too, to the disciple of the present generation. The oldest one is dated 1779, and embraces the original tract of ground where the massacre occurred. The most recent one is dated 1832 and is for the tract of land which is now occupied by the monument and used as a parade ground. All the deeds are inscribed on the old time sheep skin, and with ink that is still black, although the earlier writings are a bit rusty. The final deed shows where the property has been bought by the citizens of Delaware and Chester counties, and states that the ground is the property of the militia of these two counties and is to be held in trust for them by the senior commanding officer of these bodies.

The transfer was accompanied by speech making and patriotic remarks by Major B. F. Bean, Captain John Denithorne, Col. F. A. Tencate, Quarter Master Quimby, Lawyer Irvin C. Williams, of Mont Clare, Captain Carmack, Comrade John P. Jones, Post 45, and Lieut. Waters, Battery C. In his remarks Col. Tencate touched upon the coincidence that the deeds should now be in the possession of artillerists in a period of time a trifle more than twice the number of years that elapsed from the time of the massacre until the Republican artillerists of Chester county erected tombstones over the graves of those who were butchered during the fearful night of September 20th at Paoli.

Lawyer Irvin C. Williams spoke very gracefully concerning the Paoli grounds and their associations. In conclusion he said that in as much as the precious plot was now in the custody of the best body of artillery in the state, it was left to them to see that the place was revered and cared for as it should be, as far as was in their power to do so.

The area of the ground is 22 acres, 110 perches and is surrounded on three sides by magnificient trees. In the lower corner the monument commemorating the spot is situated bnt the granite block is so hacked and broken by relic hunters that it will be necessary to erect a heavy iron fence to keep the hammers of such vandals away from it. Captain Denithorne will visit the ground shortly and inspect the propetry. After his visit a special meeting of the Battery will be held to determine ways and means of raising the funds to mount the men in order that they may celebrate the day by camping on the ground over night and firing salutes in commemoration of the 20th of September, 1777.

Some Old Documents.

Jefferson Dascher's father was an attorney-at-law at Manheim, Lancaster county, and being a member of an old family, he had, when he died a number of very old deeds and indentures, These old documents, upon his father's death, became his property, and they are still in his possession. Many of the old deeds are written upon parchment and one or two upon vellum. Some of them are badly worn and scarcely decipherable, while others that were written upon parchment are nearly as good as they were a hundred years ago. The old-deed in the lot dates back to 1763 and was given by Henry William Steigle the founder of Manheim. It is on heavy paper, but through age and much handling is badly worn and scarcely legible. There are some eight or ten of these old documents in Mr. Dascher's possession that are a hundred years old or more. He values his collection of old papers very highly as memorials of his father.

At Paoli.

It is not, nor never was the intention of Battery C to go into camp at Paoli on Friday evening, Sept. 18th and remain until the following Monday. Their intention is to go there on the morning of the 19th, (Saturday) to celebrate Paoli day because the 20th comes on Sunday. It will be a general picnic for anybody in the state to attend if they so desire. And the exercises will be sufficiently interesting to attract a large crowd.

From, Republican
West Chester Pa
Date, Aug 28 96

TO REMEMBER PAOLI.

Arrangements Being Made to Celebrate the Anniversary.

A meeting of the members of Battery C, of Phoenixville, was held at the Armory Tuesday evening to inaugurate some definite plans for the coming celebration of Paoli day on September 20th. Much interest was taken in the meeting and all seemed desirous of having the celebration, and promised to unite in any effort necessary to insure the success of the enterprise, and make it worthy of the occasion.

A committee was appointed and Wednesday night they met at the Armory. The committee is composed of the following: Lieutenants H. H. Quimby, F. M. Bean and George Waters, Sergeant W. H. Starkey and Private George Schenk. At the meeting of the committee the proposed celebration was more fully discussed. Those upon whom the responsibility rests realize that it will require quite an effort on their part to make the celebration a success. It will require a great deal of work, and considerable money, which must be raised very largely by popular subscription. To move the artillery to Paoli will require about fifty horses, and to provide for the battery while en route and in camp will require the expenditure of considerable money. It is the desire and determination of the battery to make a worthy and credible demonstration, and no doubt the military display at Paoli on the occasion of the anniversary celebration, will be one of the finest military pageants ever witnessed in Chester county.

The Battery will invite all the military organizations in Chester and Delaware counties to participate, and they are expected to respond to the invitation. Invitations will also be sent to a number of distinguished military gentlemen, among whom are Governor Hastings and staff, Generals J. P. S. Gobin, A. Louden Snowden, Schall, Colonel T. J. Stewart and others. Eminent speakers will be procured to address the meeting, and the Phoenix Military Band, one of the best in the State will furnish music for the occasion.

The Battery will perform no small part in the celebration. They will give artillery drills, dress parades, mounting and field manoeuvres, all of which will make a most interesting and instructive military exhibition.

In order to get the grounds in readiness for the celebration, considerable work will have to be done. The weeds and briars which have long covered the neglected spot will have to be cut and cleared away; the fences and buildings will have to be put in order, and other improvements and repairs made for the occasion. The battery will see that all of these things are done, but they wil require both labor and money.

It was the sentiment of Captain Denithorne and Lieutenant Quimby that the Daughters of the American Revolution throughout Chester and Delaware counties and the Chester County Historical Society should be asked to encourage and help in the celebration as it comes directly along their line of work. All the newspapers of the two counties too will be asked to open their columns for the furtherance of the enterprise. Inasmuch as the Battery is now the custodian and trustee of the historic grounds it feels an interest and pride in the anniversary that it never felt before, and the desire is to make Paoli a place worthy of its history, and to have each recurring year an anniversary demonstration that will be a source of pride and satisfaction to the patriotic people of Chester and Delaware counties.

From, Republican
Phoenixville Pa
Date, Aug 29 '96

PAOLI DAY.

Arrangements are Being Made by Battery C to Celebrate the Day.

A meeting of the members of Battery C was held at the Armory Tuesday evening to inaugurate some definite plans for the coming celebration of Paoli day on September 20th. Much interest was taken in the meeting and all seemed desirous of having the celebration, and promised to unite in any effort necessary to insure the success of the enterprise, and make it worthy of the occasion.

A committee was appointed and last night they met at the armory. The committee is composed of the following: Chairman—Lieuts. H. H. Quimby, F. M Bean, and George Waters, Sergeant W. H. Starkey and Private George Schenk, At the meeting of the committee Tues. night the proposed celebration was more fully discussed. Those upon whom the responsibility rests realize that it will require quite an effort on their part to make the celebration a success. It will require a good deal of work, and considerable money, which must be raised very largely by popular subscription. To move the artillery to Paoli will require about fifty horses, and to provide for the battery while en route and in camp will require the expenditure of considerable money. It is the desire and determination of the battery to make a worthy and creditable demonstration, and no doubt the military display at Paoli on the occasion of the anniversary celebration, will be one of the finest military pageants ever witnessed in Chester county.

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The Battery will leave Phoenixville Saturday, September 19th, and will reach Paoli early that morning, and the evening gun will be fired at sundown. A detail will precede them on Friday, the 18th, to put up the tents, etc. The civic and military part of the celebration will take place Sunday, September 20th, which is the 119th anniversary of the massacre of Paoli.

It is to be hoped that the people of Chester and Delaware counties will take pride in the worthy occasion, and they will respond liberally and thereby make the anniversary a success. Paoli now belongs to our heroic age, and as an object lesson, it is valuable and should be appreciated by all.